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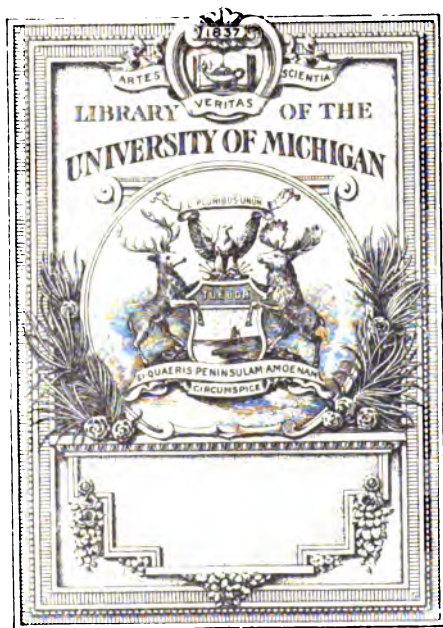
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Statistics of
Cities in United
States.

1899

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.

BULLETIN

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

No. 24—SEPTEMBER, 1899.

ISSUED EVERY OTHER MONTH.

EDITED BY

**CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
COMMISSIONER.**

**OREN W. WEAVER,
CHIEF CLERK.**

**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1899.**

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*U.S. Bureau of labor.
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BULLETIN
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No. 24.

WASHINGTON.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

During the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress the Commissioner of Labor was called upon in the following language to make the investigation, the results of which are embodied in the tables accompanying this article:

The Commissioner of Labor is authorized to compile and publish annually, as a part of the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, an abstract of the main features of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over 30,000 population.

The act from which the above paragraph is drawn was approved and became law July 1, 1898.

An examination of all the data obtainable as to the growth of cities and their present population indicated that about 150 cities in the United States were possibly within the scope of the investigation. Further inquiry in the cities themselves, however, resulted in the exclusion of a few of these which were very close to the 30,000 population limit, but which were found to be unquestionably below that number. There were found, then, 140 cities which have been considered within the scope of the investigation and which have been called upon for the data included in the tabular presentations which conclude this article.

The act of Congress quoted above apparently contemplated a compilation of the official statistics of the various cities of 30,000 population or over from data to be furnished to the Commissioner of Labor by the cities themselves, such as, for instance, were included in their official annual reports, etc. Steps were taken, therefore, to obtain such reports from the officials of the various cities, and many reports were promptly received. In a number of instances, however, no reports were received, even though repeated efforts were made to secure them.

In some cases the Department was informed that no printed reports were available, while in other cases no reply whatever was received in answer to its requests. An examination of the reports received showed that very few facts were reported uniformly by all of the cities, and that even the important financial statements were presented in so many different forms as to preclude such classification of the various items as seemed necessary for a satisfactory comparison.

It was believed that in order to be valuable for comparison and for other purposes the various items relating to the governmental, financial, and other conditions of these cities should be reported uniformly and accurately. Even had the Department been furnished with the reports for all of the cities within the limits of the investigation, the many difficulties encountered in a tentative effort with the reports already received led to the conclusion that uniformity and accuracy could be secured only by sending the special agents of the Department to the cities for the data desired. A schedule of inquiries was accordingly prepared and the work taken up by the agents of the Department at once. The utmost interest in the investigation was manifested in nearly every city by the officials who were visited, and they gave freely their time in compiling the data desired and in every way assisted the Department in the work. In many cases the methods of bookkeeping in vogue made a uniform classification of financial items, as called for by the schedules of the Department, very difficult and required much time and labor. To the officials, therefore, who have contributed to an almost complete report on the various items included in the tables, the thanks of this Department are due. (*a*) It is to be regretted that the desired facts for all of the cities included in the tables are not given. In the few instances, however, where part of the data is lacking and the one instance where no data whatever are given, repeated efforts were made to secure the same without meeting with success.

The facts presented in this article and its accompanying tables cover, with the exceptions noted, the last fiscal year for which reports were obtainable. The date of ending of the fiscal year varies considerably, as will be seen by reference to Table I.

The present investigation is the first undertaken by the Department on this subject, but as will be seen by the language of the law quoted at the beginning of the article, a similar inquiry will be taken up each year. It is hoped in the next report to enlarge somewhat upon the present one and to cover many points which were necessarily omitted here. The cordial cooperation of the officials of the various cities is earnestly requested in order that this may be successfully accomplished, and to this end blank schedules of inquiries will be sent in advance in order that some opportunity may be allowed the officials

a The Department is indebted, also, to Dr. John A. Fairlie, of New York City, for valuable assistance.

of the cities concerned to fill the same, so far as possible, before they are called upon by the agents of the Department.

The titles of the seventeen tables embraced in this investigation are as follows:

- TABLE I.—Population, area, period covered, etc.
- TABLE II.—Police, retail liquor saloons, and arrests and convictions, by causes.
- TABLE III.—Firemen, fire equipment, and property loss from fires.
- TABLE IV.—Deaths, by causes, sanitary inspection, etc.
- TABLE V.—Percentage of deaths from each specified cause of total deaths.
- TABLE VI.—Death rate per 1,000 population.
- TABLE VII.—Area of streets paved, by kind of pavement.
- TABLE VIII.—Care of streets, disposal of garbage, and area of public parks.
- TABLE IX.—City almshouses, orphan asylums, and hospitals.
- TABLE X.—City schools and libraries.
- TABLE XI.—Cost of water, gas, and electric-light works owned and operated by cities.
- TABLE XII.—Debt, assessed valuation of property, and taxation.
- TABLE XIII.—Income from all sources.
- TABLE XIV.—Expenditures for construction and other capital outlay.
- TABLE XV.—Expenditures for maintenance and operation.
- TABLE XVI.—Summary of income and expenditure, and assets.
- TABLE XVII.—Per capita debt, assessed valuation of property, and expenditures for maintenance.

Before presenting these tables, which contain all the data which were secured in connection with this investigation, it is thought best to furnish the reader with a short description of each for whatever aid it may be in the study of the same.

Table I.—Population, area, period covered, etc.—In this table, as in the remaining sixteen tables, the 140 cities in the United States selected for this investigation as having a population of 30,000 or over are presented in alphabetical order. The date of incorporation of each of the cities is first given, followed by the estimated population January 1, 1899. In connection with this last item it is proper to state that the Department anticipated difficulty in securing accurate figures as to population, owing to the fact that a complete census is seldom attempted by local authorities. It was determined, however, to have the agents of the Department consult the various officials in each of the cities visited in regard to this question and taking their replies into consideration, together with any information available as to any census which had been taken since the Eleventh Census of the United States, to decide upon a figure which might be considered a fair estimate and one satisfactory to the officials of the cities. This was accordingly done, and while it is not claimed that these estimates are absolutely accurate, it is thought that they are reasonably near to the exact figures. This table also presents information as to the area, in acres, of each of the cities, together with the dates of ending of the years covered by the investigation. To explain this latter column it is necessary to say that

in most of the cities investigated the various departments of the city government—such as fire, police, street, etc.—made their reports for a different year, one department having December 31 as the end of its fiscal year, while the others had their fiscal years end on other dates. It was thought important, in connection with a study of the data included in the various tables, to furnish a statement as to dates of ending of the years for which the information is given. Where but a single date is given under this heading, all of the various city departments close their fiscal year upon the same date; where the fiscal year of the various departments ended on different dates, all necessary information as to the ending of the same is furnished in this column. All data in the tables, with the exception of those which are noted, cover one year's transactions, and that the last year for which the facts were obtainable.

Table II.—Police, retail liquor saloons, and arrests and convictions, by causes.—This table first shows the number of policemen in each of the cities, this number including not only patrolmen, but officers, such as sergeants, lieutenants, etc. Persons employed as messengers, matrons, janitors, drivers, etc., are not included. In this table is shown also the number of licensed retail liquor saloons, and immediately following the number of arrests and the number of convictions. These are classified according to the causes for which persons were arrested, as drunkenness, disturbing the peace, assault and battery, housebreaking, vagrancy, homicide, and larceny. The arrests and convictions for other causes are given under "All other offenses," which is followed by a column showing arrests and convictions for all offenses. The number of arrests under each of these various heads is given for practically all cities, but owing to the difficulties of following the arrests as far as the convictions for the same through the dockets of the various courts to which the cases were referred it was impossible in many cases to secure figures for the convictions, and they are, consequently, given in only a small proportion of the cities.

Table III.—Firemen, fire equipment, and property loss from fires.—The number of firemen in each of the cities is given in this table, classified as to whether they are regulars, call men, or volunteers. These numbers include the officers of the fire department in the different grades as well as the actual firemen, but do not include messengers, janitors, etc. This table also goes quite fully into the equipment of the fire departments of the various cities, showing the number of steam and chemical fire engines, the number of fire boats, hook and ladder trucks, hose reels and hose wagons, fire hydrants, and horses. In addition to this information, data are also given as to the total length of ladders and hose belonging to the fire departments of each of the cities investigated. The table closes with statements showing the number of fire alarms, the number of fires, and the total property loss from the same.

Table IV.—Deaths, by causes, sanitary inspection, etc.—It was found during this investigation, by an examination of the various city reports, that in almost every city a different classification as to the causes of death was used in making the official statement of deaths during the fiscal year. It was apparent that these classifications, differing so widely, could not be used, inasmuch as the value of the data concerning this feature of city supervision consists mainly in the comparison afforded as to the number of deaths from the same cause in each of the cities investigated. For this reason a uniform classification was adopted and every effort was made to follow the same strictly, necessitating in almost every case an entirely new compilation of the deaths from various causes by the various cities. To these figures as finally compiled the health officer in each of the cities gave his approval. An examination of the table will show the classification itself and the number of deaths from each selected cause in the various cities. In addition to this, the table also furnishes information as to the number of premature births and stillborn during the fiscal year, together with the number of food inspectors and sanitary inspectors employed by each city.

Table V.—Percentage of deaths from each specified cause of total deaths.—This table is based on Table IV, and shows for each city what percentage of the total deaths during the year was caused by consumption, what by pneumonia, what by heart disease, and what by each of the remaining causes enumerated in Table IV.

Table VI.—Death rate per 1,000 population.—This table is partly based on Table IV. The population of each city, as estimated by the health officer, which furnishes the basis for the calculation as to the official death rate, is given in the first column of this table. This is followed by a column showing the official death rate of each city as calculated by the health officers of the same. But in consulting the officials of the various cities in regard to population it was found that the consensus of opinion in some cases resulted in placing the estimated population at a figure different from that used by the health officer in calculating the official death rate. The estimated population January 1, 1899, is therefore brought forward from Table I, and immediately following this is given the death rate, calculated on the basis of these figures, which are considered to be the best possible estimates as to population. In most cases these do not differ greatly from the figures used by the health officers themselves. Premature births and stillborn are not included in the calculation of death rates.

Table VII.—Area of streets paved, by kind of pavement.—In this table is shown the number of square yards of streets in each of the cities paved with cobblestones, granite blocks, bricks, wooden blocks, asphalt and asphalt blocks, macadam, and gravel. The number of square yards of all other kinds of street pavements is aggregated in one

column, and this is followed by the total square yards of streets paved in each city and the square yards of streets unpaved.

Table VIII.—Care of streets, disposal of garbage, and area of public parks.—This table deals with the provision made by each of the cities for the care of its streets and the disposal of garbage. The table shows whether the streets are swept by hand, by machine, or by both hand and machine, and the number of square yards of streets swept per week. The figures given show the total amount of sweeping done per week measured in square yards, and do not indicate, therefore, the total area swept, which would in most cases be considerably less, inasmuch as many of the streets are swept more than once a week. This is followed by a column showing the average number of persons employed in cleaning and sprinkling the streets. The table also shows the number of cubic yards of garbage sold, burned, or otherwise disposed of in the cities which attend to this matter themselves, together with the average number of persons employed in such removal. In most cases, however, it was found that this matter was cared for by the householders or by contract, and consequently no figures could be obtained as to the quantity disposed of. The last column in this table shows the area of public parks belonging to each of the cities. This area includes only parks belonging to the cities and does not include parks or gardens which may be in a sense public, but which are not owned by the municipality.

Table IX.—City almshouses, orphan asylums, and hospitals.—This table contains data as to city institutions only—that is, those which are supported and controlled by the municipality itself. In most of the cities enumerated many institutions of the character included in the table were found under the control of and supported by the county, town, or State, or by private contributions. These were in most cases open to those unable to support themselves or secure proper medical and other attention. In many cases, too, private institutions were found in which free attention was given to those needing it, while in some instances a part of the support of such institutions was contributed by the cities as a condition of furnishing the necessary attention to its poor. All such institutions have been omitted from the table, as it was thought best to limit the information given here to those of a strictly municipal character. The table shows, then, the number of almshouses, orphan asylums, and hospitals owned, controlled, and supported wholly by the cities investigated, together with the average number of inmates in each kind of institution just mentioned.

Table X.—City schools and libraries.—This table also refers to strictly municipal institutions, and shows the number of city schools, classified as to whether they are high schools or other, and the number of teachers and pupils in each of the two classes. The average attendance in



high and other schools is next shown, and the table is concluded by a statement as to the number of free public libraries under municipal ownership and control in each of the cities, together with information as to the number of volumes in the same, the number of volumes withdrawn for home use, and the number withdrawn for use in the reading rooms of the library during the period covered by the report.

Table XI.—Cost of water, gas, and electric-light works owned and operated by cities.—In this table is shown whether the waterworks, gas works, and electric light works in the various cities are owned and operated by the municipality. Where these public utilities are municipally owned and operated further data are given as to the year in which they were built or acquired by the cities, and the cost of the same. The figures for cost represent the cost up to or very nearly up to the ending of the fiscal year covered by the report, and include amounts expended for extensions, etc., in addition to the original cost of building and equipping the plants.

Table XII.—Debt, assessed valuation of property, and taxation.—This table shows, first, the amount of the bonded, the floating, and the total debt of the cities included in the report. The data as to debt are followed by those as to the amount of the sinking fund of the various cities, which, deducted from the preceding column showing the total debt, furnishes the figures for the next column representing the net debt of each of the cities. This is followed by a statement as to the legal borrowing limit. Next follow three columns showing the assessed valuation of the real, the personal, and the total property in each of the cities considered, while the remaining columns of the table relate to the tax rates, for various purposes, levied on such property. In most cases a statement was secured as to the rate of tax levied per \$1,000 of assessed valuation by or for the State, the county, the city, and for other purposes. The value of the data subdivided in this manner will be seen at once. Owing to the lack of space in this and the four tables following, the cents in all amounts have been discarded and the nearest amount in dollars used.

Table XIII.—Income from all sources.—In this table is shown the amount of the income during the fiscal year covered by the report of the various cities which come within the scope of the investigation, subdivided as to ordinary and extraordinary receipts. The ordinary receipts are classified, and show the amounts of cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year and the amounts received during the year from the property tax, from liquor licenses, from other licenses and fees, from fines, from franchises, from fees or rents of docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc., from all other sources, and the total ordinary receipts. The extraordinary receipts follow, classified as from special assessments, from loans, from all other sources, and total. The table closes with the total income from all sources combined.

Table XIV.—Expenditures for construction and other capital outlay.—This table, together with Table XV, deals with the expenditures during the fiscal year covered by the report. Table XIV deals especially with those for construction and for the acquisition of property of a permanent nature and for other capital outlay. The items for which separate amounts are shown in this table are: Police department; police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.; fire department; health department; hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities; schools; libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.; parks and gardens; streets; sewers; waterworks; electric-light works; gas works; docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc., and liquidation of debt. The total of these items is also shown in the table.

Table XV.—Expenditures for maintenance and operation.—This table is very similar in form to the preceding one, and shows the expenditures for the maintenance of all the principal departments of city work, together with total expenditures for maintenance and operation.

Table XVI.—Summary of income and expenditure, and assets.—This table summarizes the results of Tables XIII, XIV, and XV, bringing into one presentation the totals of income and expenditure shown in those tables. Two additional columns, showing cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year and assets, are also given. After most of the cities involved had been visited by the agents of the Department, it was decided to include in this article a statement of their assets. By assets is meant the value of all property, real and personal, owned by the city at the end of its fiscal year, including the cash in the treasury, uncollected taxes, cash and bonds in sinking funds, and all land, buildings, apparatus, and furniture belonging to the city for whatever purpose used, as the city hall, police and fire departments, schools, libraries, art galleries, museums, parks, gardens, jails, workhouses, reformatories, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, bath houses, bathing beaches, waterworks, gas works, electric-light works, etc. In most cases it was necessary to secure these data by correspondence with the proper officials of the various cities. The nature of the replies received made it evident that in most cities no such data are kept or published, and it is possible that, in the hasty preparation of the figures, some items have been omitted which should properly be included in assets. Of course the figures given can at best be but close estimates, and, lacking definite information as to the basis of the same, some degree of latitude should be allowed in instituting comparisons founded on them.

Table XVII.—Per capita debt, assessed valuation of property, and expenditures for maintenance.—This is the last table of the series, and shows per capita the net debt, assessed valuation of real and personal property, and certain of the detailed expenditures for maintenance, together with the total for the same. Among these detailed expendi-



tures are shown the per capita expenditures for the maintenance of the police department, etc., the fire department, schools, care of streets, and street lighting. The per capita expenditures for all other items of maintenance are combined in the next column, and the column showing the total expenditures per capita for maintenance is the final one in this table.

The tables follow.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.—Continued.

Cities.	Incor- porated	Estimated population. Jan. 1, 1899.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by inves- tigation.
Memphis, Tenn.....	1827	75,000	3,400.00	Schools, July 1, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1846	280,000	13,440.00	Dec. 31, 1898.
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1867	225,602	34,105.60	Schools, June 30, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Mobile, Ala.....	1814	38,000	3,840.00	Mar. 15, 1899.
Nashville, Tenn.....	1784	90,000	7,136.00	Schools, July 1, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Newark, N. J.....	1837	275,000	11,840.00	Dec. 31, 1898.
New Bedford, Mass.....	1847	58,000	12,373.00	Dec. 5, 1898.
New Haven, Conn.....	1784	110,000	15,793.00	Schools, July 1, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
New Orleans, La.....	1805	285,000	125,600.00	Dec. 31, 1898.
Newport, Ky.....	1818	31,500	950.00	Schools, June 30, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
New York, N. Y.....	1898	3,500,000	196,900.00	Dec. 31, 1898.
Norfolk, Va.....	1845	65,000	2,240.00	Police department and schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1898.
Oakland, Cal.....	1854	75,000	20,480.00	June 30, 1898.
Omaha, Nebr.....	1857	158,000	15,680.00	School attendance, June 23, 1899; library, June 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Oshkosh, Wis.....	1853	30,000	5,920.00	Oct. 1, 1898.
Paterson, N. J.....	1851	110,500	5,357.00	Mar. 20, 1898.
Pawtucket, R. I.....	1886	35,000	5,584.00	Health department, Dec. 31, 1898; schools, July 1, 1898; all other departments, Sept. 30, 1898.
Peoria, Ill.....	1845	52,000	3,290.00	Schools, parks, and library, June 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1701	1,240,266	82,933.12	Dec. 31, 1898.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	1804	298,772	18,169.60	Health department and schools, Dec. 31, 1898; all other departments, Jan. 31, 1899.
Portland, Me. (b).....	1832	41,500	1,760.00	Police department, Feb. 28, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1899.
Portland, Oregon.....	1851	92,413	25,600.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Providence, R. I.....	1832	166,000	13,021.00	Financial statements, Sept. 30, 1898; schools, June 30, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Pueblo, Colo.....	1879	43,645	7,500.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1899.
Quincy, Ill.....	1840	43,000	4,000.00	Schools, July 31, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 30, 1899.
Reading, Pa.....	1847	76,000	3,965.00	Health, police, and fire departments, Dec. 31, 1898; schools, Feb. 24, 1899; all other de- partments, Apr. 3, 1899.
Richmond, Va.....	1737	105,000	6,520.00	Financial statements, Jan. 31, 1899; schools, July 31, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Rochester, N. Y.....	1834	175,000	11,635.00	Streets, Dec. 22, 1898; schools and library, July 1, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Rockford, Ill.....	1852	33,000	5,184.00	Schools, June, 1899; library, May 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Sacramento, Cal.....	1850	34,765	2,920.60	Dec. 31, 1898.
Saginaw, Mich.....	1857	60,000	7,891.20	For 16 months ending June 30, 1898.
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1851	75,000	4,503.68	Library, Apr. 30, 1898; schools, June 30, 1898; fire alarms and fires, Dec. 31, 1898; all other departments, Apr. 18, 1898.
St. Louis, Mo.....	1822	623,000	40,000.00	Schools and library, June 30, 1899; police, fire, health, and street departments, and charities, Dec. 31, 1898; all other depart- ments, Apr. 10, 1899.
St. Paul, Minn.....	1854	215,582	35,200.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other depart- ments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Salem, Mass.....	1836	36,000	4,600.00	Nov. 30, 1898.
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1860	70,000	32,896.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; school fund items, June 30, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
San Antonio, Tex.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
San Francisco, Cal.....	1850	360,000	27,000.00	June 30, 1898.
Savannah, Ga.....	1798	65,000	3,264.00	Schools, June 30, 1898; all other depart- ments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Scranton, Pa.....	1866	105,000	12,198.40	Charities, library, fire, and health depart- ments, Jan. 1, 1899; schools, June 30, 1898; all other departments, Apr. 3, 1899.

a Not including water area not reported.

b Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

c Not reported.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.—Concluded.

Cities.	Incor- porated.	Estimated population, Jan. 1, 1899.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by inves- tigation.
Seattle, Wash.	1869	75,000	30,720.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other depart- ments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Sioux City, Iowa.	1857	35,000	30,720.00	Schools, June 7, 1899; library, Jan. 1, 1899; health department, May 1, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1899.
Somerville, Mass.	1872	60,000	2,700.80	Schools, June 30, 1898; all other depart- ments, Dec. 31, 1898.
South Bend, Ind.	1865	32,000	3,827.00	Schools and library, Aug. 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Spokane, Wash.	1881	45,000	12,960.00	Health department, Mar. 31, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1899.
Springfield, Ill.	1840	42,000	3,840.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other depart- ments, Feb. 28, 1899.
Springfield, Mass.	1852	57,676	24,661.20	Dec. 10, 1898.
Springfield, Mo.	1855	30,000	3,680.00	June 30, 1899.
Springfield, Ohio.	1850	40,000	5,600.00	Schools, Aug. 31, 1898; all other depart- ments, Mar. 2, 1899.
Superior, Wis.	1889	35,000	24,320.00	Sept. 30, 1899.
Syracuse, N. Y.	1847	130,000	9,600.00	Jan. 31, 1899.
Tacoma, Wash.	1883	50,000	18,560.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other depart- ments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Taunton, Mass.	1864	30,000	32,000.00	Nov. 30, 1898.
Terre Haute, Ind.	1853	40,000	3,500.00	Police department, Feb. 28, 1899; fire de- partment, April 30, 1899; health depart- ment, Mar. 31, 1899; schools and library, July 31, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 13, 1899.
Toledo, Ohio.	1837	142,000	18,260.00	Schools, Sept. 1, 1898; fire department, Jan. 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Topeka, Kans.	1857	35,000	3,962.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; library, Dec. 31, 1898; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1899.
Trenton, N. J.	1892	73,000	3,165.50	Health department, June 30, 1898; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1899.
Troy, N. Y.	1816	67,000	3,368.00	Health department, Dec. 31, 1898; all other, departments, Feb. 28, 1899.
Utica, N. Y.	1832	60,000	6,400.00	Financial statements, Oct. 24, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Washington, D. C.	1791	287,482	44,320.00	June 30, 1899.
Waterbury, Conn.	1853	41,000	2,400.00	Schools and financial statements, Nov. 30, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Wheeling, W. Va.	1806	38,000	2,050.00	Library, Mar. 31, 1899; school fund items, July 31, 1898; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1898.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1871	50,000	3,110.00	Fire, health, and street departments, Jan. 1, 1899; schools, June 6, 1898; all other de- partments, Apr. 1, 1899.
Williamsport, Pa.	1866	32,000	2,936.00	Schools, June 6, 1898; all other depart- ments, Mar. 31, 1899.
Wilmington, Del.	1832	72,000	6,519.00	Water, Dec. 31, 1898; streets and sewers, Jan. 31, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1898.
Worcester, Mass.	1848	105,000	23,040.00	Nov. 30, 1898.
Yonkers, N. Y.	1871	45,000	13,440.00	Health department and library, Dec. 31, 1898; schools, Sept. 30, 1898; all other de- partments, Feb. 28, 1899.
Youngstown, Ohio.	1868	52,052	6,060.00	Schools, Sept. 1, 1898; fire and police de- partments, Dec. 31, 1898; health depart- ment, Jan. 1, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 15, 1899.

TABLE II.—POLICE RETAIL LIQUOR SALOONS, AND ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS, BY CAUSES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police-men.	Li-censed retail liquor saloons.	Drunkenness.		Disturbing the peace.		Assault and battery.	
				Ar-rests.	Convic-tions.	Ar-rests.	Convic-tions.	Ar-rests.	Convic-tions.
1	Akron, Ohio	23	127	472	(a)	118	(a)	118	(a)
2	Albany, N. Y.	165	440	1,130	(a)	504	(a)	237	(a)
3	Allegheny, Pa.	134	181	475	(a)	1,440	(a)	47	(a)
4	Allentown, Pa.	13	47	129	(a)	133	(a)		
5	Altoona, Pa.	19	48	637	(a)	99	(a)	7	(a)
6	Atlanta, Ga.	177	105	3,606	(a)	5,850	(a)	30	(a)
7	Auburn, N. Y.	20	118	444	441	147	129	32	25
8	Augusta, Ga.	65	84	2,650	(a)	714	(a)	8	(a)
9	Baltimore, Md.	850	2,221	9,081	(a)	5,245	(a)	4,282	(a)
10	Bay City, Mich.	18	88	284	273	40	24	85	49
11	Binghamton, N. Y.	86	102	709	(a)	39	(a)	91	(a)
12	Birmingham, Ala.	32	62	1,500	(a)	500	(a)	990	(a)
13	Boston, Mass.	1,131	799	26,157	(a)	149	(a)	2,703	(a)
14	Bridgeport, Conn.	52	295	995	961	153	86	453	297
15	Brockton, Mass.	36	31	1,329	(a)	68	(a)	169	(a)
16	Buffalo, N. Y.	665	1,458	9,619	(a)	4,764	(a)	903	(a)
17	Butte, Mont.	42	140	541	502	537	505	241	148
18	Cambridge, Mass.	102		1,758	(a)	305	(a)	183	(a)
19	Camden, N. J.	85	182	1,012	946	467	370	73	27
20	Canton, Ohio.	29	142	566	(a)	19	(a)	60	(a)
21	Charleston, S. C.	91		327	(a)	398	(a)	210	(a)
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.	34	70	924	(a)	1,086	(a)	123	(a)
23	Chelsea, Mass.	27		440	(a)	14	(a)	92	(a)
24	Chicago, Ill. (b)	3,035	6,263	642,212	(a)	(d)	(a)	6,429	(a)
25	Cincinnati, Ohio	530	1,718	2,124	(a)	1,295	(a)	491	(a)
26	Cleveland, Ohio	345	1,690	7,685	(a)	767	(a)	718	(a)
27	Columbus, Ohio	115	485	809	(a)	463	(a)	241	(a)
28	Covington, Ky.	43	181	85	81	129	98		
29	Dallas, Tex.	41	64	714	(a)	160	(a)	167	(a)
30	Davenport, Iowa.	30	139	23	(a)	228	(a)	125	(a)
31	Dayton, Ohio	75	490	383	(a)	258	(a)	201	(a)
32	Denver, Colo.	97	334	1,054	1,080	848	832	329	224
33	Des Moines, Iowa	45	56	1,369	(a)	289	(a)	156	(a)
34	Detroit, Mich.	510	935	1,939	1,779	1,189	1,039	553	304
35	Dubuque, Iowa (c)	39	127	336	(a)	37	(a)	80	(a)
36	Duluth, Minn.	40	130	754	578	89	29	123	70
37	Elizabeth, N. J.	50	195	533	150	350	200	100	16
38	Elmira, N. Y.	34	264	597	(a)	53	(a)	70	(a)
39	Erie, Pa.	36	138	766	(a)	32	(a)	132	(a)
40	Evansville, Ind.	52	290	292	(a)	40	(a)	311	(a)
41	Fall River, Mass.	115	89	2,386	2,381	427	334	365	268
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.	33	157	226	(a)			54	(a)
43	Fort Worth, Tex.	19	53	350	(a)	140	(a)	12	(a)
44	Galveston, Tex.	51	308	539	(a)	531	(a)	284	(a)
45	Gloucester, Mass.	26	28	616	(a)	21	(a)	104	(a)
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.	96	150	886	880	255	233	69	55
47	Harrisburg, Pa.	36	66	1,606	(a)	474	(a)	71	(a)
48	Hartford, Conn.	174	219	2,460	(a)	334	(a)	228	(a)
49	Haverhill, Mass.	85	84	813	811	9	9	200	171
50	Hoboken, N. J.	91	358	457	457	501	480	18	18
51	Holyoke, Mass.	46	40	690	657	9	8	150	131
52	Houston, Tex.	89	81	876	(a)	771	(a)	369	(a)
53	Indianapolis, Ind.	131	513	1,351	(a)	63	(a)	1,595	(a)
54	Jersey City, N. J.	325	1,050	2,905	2,905	275	270	1,301	1,250
55	Johnstown, Pa.	20	57	303	(a)	655	(a)		
56	Joliet, Ill.	30	85	988	(a)	251	(a)	95	(a)
57	Kansas City, Kans.	40		389	(a)	502	(a)	101	(a)
58	Kansas City, Mo.	175	430	1,114	(a)	2,436	(a)	196	(a)
59	Knoxville, Tenn.	27	60	375	(a)	150	(a)	110	(a)
60	La Crosse, Wis.	21	159	315	187	198	135		
61	Lancaster, Pa.	21	78	525	(a)	111	(a)	27	(a)
62	Lawrence, Mass.	51	54	1,471	1,441	131	122	214	102
63	Lincoln, Nebr.	16	41	349	(a)	27	(a)	75	(a)
64	Little Rock, Ark.	45	55	912	(a)	608	(a)	22	(a)
65	Los Angeles, Cal.	84	200	1,806	1,690	472	268	198	104
66	Louisville, Ky.	325	850	1,339	(a)	154	(a)	33	(a)
67	Lowell, Mass.	102	80	3,082	8,076	43	40	202	178
68	Lynn, Mass.	66	62	2,935	(a)	4	(a)	224	(a)
69	McKeesport, Pa.	31	45	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
70	Macon, Ga.	52	53	908	(a)	935	(a)	12	(a)
71	Malden, Mass.	28		419	(a)	34	(a)	42	(a)
72	Manchester, N. H.	43		1,456	1,452	4	4	64	45
73	Memphis, Tenn.	61	127	927	(a)	296	(a)	396	(a)
74	Milwaukee, Wis.	304	1,726	1,969	1,864	1,372	1,315	455	380

a Not reported.

b Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

c Including arrests for disturbing the peace.

TABLE II.—POLICE, RETAIL LIQUOR SALOONS, AND ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS, BY CAUSES.

Homicide.		Vagrancy.		Housebreak- ing.		Larceny.		All other of- fenses.		Total offenses.		Mar- ginal num- ber.
Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	
2	(a)	433	(a)	-----	-----	73	(a)	300	(a)	1,516	(a)	1
1	(a)	138	(a)	74	(a)	256	(a)	485	(a)	2,825	(a)	2
1	(a)	152	(a)	8	(a)	85	(a)	656	(a)	2,873	(a)	3
-----	-----	90	(a)	-----	-----	5	(a)	58	(a)	415	(a)	4
-----	-----	29	(a)	4	(a)	41	(a)	250	(a)	1,067	(a)	5
19	(a)	1,641	(a)	111	(a)	398	(a)	2,562	(a)	14,307	(a)	6
-----	-----	76	71	6	1	49	30	82	76	836	773	7
6	(a)	9	(a)	32	(a)	235	(a)	1,047	(a)	4,606	(a)	8
32	(a)	314	(a)	189	(a)	2,882	(a)	9,352	(a)	31,897	16,389	9
-----	-----	41	39	12	5	114	61	496	407	1,073	858	10
1	(a)	28	(a)	2	(a)	98	(a)	151	(a)	1,119	(a)	11
8	(a)	250	(a)	250	(a)	600	(a)	3,744	(a)	7,752	(a)	12
-----	-----	529	(a)	634	(a)	2,445	(a)	9,190	(a)	41,816	(a)	13
7	1	81	65	38	26	191	163	421	321	2,389	2,030	14
-----	-----	80	(a)	24	(a)	78	(a)	374	(a)	2,012	1,878	15
10	(a)	3,779	(a)	332	(a)	1,651	(a)	3,431	(a)	24,480	(a)	16
14	-----	838	695	50	5	205	158	2,334	1,843	4,700	3,856	17
1	(a)	36	(a)	62	(a)	192	(a)	647	(a)	3,185	(a)	18
-----	-----	64	54	30	26	95	50	25	20	1,776	1,487	19
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	(a)	243	(a)	925	(a)	20
13	(a)	180	(a)	16	(a)	272	(a)	1,348	(a)	2,776	(a)	21
5	(a)	79	(a)	23	(a)	250	(a)	1,358	(a)	4,157	(a)	22
-----	-----	-----	-----	90	(a)	70	(a)	643	(a)	1,040	(a)	23
40	(a)	518	(a)	1,730	(a)	7,515	(a)	19,642	(a)	78,086	(a)	24
23	(a)	1,611	(a)	16	(a)	772	(a)	6,383	(a)	12,715	4,815	25
5	(a)	142	(a)	121	(a)	696	(a)	4,088	(a)	14,452	(a)	26
2	(a)	463	(a)	29	(a)	315	(a)	2,009	(a)	4,381	2,816	27
1	1	45	45	8	7	71	62	1,095	1,047	1,434	1,341	28
9	(a)	870	(a)	39	(a)	214	(a)	1,255	(a)	3,434	(a)	29
1	(a)	147	(a)	8	(a)	73	(a)	417	(a)	1,022	(a)	30
-----	-----	109	(a)	5	(a)	222	(a)	3,237	(a)	4,415	2,645	31
12	3	1,248	1,175	172	53	405	329	3,409	676	7,477	4,372	32
-----	-----	384	(a)	55	(a)	181	(a)	1,714	(a)	4,158	(a)	33
2	2	171	155	71	71	707	688	2,568	497	7,197	4,532	34
1	(a)	221	(a)	3	(a)	52	(a)	45	(a)	725	(a)	35
-----	-----	111	85	6	4	142	83	438	301	1,613	1,148	36
2	2	15	15	12	6	40	14	83	30	1,145	433	37
2	(a)	83	(a)	14	(a)	132	(a)	322	(a)	1,273	(a)	38
1	(a)	264	(a)	29	(a)	90	(a)	742	(a)	2,056	(a)	39
4	(a)	27	(a)	9	(a)	220	(a)	719	(a)	1,622	(a)	40
-----	-----	27	27	81	78	205	178	667	454	4,168	3,740	41
-----	-----	134	(a)	11	(a)	37	(a)	670	(a)	1,132	(a)	42
5	(a)	329	(a)	27	(a)	193	(a)	559	(a)	1,604	(a)	43
17	(a)	188	(a)	36	(a)	78	(a)	1,659	(a)	3,332	(a)	44
-----	-----	18	(a)	16	(a)	37	(a)	168	(a)	690	(a)	45
-----	-----	24	22	1	1	146	138	392	322	1,773	1,651	46
2	(a)	25	(a)	4	(a)	127	(a)	355	(a)	2,664	(a)	47
-----	-----	244	(a)	40	(a)	296	(a)	504	(a)	4,106	(a)	48
-----	-----	8	6	12	11	112	108	329	303	1,483	1,419	49
2	2	61	61	9	9	174	153	1,745	1,603	2,967	2,783	50
1	-----	37	37	11	8	73	62	157	119	1,128	1,022	51
17	(a)	827	(a)	68	(a)	218	(a)	1,870	(a)	5,016	(a)	52
10	(a)	1,044	(a)	94	(a)	704	(a)	2,533	(a)	7,394	(a)	53
16	16	580	450	170	100	646	486	1,904	1,450	7,679	6,927	54
-----	-----	24	(a)	-----	-----	-----	-----	113	(a)	1,093	(a)	55
-----	-----	91	(a)	14	(a)	24	(a)	548	(a)	2,011	(a)	56
-----	-----	443	(a)	36	(a)	159	(a)	1,257	(a)	2,687	(a)	57
18	(a)	983	(a)	108	(a)	698	(a)	7,833	(a)	13,306	(a)	58
10	(a)	50	(a)	105	(a)	300	(a)	1,250	(a)	2,350	(a)	59
-----	-----	134	64	8	7	74	44	409	388	1,138	800	60
1	(a)	37	(a)	11	(a)	70	(a)	2,520	(a)	3,302	(a)	61
-----	-----	17	17	23	22	183	163	578	491	2,617	2,448	62
-----	-----	510	(a)	23	(a)	90	(a)	643	(a)	1,717	(a)	63
2	(a)	119	(a)	19	(a)	196	(a)	2,506	(a)	4,378	(a)	64
5	1	376	316	75	33	229	141	913	541	4,074	3,064	65
10	(a)	232	(a)	104	(a)	360	(a)	4,964	(a)	7,290	(a)	66
2	1	23	23	77	74	201	183	772	602	4,402	4,177	67
-----	-----	20	(a)	52	(a)	27	(a)	960	(a)	4,222	(a)	68
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	69
5	(a)	120	(a)	32	(a)	138	(a)	1,437	(a)	3,593	(a)	70
-----	-----	3	(a)	12	(a)	74	(a)	340	(a)	924	(a)	71
1	1	3	3	27	25	94	89	788	776	2,437	2,395	72
18	(a)	361	(a)	8	(a)	301	(a)	2,175	(a)	4,482	(a)	73
6	6	255	217	77	67	279	216	853	678	5,266	4,803	74

d Included in arrests for drunkenness.

e Data are for 13 months.

TABLE II.—POLICE, RETAIL LIQUOR SALOONS, AND ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS, BY CAUSES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police-men.	Li-censed retail liquor saloons.	Drunkenness.		Disturbing the peace.		Assault and battery.	
				Ar-rests.	Con-vic-tions.	Ar-rests.	Con-vic-tions.	Ar-rests.	Con-vic-tions.
75	Minneapolis, Minn.....	195	340	1,555	1,518	278	245	269	158
76	Mobile, Ala.....	55	124	929	(a)	687	(a)	105	(a)
77	Nashville, Tenn.....	91	105	1,034	(a)	987	(a)	955	(a)
78	Newark, N. J.....	306	1,275	2,015	1,682	1,748	1,293	543	442
79	New Bedford, Mass.....	95	51	1,090	(a)	171	(a)	158	(a)
80	New Haven, Conn.....	165	420	3,266	(a)	1,094	(a)	7	(a)
81	New Orleans, La.....	309	1,364	5,034	(a)	4,927	(a)	1,353	(a)
82	Newport, Ky.....	24	100	263	(a)	41	(a)	4	(a)
83	New York, N. Y.....	7,436	11,938	46,170	(a)	30,265	(a)	8,526	(a)
84	Norfolk, Va.....	69	117	1,793	(a)	526	(a)	1,445	(a)
85	Oakland, Cal.....	68	194	1,354	1,336	187	66	170	62
86	Omaha, Nebr.....	124	253	b 1,953	(a)	(c)	(a)	86	(a)
87	Oshkosh, Wis.....	14	123	182	120	24	2	19	13
88	Paterson, N. J.....	104	519	1,083	(a)	1,038	(a)	176	(a)
89	Pawtucket, R. I.....	45	129	751	750	149	148	84	79
90	Peoria, Ill.....	62	190	653	(a)	260	(a)	102	(a)
91	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,295	1,691	943	(a)	8,344	(a)	3,427	(a)
92	Pittsburg, Pa.....	430	522	3,893	(a)	6,259	(a)	62	(a)
93	Portland, Me. (d).....	45	470	.....	.....	1,170	1,161	99	80
94	Portland, Oregon.....	58	254	1,220	1,144	121	.....	319	116
95	Providence, R. I.....	290	426	5,235	(a)	340	(a)	221	(a)
96	Pueblo, Colo.....	24	78	557	537	308	253	150	90
97	Quincy, Ill.....	31	139	164	(a)	223	(a)	9	(a)
98	Reading, Pa.....	51	174	219	(a)	279	(a)	16	(a)
99	Richmond, Va.....	100	325	1,205	(a)	466	(a)	1,060	(a)
100	Rochester, N. Y.....	182	554	862	717	77	45	338	101
101	Rockford, Ill.....	17	39	252	(a)	221	(a)	37	(a)
102	Sacramento, Cal.....	20	182	804	325	100	62	88	48
103	Saginaw, Mich. (s).....	40	147	554	526	153	149	193	89
104	St. Joseph, Mo.....	62	122	731	(a)	428	(a)	20	(a)
105	St. Louis, Mo.....	976	2,032	3,649	(a)	6,999	(a)	523	(a)
106	St. Paul, Minn.....	176	286	1,168	730	548	127	257	57
107	Salom, Mass.....	38	.....	270	(a)	6	(a)	62	(a)
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	32	71	684	613	102	86	80	77
109	San Antonio, Tex.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
110	San Francisco, Cal.....	557	3,032	12,390	12,183	2,009	611	1,419	447
111	Savannah, Ga.....	112	227	742	(a)	1,068	(a)	380	(a)
112	Scranton, Pa.....	54	176	925	(a)	329	(a)	45	(a)
113	Seattle, Wash.....	65	140	987	(a)	572	(a)	131	(a)
114	Sioux City, Iowa.....	23	63	474	(a)	298	(a)	25	(a)
115	Somerville, Mass.....	46	.....	823	(a)	17	(a)	116	(a)
116	South Bend, Ind.....	25	117	511	411	9	6	61	40
117	Spokane, Wash.....	26	100	1,228	1,172	313	202	71	30
118	Springfield, Ill.....	(a)	143	490	440	698	524	183	150
119	Springfield, Mass.....	54	47	1,431	1,415	78	68	65	57
120	Springfield, Mo.....	11	20	490	(a)	7	(a)	10	(a)
121	Springfield, Ohio.....	29	136	160	150	250	210	80	65
122	Superior, Wis.....	23	108	750	634	39	37	14	13
123	Syracuse, N. Y.....	79	400	1,348	1,348	541	541	162	162
124	Tacoma, Wash.....	31	76	640	582	92	81	60	51
125	Taunton, Mass.....	33	27	941	939	9	7	63	59
126	Terre Haute, Ind.....	39	161	744	(a)	116	(a)	188	(a)
127	Toledo, Ohio.....	114	676	426	(a)	389	(a)	120	(a)
128	Topoka, Kans.....	26	.....	376	(a)	191	(a)	57	(a)
129	Trenton, N. J.....	80	284	196	123	1,183	796	98	57
130	Troy, N. Y.....	97	247	465	(a)	526	(a)	173	(a)
131	Utica, N. Y.....	28	252	765	691	86	8	207	62
132	Washington, D. C.....	545	513	3,136	.....	5,957	5,373	2,822	2,178
133	Waterbury, Conn.....	34	158	741	501	208	189	97	83
134	Wheeling, W. Va.....	33	127	354	335	878	344	38	36
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	39	150	399	(a)	474	(a)	136	(a)
136	Williamsport, Pa.....	16	52	109	(a)	214	(a)	7	(a)
137	Wilmington, Del.....	76	184	1,267	842	708	670	314	157
138	Worcester, Mass.....	125	98	3,040	3,016	101	71	219	182
139	Yonkers, N. Y.....	40	205	328	(a)	54	(a)	212	(a)
140	Youngstown, Ohio.....	28	183	1,265	(a)	855	(a)	49	(a)

a Not reported.

b Including arrests for disturbing the peace.

c Included in arrests for drunkenness.

d Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

TABLE II.—POLICE, RETAIL LIQUOR SALOONS, AND ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS, BY CAUSES—Concluded.

Homicide.		Vagrancy.		Housebreak- ing.		Larceny.		All other of- fenses.		Total offenses.		Mar- ginal num- ber.
Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	Ar- rests.	Con- victions.	
2	2	659	543	68	42	418	322	1,536	1,321	4,785	4,151	75
5	(a)	10	(a)	27	(a)	97	(a)	1,831	(a)	3,691	(a)	76
18	(a)	644	(a)	10	(a)	297	(a)	1,984	(a)	5,929	(a)	77
13	12	182	170	138	119	359	303	1,270	819	6,268	4,840	78
2	(a)	16	(a)	27	(a)	113	(a)	277	(a)	1,852	1,770	79
57	(a)	316	(a)	82	(a)	389	(a)	1,572	(a)	6,728	(a)	80
331	(a)	1,428	(a)	41	(a)	762	(a)	7,745	(a)	21,347	(a)	81
6	(a)	67	(a)	3	(a)	21	(a)	112	(a)	511	(a)	82
3	(a)	7,659	(a)	1,392	(a)	8,743	(a)	38,659	(a)	141,745	(a)	83
3	(a)	488	(a)	79	(a)	622	(a)	2,434	(a)	7,393	(a)	84
4	2	98	76	26	8	109	85	696	443	2,643	2,058	85
4	(a)	808	(a)	92	(a)	394	(a)	5,714	(a)	9,051	(a)	86
1	(a)	40	16	10	4	6	5	48	36	330	196	87
1	(a)	52	(a)	3	(a)	105	(a)	423	(a)	2,881	(a)	88
3	(a)	80	79	12	10	48	47	254	182	1,378	1,295	89
3	(a)	112	(a)	30	(a)	198	(a)	936	(a)	2,384	(a)	90
31	(a)	6,118	(a)	140	(a)	3,316	(a)	40,588	(a)	62,907	(a)	91
15	(a)	1,523	(a)	3	(a)	145	(a)	5,857	(a)	17,757	(a)	92
2	2	55	48	17	17	187	170	518	500	2,518	1,978	93
1	(a)	142	66	50	7	335	83	1,074	313	3,262	1,729	94
4	(a)	108	(a)	58	(a)	474	(a)	1,686	(a)	8,126	(a)	95
3	2	255	253	47	10	204	123	579	404	2,101	1,672	96
9	(a)	131	(a)	12	(a)	15	(a)	106	(a)	660	(a)	97
9	(a)	67	(a)	16	(a)	51	(a)	462	(a)	1,094	(a)	98
180	(a)	180	153	60	38	390	191	1,182	(a)	4,617	(a)	99
10	(a)	167	(a)	7	(a)	23	(a)	532	241	2,439	1,486	100
2	(a)	406	320	16	8	80	71	199	(a)	908	(a)	101
36	(a)	88	73	18	17	205	61	646	387	2,159	1,201	102
3	2	570	(a)	81	(a)	103	(a)	469	194	1,680	1,129	103
1	(a)	1,603	(a)	462	(a)	1,853	(a)	11,689	(a)	26,314	(a)	104
1	(a)	510	167	29	17	847	133	1,224	447	4,086	1,680	105
2	2	1	(a)	9	(a)	37	(a)	162	(a)	547	(a)	106
(a)	(a)	324	267	27	16	142	96	1,117	1,051	2,476	2,208	107
48	8	3,375	1,944	309	76	984	569	7,479	7,070	28,013	22,908	108
7	(a)	155	(a)	85	(a)	408	(a)	3,081	(a)	5,921	(a)	109
1	(a)	158	(a)	27	(a)	93	(a)	434	(a)	2,012	(a)	110
3	(a)	299	(a)	28	(a)	326	(a)	4,630	(a)	6,976	(a)	111
483	(a)	463	(a)	15	(a)	128	(a)	114	(a)	1,517	(a)	112
24	(a)	24	(a)	41	(a)	74	(a)	271	(a)	1,366	(a)	113
5	3	28	2	16	10	98	21	384	144	1,112	639	114
2	(a)	f 825	f 36	44	19	176	83	1,189	1,064	3,848	2,606	115
1	1	36	36	40	85	122	99	1,246	950	2,815	2,234	116
2	(a)	73	73	28	26	104	92	543	538	2,823	2,270	117
3	2	20	(a)	20	(a)	108	(a)	429	(a)	1,086	(a)	118
3	(a)	13	12	19	16	121	100	887	419	1,533	974	119
2	(a)	326	811	11	3	61	51	594	466	1,795	1,515	120
1	(a)	726	726	20	20	492	485	223	220	8,514	8,502	121
1	(a)	244	208	17	9	69	57	758	616	1,881	1,604	122
3	(a)	16	16	21	20	41	33	178	166	1,269	1,240	123
1	(a)	1,550	(a)	7	(a)	106	(a)	661	(a)	3,375	(a)	124
1	(a)	99	(a)	40	(a)	280	(a)	2,078	(a)	3,432	(a)	125
2	(a)	136	(a)	19	(a)	187	(a)	743	(a)	1,710	(a)	126
1	(a)	118	96	38	24	134	88	824	51	2,592	1,235	127
2	(a)	82	(a)	64	(a)	190	(a)	172	(a)	1,674	(a)	128
21	g 18	276	247	26	18	170	84	399	163	1,879	1,273	129
4	(a)	2,289	1,881	131	g 101	1,806	h 1,090	9,761	5,405	25,923	16,046	130
188	(a)	60	54	23	6	81	56	358	284	1,572	1,173	131
1	(a)	166	156	4	(a)	4	4	505	499	1,447	1,374	132
7	4	41	(a)	9	(a)	75	(a)	420	(a)	1,674	(a)	133
2	1	91	85	6	5	49	(a)	234	(a)	664	(a)	134
1	(a)	82	82	84	77	320	200	907	737	3,620	2,700	135
1	(a)	74	(a)	20	(a)	173	141	709	644	4,410	4,214	136
1	(a)	167	(a)	3	(a)	145	(a)	440	(a)	1,274	(a)	137
						97	(a)	989	(a)	3,426	(a)	138

Data are for 16 months.

f Persons arrested for vagrancy are ordered out of city without trial except when demanded.

g Held for higher court.

h Including 90 held for higher court.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Firemen.			Equipment.		
		Regu-lars.	Call men.	Volun-teers.	Fire engines.		
					Steam.	Hand.	Chem-ical.
1	Akron, Ohio.....	28	21		4		1
2	Albany, N. Y.....	122	62		11		7
3	Allegheny, Pa.....	108			9		2
4	Allentown, Pa.....	23		742	5		2
5	Altoona, Pa.....	21	21		3		
6	Atlanta, Ga.....	105			3		2
7	Auburn, N. Y.....	24	13				1
8	Augusta, Ga.....	59			6		1
9	Baltimore, Md.....	397			a 28		30
10	Bay City, Mich.....	14	43		2		2
11	Binghamton, N. Y.....	17	4	511	3		1
12	Birmingham, Ala.....	28			3		
13	Boston, Mass.....	680	88		53		14
14	Bridgeport, Conn.....	24	93		6		
15	Breckton, Mass.....	36	39		5		3
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....	426			e 29		f 6
17	Butte, Mont.....	18					1
18	Cambridge, Mass.....	49	77		8		2
19	Camden, N. J.....	44			5		1
20	Canton, Ohio.....	24	54		2		1
21	Charleston, S. C.....	46	53		10		1
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	39	6		5		1
23	Chelsea, Mass.....	18	59		3		g 2
24	Chicago, Ill.....	1,067		108	a 92	4	f 25
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	340			31		3
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....	390			25		3
27	Columbus, Ohio.....	165			13		7
28	Covington, Ky.....	33			3		1
29	Dallas, Tex.....	43			4		2
30	Davenport, Iowa.....	30			1		1
31	Dayton, Ohio.....	76	2		4		3
32	Denver, Colo.....	115		100	7		3
33	Des Moines, Iowa.....	64					17
34	Detroit, Mich.....	355			24		6
35	Dubuque, Iowa.....	36			3		g 2
36	Duluth, Minn.....	70			4		7
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....	9		448	7		
38	Elmira, N. Y.....	39	2		6		n 4
39	Erie, Pa.....	34	32		6		1
40	Evansville, Ind.....	63			5		2
41	Fall River, Mass.....	71	83		6		3
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	44			8		1
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....	42			3		1
44	Galveston, Tex.....	63			4		1
45	Gloucester, Mass.....	22	189		5	3	2
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	127			9		2
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....	9		500	7		1
48	Hartford, Conn.....	42	97		10		1
49	Haverhill, Mass.....	23	85		5		2
50	Hoboken, N. J.....	49			5		1
51	Holyoke, Mass.....	33	106		6		2
52	Houston, Tex.....	55			4		2
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....	157	9		e 9		4
54	Jersey City, N. J.....	163			15		3
55	Johnstown, Pa.....			700	r 9		
56	Joliet, Ill.....	27	2		2		5
57	Kansas City, Kans.....	43			1		n 5
58	Kansas City, Mo.....	178			8		n 2
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....	24			2		
60	La Crosse, Wis.....	45	2		2		
61	Lancaster, Pa.....	12	28		0		
62	Lawrence, Mass.....	29	94		0		v 4
63	Lincoln, Nebr.....	28			3		g 2

a Also 2 water towers.

b Not reported.

c Not including 15,544 feet in storehouses.

d Also 121 reservoirs.

e Also 1 water tower.

f Also 70 hand extinguishers.

g Including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

h Not including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

i In winter, 18 in summer.

j Not including 5 chemical engines combined with hook and ladder trucks, and 11 chemical hand extinguishers.

k Not including 23 hose wagons combined with chemical and steam engines and ladder trucks.

l Including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagons.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES.

Equipment.						Horses.	Fire alarms.	Fires.	Property loss.	Margi- nal num- ber.
Fire boats.	Hook and ladder trucks.	Feet of ladders.	Hose reels and hose wagons	Feet of hose.	Fire hy- drants.					
	1	144	4	5,200	340	22	158	130	\$136,565.00	1
	4	1,146	10	15,050	787	55	542	542	74,844.32	2
	4	726	4	28,000	1,696	67	314	206	98,065.00	3
	1	276	5	9,350	301	34	35	32	136,100.00	4
	2	414	5	8,000	410	19	197	126	21,574.00	5
	3	624	8	18,000	1,085	35	438	390	89,153.00	6
	1	228	4	6,500	396	12	65	59	23,160.17	7
	2	162	5	4,400	568	25	161	153	125,285.81	8
	1	2,682	42	72,225	2,112	181	1,374	1,298	876,592.46	9
	2	309	6	13,750	405	23	184	111	74,000.00	10
	2	(b)	6	6,500	662	19	129	122	60,968.25	11
	1	279	4	8,000	246	15	215	215	12,243.48	12
	2	8,575	48	c 94,888	d 7,065	335	1,980	1,699	1,441,261.00	13
	2	677	6	15,000	498	36	159	155	91,325.18	14
	3	750	5	11,500	577	35	222	165	34,665.47	15
	2	3,100	35	86,536	4,465	220	832	775	537,371.36	16
	1	140	3	5,200	366	7	153	138	17,732.00	17
	3	1,000	7	14,200	922	35	209	184	255,187.55	18
	2	140	4	8,750	695	19	128	73	80,097.49	19
	2	255	5	4,500	308	16	99	96	48,000.00	20
	3	544	10	10,698	500	30	121	110	32,484.67	21
	1	219	8	7,700	197	21	220	215	29,258.25	22
	1	550	A 4	10,050	238	4 23	122	118	23,500.00	23
	14	(b)	k 73	195,809	18,311	475	6,581	5,048	2,651,735.00	24
	10	3,150	37	56,000	3,559	173	928	921	452,804.67	25
	5	2,000	25	42,000	6,000	149	1,182	1,180	717,975.85	26
	1	1,215	13	27,000	1,280	86	425	329	64,992.48	27
	2	300	5	5,000	320	14	124	43	25,763.70	28
	2	374	7	6,300	392	33	288	282	277,531.92	29
	2	450	7	10,000	530	15	127	117	72,056.00	30
	2	1,200	13	23,000	1,097	33	323	316	79,852.78	31
	4	1,100	18	17,500	2,504	65	430	400	80,000.00	32
	3	467	5	12,600	950	33	399	301	128,322.00	33
	1	2,713	24	59,575	3,359	185	904	838	801,003.00	34
	2	480	A 4	7,150	338	19	m 184	m 134	(b)	35
	4	1,000	10	21,350	474	44	234	232	130,021.00	36
	2	474	6	4,500	295	22	66	66	37,165.15	37
	1	534	e 1	8,500	394	19	180	176	77,241.81	38
	2	416	7	16,600	543	36	155	145	80,161.39	39
	2	1,000	9	12,000	620	84	219	124	87,706.55	40
	4	1,308	10	23,000	912	51	(b)	100	62,000.00	41
	2	502	8	16,000	687	40	149	147	22,904.00	42
	2	409	5	5,500	471	29	161	150	45,255.10	43
	2	540	7	10,000	450	32	225	200	48,000.00	44
	3	810	5	13,700	184	26	56	56	58,192.03	45
	3	370	10	25,060	1,193	56	412	401	123,162.00	46
	1	175	6	8,000	573	25	51	38	32,862.96	47
	3	600	10	20,000	850	42	146	139	51,000.00	48
	2	740	7	15,127	315	26	164	91	185,096.30	49
	2	550	4	6,852	238	17	137	137	519,067.33	50
	3	654	7	20,350	p 486	31	173	166	38,055.66	51
	2	602	7	12,150	525	38	226	q 279	157,383.38	52
	5	771	21	29,570	1,649	93	704	674	140,273.94	53
	6	1,070	15	27,929	2,130	66	430	420	205,637.00	54
	r 1	r 195	r 14	8,500	73	r 24	32	27	6,714.00	55
	1	180	5	7,200	254	18	100	83	71,537.73	56
	2	290	(s)	10,000	327	22	192	186	61,149.00	57
	t 6	458	u 19	28,200	1,787	77	974	950	530,888.17	58
	1	177	3	7,000	242	12	89	88	16,917.84	59
	3	443	5	13,100	369	34	179	175	112,211.06	60
	1	285	5	4,800	513	14	52	85	23,421.13	61
	3	683	w 4	14,000	567	80	144	140	26,501.00	62
	2	373	A 2	8,900	460	19	120	103	22,156.00	63

m For 13 months.

n Combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

o Not including 4 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

p Not including 209 private fire hydrants.

q Number of buildings.

r Owned by volunteer fire companies.

s Included in chemical engines.

t Not including 2 combination hose wagons and ladder trucks.

u Not including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons, but including 2 combination hose wagons and ladder trucks.

v Including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

w Not including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Cont'd.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Firemen.			Equipment.		
		Regu-lars.	Call men.	Volun-teers.	Fire engines.		
					Steam.	Hand.	Chem-ical.
64	Little Rock, Ark	27	2		4		1
65	Los Angeles, Cal.	65	26		8		5
66	Louisville, Ky	188			17		1
67	Lowell, Mass.	74	101		6		2
68	Lynn, Mass.	56	105		7		4
69	McKeesport, Pa.	26					
70	Macon, Ga.	48	2		4		1
71	Malden, Mass.	20	40		2		b 3
72	Manchester, N. H.	33	127	50	6		1
73	Memphis, Tenn.	63			5		3
74	Milwaukee, Wis.	336			18		8
75	Minneapolis, Minn.	275			d 20		9
76	Mobile, Ala.	24	6		8		
77	Nashville, Tenn.	80			8		3
78	Newark, N. J.	202			16		3
79	New Bedford, Mass.	44	178		8	1	1
80	New Haven, Conn.	112			11		e 3
81	New Orleans, La.	302			27		12
82	Newport, Ky.	12					
83	New York, N. Y.	2, 248		3, 498	h 145	83	6
84	Norfolk, Va.	50	2		4		2
85	Oakland, Cal.	86	68		7		3
86	Omaha, Nebr.	110			d 4		i 2
87	Oshkosh, Wis.	29			3		
88	Paterson, N. J.	102			9		1
89	Pawtucket, R. I.	86	25		3		f 5
90	Peoria, Ill.	54		65	3	1	2
91	Philadelphia, Pa.	736			d 46		5
92	Pittsburg, Pa.	371			29		4
93	Portland, Me. (b)	33	114	30	7	1	1
94	Portland, Oregon	58	73	280	10		4
95	Providence, R. I.	238	14		d 9		f 5
96	Pueblo, Colo.	22			1		m 1
97	Quincy, Ill.	27	13		5		2
98	Reading, Pa.	26		1, 762	10		o 5
99	Richmond, Va.	70	62		9		3
100	Rochester, N. Y.	192			8		2
101	Rockford, Ill.	28			3		f 3
102	Sacramento, Cal.	19	86		4		1
103	Saginaw, Mich.	29	11		1		
104	St. Joseph, Mo.	52			2		1
105	St. Louis, Mo.	501			46		i 25
106	St. Paul, Minn.	195			13		4
107	Salem, Mass.	16	91		3		1
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.	26			2		1
109	San Antonio, Tex.	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)
110	San Francisco, Cal.	172	397		u 46		v 9
111	Savannah, Ga.	78		10	7		3
112	Scranton, Pa.	29	10	500	5		e 6
113	Seattle, Wash.	71	10		5		3
114	Sioux City, Iowa.	27			1		3
115	Somerville, Mass.	29	76		8		w 2
116	South Bend, Ind.	34	15				2
117	Spokane, Wash.	58			3		2
118	Springfield, Ill.	45			4		2
119	Springfield, Mass.	53	120		z 6		5
120	Springfield, Mo.	15					
121	Springfield, Ohio.	29	3		2		2
122	Superior, Wis.	40			2		2
123	Syracuse, N. Y.	110			d 9		e 3
124	Tacoma, Wash.	43			6		3
125	Taunton, Mass.	13	95	48	3		bb 1

a Also 670 cisterns.

b Including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

c Not including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

d Also 1 water tower.

e Including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

f Not including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

g Also 211 fire wells.

h Also 4 water towers.

i Also 16 hand extinguishers.

j Combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

k Not including 5 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

l Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

m Also 12 hand extinguishers.

n Also 3 hand reels.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Cont'd.

Equipment.						Fire alarms.	Fires.	Property loss.	Mar- ginal num- ber.	
Fire boats.	Hook and ladder trucks.	Feet of ladders.	Hose reels and hose wagons	Feet of hose.	Fire hy- drants.					Horses.
	1	223	5	4,900	310	18	236	229	\$54,820.00	64
	2	615	9	13,000	650	55	369	329	247,500.00	65
	5	1,000	16	25,500	a 171	95	669	622	679,466.32	66
	4	1,127	11	20,000	1,130	57	266	229	95,814.59	67
	4	1,290	4	27,650	773	49	287	161	69,638.37	68
	2	630	3	6,000	288	10	170	79	29,986.00	69
	2	860	4	6,500	203	21	134	129	211,920.00	70
	2	531	c 3	10,500	381	25	80	76	18,561.70	71
	4	1,387	13	25,450	724	42	187	78	103,704.56	72
	2	210	7	8,100	394	33	293	285	176,480.05	73
	8	2,250	24	60,000	2,366	160	1,104	961	304,442.75	74
	6	2,116	20	47,643	3,066	185	907	895	521,208.98	75
	2	333	5	8,300	280	11	98	72	20,302.65	76
	3	724	9	1,100	679	56	244	235	332,666.90	77
	6	1,600	16	32,600	2,023	85	531	541	383,337.37	78
	3	1,014	7	17,000	713	45	150	143	47,419.29	79
	4	1,060	f 9	23,480	870	51	202	184	116,278.29	80
	7	1,200	27	31,935	g 1,757	152	532	497	478,261.00	81
	1	240	3	4,300	202	7	105	106	61,492.81	82
	4	35,000	225	600,000	20,130	920	7,100	6,472	5,100,000.00	83
	2	462	5	7,000	210	23	159	152	16,009.15	84
	3	649	9	16,200	427	38	189	179	84,540.50	85
	4	1,000	14	18,019	1,544	52	382	351	115,870.00	86
	2	366	8	11,850	340	14	135	135	31,707.66	87
	3	823	9	10,100	1,058	48	291	285	65,173.00	88
	3	675	k 1	15,400	547	21	131	125	25,957.00	89
	2	418	7	15,697	1,024	33	247	236	279,045.00	90
	9	4,314	46	90,000	11,000	268	2,586	2,484	1,653,902.00	91
	9	2,400	29	80,000	2,284	165	950	750	1,918,000.00	92
	1	997	9	17,000	378	26	177	143	119,680.60	93
	5	1,219	17	17,350	554	58	355	337	74,076.81	94
	10	2,613	k 18	34,933	1,751	88	632	542	213,204.82	95
	1	250	n 4	9,500	537	17	123	111	44,289.10	96
	1	250	6	7,000	277	27	160	154	48,000.00	97
	2	494	p 8	16,300	650	q 49	76	70	69,788.78	98
	4	800	9	17,150	565	44	250	257	68,260.27	99
	7	1,800	14	30,000	2,734	80	283	280	(r)	100
	2	200	p 5	5,200	369	19	113	113	22,738.95	101
	2	295	6	3,950	426	18	172	168	171,380.77	102
	2	348	9	18,000	730	25	s 233	s 178	s 58,521.00	103
	2	450	12	26,680	500	28	228	225	38,947.00	104
	15	3,965	48	61,500	6,200	239	1,918	1,797	907,090.00	105
	8	1,630	17	44,150	2,249	113	659	647	159,958.17	106
	2	529	5	15,500	446	21	87	87	21,661.25	107
	1	258	3	6,500	903	17	129	119	77,364.04	108
	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	109
	10	2,000	45	67,900	3,528	292	887	878	818,259.72	110
	3	438	9	14,150	563	42	293	275	440,630.78	111
	1	160	f 12	8,600	360	45	173	163	134,508.54	112
	3	479	8	16,250	594	44	258	194	40,475.00	113
	2	376	5	8,000	250	18	130	115	21,000.00	114
	x 2	1,284	x 5	7,050	822	32	195	187	37,307.16	115
	1	860	7	12,950	487	18	135	131	28,126.39	116
	y 2	343	4	9,710	408	30	178	111	76,791.18	117
	2	329	4	3,950	281	24	124	116	18,612.53	118
	4	1,200	8	22,000	931	52	171	152	235,981.79	119
	2	500	3	3,600	240	11	185	130	17,605.22	120
	2	568	6	9,000	423	19	145	133	15,503.53	121
	3	390	6	11,000	675	26	151	136	58,722.08	122
	3	710	f 6	24,940	2,482	53	269	230	122,775.89	123
	3	311	aa 8	11,950	347	33	177	140	218,075.45	124
	3	888	10	12,300	755	22	84	81	38,853.00	125

o Including 3 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

p Not including 3 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

q Owned by volunteer fire companies.

r Not reported.

s For 16 months.

t Combination chemical engines and ladders.

u Also 2 water towers and 2 monitor batteries.

v Also 50 hand extinguishers.

w Including 1 combination chemical engine, ladder, and hose.

x Not including 1 combination chemical engine, ladder, and hose.

y Also 2 sets of life-saving apparatus.

z Also 1 water tower and 1 trolley transfer car.

aa Also 3 hand hose carts.

bb Also 20 hand extinguishers.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Cont'd.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Firemen.			Equipment.		
		Regu-lars.	Call men.	Volun-teers.	Fire engines.		
					Steam.	Hand.	Chem-ical.
126	Terre Haute, Ind.	51			2		1
127	Toledo, Ohio	104			6		7
128	Topeka, Kans.	29			1		2
129	Trenton, N. J.	72			7		1
130	Troy, N. Y.	43		658	9		1
131	Utica, N. Y.	35	27		5		2
132	Washington, D. C.	207			16		2
133	Waterbury, Conn.	22	27	110	2		1
134	Wheeling, W. Va.	32			4		a 6
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	22	94		4		3
136	Williamsport, Pa.	17	32		4		1
137	Wilmington, Del.	16		934	8		2
138	Worcester, Mass.	104	100		7		c 4
139	Yonkers, N. Y.	14		525			2
140	Youngstown, Ohio.	29			1		6

a Including 5 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

b Not including 5 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

c Including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES, SANITARY INSPECTION, ETC.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Number of deaths from—										
		Con-sump-tion.	Pneu-mo-nia.	Heart dis-ease.	Vio-lence.	Apo-plexy.	Diph-theria.	Chol-era in-fan-tum.	Canc-er.	Bron-chitis.	Men-ingitis and cer-ebro-spinal men-ingi-tis.	Ma-ras-mus and inan-ition.
1	Akron, Ohio	31	46	45	28	22	8	16	26	7	19	36
2	Albany, N. Y.	238	171	73	82	61	30	72	96	54	265	231
3	Allegheny, Pa.	172	344	100	123	53	23	95	55	68	43	52
4	Allentown, Pa.	50	32	53	16	17	19	24	22	3	16	25
5	Altoona, Pa.	44	48	24	37	23	6	27	18	3	15	22
6	Atlanta, Ga.	223	139	769	84	37	18	49	18	25	24	63
7	Auburn, N. Y.	51	32	51	17	33	2	12	22	9	12	8
8	Augusta, Ga.	106	74	28	10	10	5	26	76	8	18	20
9	Baltimore, Md.	1,073	1,039	535	423	262	362	386	331	349	335	571
10	Bay City, Mich.	23	44	21	7			10	14	13	12	7
11	Binghamton, N. Y.	61	52	44	31	20	13	29	21	15	19	12
12	Birmingham, Ala.	104	43	24	49	11	2	10	8	11	14	22
13	Boston, Mass.	1,241	1,169	934	616	382	170	441	112	386	405	507
14	Bridgeport, Conn.	126	53	65	60	46	25	104	28	32	28	23
15	Brockton, Mass.	66	25	34	9		1	21	22	5	26	13
16	Buffalo, N. Y.	424	202	201	251	171	69	254	214	160	202	193
17	Butte, Mont.	30	42	21	86	5	15	24	4	8	6	19
18	Cambridge, Mass.	187	146	97	57	e 197	15	84	71	46	19	1
19	Camden, N. J.	109	145	86	64	34	48	162	29	12	54	95
20	Canton, Ohio	30	40	25	5	8	27	6	11	6	9	13
21	Charleston, S. C.	206	74	116	82	48	2	15	9	22	23	131
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.	81	32	15	27	11	6	8	5	11	15	28
23	Chelsea, Mass.	19	44	78	32	18	3	19	26	21	24	28
24	Chicago, Ill.	2,416	2,477	1,399	1,536	503	622	503	791	995	227	720
25	Cincinnati, Ohio	642	519	371	311	185	51	73	195	290	206	218
26	Cleveland, Ohio	439	499	294	270	102	146	162	171	130	251	403
27	Columbus, Ohio	219	111	110	77	54	15	34	78	10	73	113
28	Covington, Ky.	96	74	52	1	1	6	12	13	20	78	23
29	Dallas, Tex.	68	63	33	21	5	3	9	9	8	4	22
30	Davenport, Iowa	38	29	20	32	20	6	8	30	17	11	g 24
31	Dayton, Ohio	120	108	113	44	22	8	28	43	12	33	40
32	Denver, Colo.	501	153	148	121	39	34	39	62	27	34	51
33	Des Moines, Iowa (i)	69	45	39	2	24	6	11	17	7	6	13

a Health officer acts.

b Sanitary inspector acts.

c Not including 6 plumbing inspectors and 1 tenement house inspector.

d Two, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

e Including hydrocephalus.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Conc'd.

Equipment.							Fire alarms.	Fires.	Property loss.	Marginal number.
Fire boats.	Hook and ladder trucks.	Feet of ladders.	Hose reels and hose wagons.	Feet of hose.	Fire hydrants.	Horses.				
.....	2	280	7	9,250	770	25	177	156	\$701,984.12	126
.....	4	916	11	21,500	996	55	423	399	662,538.82	127
.....	1	173	6	6,500	318	17	110	108	66,000.14	128
.....	2	335	6	6,800	523	30	162	161	97,056.74	129
.....	2	470	11	19,000	762	30	165	83	46,025.00	130
.....	2	718	5	11,650	452	28	142	128	69,573.05	131
.....	5	2,384	17	42,550	1,906	124	658	544	465,590.00	132
.....	2	418	5	10,150	370	17	83	63	62,453.18	133
.....	1	305	b 1	12,000	383	3	71	53	21,344.90	134
.....	2	419	5	11,850	233	22	86	94	50,000.00	135
.....	1	253	5	8,250	247	18	76	67	14,813.60	136
.....	2	467	8	10,000	726	36	132	125	85,000.00	137
.....	4	1,335	d 15	21,200	e 1,461	68	419	233	112,409.32	138
.....	3	800	16	12,000	607	11	120	120	41,074.70	139
.....	1	450	6	6,400	539	17	165	163	30,190.00	140

d Not including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

e Not including 172 private fire hydrants.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES, SANITARY INSPECTION, ETC.

Number of deaths from—													Pro-mature birth and still-born.	Food in-spect-ors.	Sani-tary in-spect-ors.	Marginal number.
Ne-phritis.	Old age.	Ty-phoid fever.	Hy-dro-ce-phalus.	Scar-lat-tina.	Dys-en-tery and enterocolitis.	Septic-mia.	Croup.	Al-co-hol-ism.	Whoop-ing cough.	All other causes.	All causes.					
28	33	7	1	6	8	4	10	2	4	98	490	40	.....	.....	1	1
161	67	94	15	5	16	8	40	.....	13	85	1,878	27	.....	1	6	2
41	33	73	1	12	39	7	10	14	36	452	1,841	195	.....	1	5	3
18	17	19	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	442	62	.....	.....	10	4
11	24	13	.....	.....	2	9	1	.....	2	181	520	60	.....	.....	.....	5
45	27	56	.....	.....	51	5	23	7	9	652	1,664	225	(a)	1	6	6
16	19	4	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	390	24	(b)	.....	1	7
27	.....	6	3	.....	63	5	1	2	.....	345	778	24	.....	.....	5	8
534	362	189	10	46	235	43	50	23	64	2,938	10,180	953	.....	4	11	9
10	3	11	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	119	306	27	.....	.....	2	10
26	46	24	1	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	191	609	40	.....	.....	1	11
14	11	9	3	.....	30	6	1	2	1	170	540	79	.....	.....	2	12
398	223	185	106	33	89	62	15	57	68	2,411	10,044	842	.....	2	19	13
80	21	7	1	.....	26	9	.....	.....	1	322	1,062	88	.....	.....	1	14
11	13	3	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	171	434	59	.....	1	1	15
190	256	98	8	13	66	16	4	25	35	1,472	4,533	710	.....	1	c 5	16
8	6	18	.....	.....	5	5	1	3	2	161	460	10	(d)	.....	(d)	17
65	.....	14	(f)	.....	6	4	14	.....	22	492	1,542	126	.....	1	3	18
56	22	33	1	12	8	5	20	1	8	148	1,149	20	.....	1	3	19
7	20	17	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	92	323	3	.....	.....	1	20
176	50	73	6	1	84	10	2	4	3	757	1,894	198	.....	1	4	21
13	17	23	1	.....	16	5	4	1	1	172	494	41	.....	.....	2	22
18	17	7	.....	.....	1	10	1	.....	6	259	634	40	.....	.....	1	23
1,048	374	636	34	67	55	200	58	106	208	7,498	22,533	260	.....	13	40	24
243	181	105	7	8	116	29	22	17	68	1,359	5,211	513	.....	7	23	25
161	281	121	8	29	103	53	18	20	16	897	4,576	464	.....	2	26	26
84	70	33	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	10	283	1,389	99	.....	2	8	27
57	11	12	.....	2	24	5	10	.....	1	204	702	54	.....	.....	2	28
24	6	20	1	1	18	8	2	.....	5	303	633	31	.....	.....	4	29
19	51	3	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	1	123	442	12	.....	1	1	30
40	49	18	2	2	11	18	5	4	6	395	1,120	108	.....	1	4	31
88	49	41	23	9	22	28	1	17	11	431	1,927	139	.....	3	12	32
18	21	23	1	13	6	.....	.....	.....	4	190	544	37	(j)	(j)	.....	33

f Included in apoplexy.

g Marasmus included in old age.

h Including marasmus.

i Data are for 15 months.

j Three in winter, 5 in summer, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES, SANITARY INSPECTION, ETC.—Continued.

Mar- ginal num- ber.	Cities.	Number of deaths from—										
		Con- sump- tion.	Pneu- mo- nia.	Heart dis- ease.	Vio- lence.	Apo- plexy.	Diph- theria.	Chol- era in- fan- tum.	Can- cer.	Bron- chi- tis.	Men- ingitis and cere- bro- spinal men- ingitis.	Ma- ra- smus and inanition.
34	Detroit, Mich.....	372	350	189	125	126	125	235	150	141	163	197
35	Dubuque, Iowa (a).....	53	22	28	26	5	19	14	19	17	14	14
36	Duluth, Minn.....	63	77	24	55	16	.....	17	20	12	44	14
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....	86	95	54	33	32	21	29	8	21	26	43
38	Elmira, N. Y.....	60	18	42	25	37	1	12	7	11	16	7
39	Erie, Pa.....	57	60	55	44	22	14	25	33	5	18	38
40	Evansville, Ind.....	125	55	30	49	8	c 9	57	28	24	25	68
41	Fall River, Mass.....	149	121	81	39	35	4	257	31	119	63	105
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	73	33	30	22	11	20	34	27	10	19	.....
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
44	Galveston, Tex.....	52	25	48	16	8	7	9	11	7	16	20
45	Gloucester, Mass.....	40	32	34	31	12	3	12	4	81	13	8
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	111	99	70	22	34	9	25	45	21	38	50
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....	65	55	48	44	18	6	29	11	13	16	19
48	Hartford, Conn.....	124	138	107	66	53	15	39	52	24	74	54
49	Haverhill, Mass.....	70	43	41	19	18	13	21	30	13	17	26
50	Hoboken, N. J.....	114	135	72	87	36	34	46	21	46	76	49
51	Holyoke, Mass.....	90	37	38	36	23	6	78	18	25	65	22
52	Houston, Tex.....	95	28	43	55	15	2	16	13	8	10	20
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....	282	145	231	126	50	32	76	111	37	80	128
54	Jersey City, N. J.....	438	470	286	254	114	97	102	89	94	188	155
55	Johnstown, Pa.....	39	52	18	28	7	8	40	8	5	16	33
56	Joliet, Ill.....	57	37	42	23	13	7	8	13	13	19	25
57	Kansas City, Kans.....	14	96	41	39	11	4	15	9	18	43	37
58	Kansas City, Mo.....	105	210	137	155	31	26	34	87	61	57	119
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....	97	40	25	10	3	4	12	5	6	17	8
60	La Crosse, Wis.....	40	28	21	21	20	3	5	14	2	11	4
61	Lancaster, Pa.....	42	59	31	6	33	4	19	20	17	26	35
62	Lawrence, Mass.....	88	71	82	24	34	37	115	27	28	30	47
63	Lincoln, Nebr.....	25	46	27	16	9	10	10	9	1	10	14
64	Little Rock, Ark.....	111	24	30	36	8	5	7	15	11	26	14
65	Los Angeles, Cal.....	52	123	166	56	135	29	7	80	31	36	48
66	Louisville, Ky.....	317	274	161	143	63	19	47	119	73	122	152
67	Lowell, Mass.....	209	164	163	60	65	22	186	38	90	63	115
68	Lynn, Mass.....	94	65	86	30	16	7	48	45	18	36	16
69	McKeesport, Pa.....	5	67	9	.....	9	10	27	4	9	14	21
70	Macon, Ga.....	60	19	12	25	11	2	4	10	2	1	8
71	Malden, Mass.....	55	46	44	.....	14	5	25	.....	18	26	19
72	Manchester, N. H.....	73	72	50	28	25	17	122	34	45	40	44
73	Memphis, Tenn.....	189	190	50	84	31	5	22	18	20	29	17
74	Milwaukee, Wis.....	316	227	224	181	107	43	341	166	182	108	194
75	Minneapolis, Minn.....	257	219	102	107	37	29	35	106	26	113	121
76	Mobile, Ala.....	135	45	80	42	18	6	12	24	11	20	30
77	Nashville, Tenn.....	242	124	106	81	34	18	28	40	24	44	52
78	Newark, N. J.....	611	370	366	203	250	133	299	131	141	176	202
79	New Bedford, Mass.....	96	73	82	1	48	12	115	50	28	59	99
80	New Haven, Conn.....	225	182	166	71	78	30	64	71	82	60	37
81	New Orleans, La.....	863	420	554	295	226	12	154	177	217	154	199
82	Newport, Ky.....	73	41	45	13	.....	15	20	10	11	.....	.....
83	New York, N. Y.....	7,734	8,087	4,084	3,675	2,370	1,459	2,149	2,006	1,928	1,833	2,149
84	Norfolk, Va.....	125	79	63	2	15	6	35	21	9	40	22
85	Oakland, Cal.....	106	63	100	57	46	16	5	43	24	9	29
86	Omaha, Nebr.....	104	97	85	87	22	c 16	44	27	5	32	41
87	Oshkosh, Wis.....	39	18	32	3	5	3	8	14	4	6	5
88	Paterson, N. J.....	201	152	115	75	83	86	49	54	56	66	89
89	Pawtucket, R. I.....	64	39	34	14	33	6	39	17	29	20	17
90	Peoria, Ill.....	50	54	31	44	16	9	22	26	10	8	6
91	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,590	2,480	1,398	1,006	840	998	1,099	670	435	693	1,407
92	Pittsburg, Pa.....	337	622	207	428	119	64	(b)	113	147	86	187
93	Po tland, Me. (i).....	85	83	55	24	46	19	16	25	22	34	29
94	Portland, Oregon.....	114	61	73	48	15	12	9	45	12	31	6
95	Providence, R. I.....	325	224	237	141	123	30	144	120	101	121	53
96	Pueblo, Colo.....	76	55	31	35	12	10	19	3	5	22	14
97	Quincy, Ill.....	55	73	55	19	18	2	10	22	24	38	13
98	Reading, Pa.....	107	70	91	45	84	8	51	55	18	26	42
99	Richmond, Va.....	230	141	108	42	53	5	64	11	33	125	76
100	Rochester, N. Y.....	267	188	159	66	141	c 42	58	110	70	81	86

a Data are for 12 months.

b Not reported.

c Including diphtheria.

d Included in diphtheria.

e Police act as inspectors.

f Including old age.

g Included in marasmus and inanition.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES, SANITARY INSPECTION, ETC.—Continued.

Number of deaths from—												Prema- ture births and still born.	Food in- spect- ors.	Sani- tary in- spect- ors.	Mar- ginal num- ber.
Ne- phri- tis.	Old age.	Ty- phoid fever.	Hy- dro- ce- phalus.	Scar- lati- na.	Dys- en- tery and ento- colitis.	Septicæ- mia.	Croup.	Al- co- hol- ism.	Whoop- ing cough.	All other causes.	All causes.				
146	176	48	6	36	52	24	13	6	13	1,475	4,168	486	2	17	34
10	28	8	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	123	417	37	1	1	35
24	15	26	2	1	6	7	1	1	1	182	606	(b)	1	1	36
53	8	7	6	6	4	11	6	3	1	173	726	82	1	1	37
32	17	17	1	1	7	1	1	1	5	157	475	49	1	2	38
23	45	7	1	3	11	4	1	1	2	168	636	104	1	2	39
37	47	28	8	2	21	7	(d)	1	1	199	827	97	1	1	40
38	37	21	8	5	9	5	10	4	7	650	1,798	136	1	1	41
36	33	10	1	1	34	1	1	1	1	216	609	17	1	3	42
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	43
50	14	15	9	2	8	11	2	2	7	300	630	70	1	2	44
12	8	2	2	2	2	11	4	1	1	115	372	30	1	1	45
31	55	28	1	2	16	11	4	1	1	317	989	119	15	46	46
22	25	16	2	4	9	2	1	1	5	195	603	41	2	47	47
69	47	36	2	3	92	3	5	18	5	232	1,258	124	1	5	48
21	26	8	1	1	7	4	1	4	24	71	477	82	1	2	49
62	16	8	1	16	26	8	20	4	3	369	1,248	103	2	50	50
25	11	8	1	1	50	1	4	2	4	228	773	60	1	1	51
16	38	16	4	14	14	3	1	5	1	236	639	47	1	4	52
83	109	48	5	12	15	22	11	2	11	552	2,166	85	2	8	53
150	42	71	30	60	57	4	29	11	47	808	3,596	303	(e)	54	54
11	7	10	1	1	1	6	10	1	6	124	429	30	1	55	55
9	(g)	13	1	4	12	11	8	1	3	54	371	16	1	56	56
9	15	16	1	1	7	7	6	1	1	325	708	53	1	57	57
44	49	41	4	6	22	31	9	15	1	902	2,145	219	2	10	58
8	1	55	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	332	642	4	2	59	59
9	21	14	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	170	300	22	1	60	60
25	41	26	1	2	4	4	4	3	5	177	580	70	1	61	61
21	17	11	1	9	2	1	19	2	1	366	1,032	92	2	62	62
18	11	7	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	131	354	18	(h)	(h)	63
18	9	25	1	2	14	6	8	5	10	253	643	52	1	64	64
81	61	42	4	2	37	18	11	4	4	586	1,609	86	2	65	65
87	119	118	5	2	66	31	19	8	27	1,086	3,058	287	1	66	66
91	49	24	1	6	7	7	14	1	10	387	1,772	179	1	67	67
42	52	15	4	8	12	8	1	5	80	280	912	95	1	68	68
4	9	15	1	1	4	4	8	1	1	243	459	99	1	69	69
5	9	7	1	1	17	1	2	1	1	347	514	58	1	70	70
30	28	5	1	1	8	4	1	1	1	102	430	48	1	71	71
82	15	14	4	9	21	7	10	3	2	310	977	96	1	72	72
49	27	23	1	2	58	12	1	3	3	536	1,865	124	1	73	73
106	64	46	1	2	39	11	18	18	53	428	2,894	444	4	74	74
95	93	86	6	2	42	32	1	10	15	410	1,944	215	2	75	75
68	38	23	1	1	32	17	1	8	1	226	831	136	1	76	76
49	77	22	1	1	32	20	12	9	3	584	1,601	199	2	77	77
231	72	41	10	15	151	43	1	11	44	678	4,179	124	3	78	78
53	28	17	2	4	17	3	6	4	7	282	1,086	104	1	79	79
109	32	39	7	2	154	2	6	7	52	324	1,800	181	1	80	80
379	32	184	5	1	246	36	5	17	45	2,478	6,707	634	12	81	81
14	24	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	359	14	1	82	82
4,687	1,153	676	864	703	2,614	319	334	716	14,695	64,235	2,059	58	61	83	83
61	19	30	10	10	13	8	2	6	28	807	911	124	1	84	84
29	34	9	1	1	2	6	5	2	1	211	798	51	1	85	85
30	63	32	3	1	19	14	(d)	4	5	153	884	59	1	86	86
7	5	5	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	140	303	5	1	87	87
48	28	85	4	7	5	2	7	6	5	568	1,737	146	1	88	88
36	22	8	4	3	19	1	1	1	2	132	538	32	1	89	89
19	33	11	4	2	3	3	11	3	2	232	596	47	1	90	90
1,134	958	639	34	114	95	114	177	47	162	4,695	21,785	2,005	1	91	91
153	87	218	8	24	15	25	25	25	167	1,922	4,979	135	1	92	92
41	29	36	1	2	17	7	4	1	12	238	825	60	1	93	93
20	27	20	2	1	6	7	1	3	3	327	842	52	(j)	(j)	94
193	55	39	4	4	46	6	11	18	59	795	2,859	266	1	95	95
13	1	23	1	0	13	7	7	1	1	107	459	21	(h)	(h)	96
24	30	13	1	1	18	24	1	1	4	148	593	40	1	1	97
34	28	51	1	4	18	8	18	4	1	301	1,064	105	1	1	98
54	21	29	2	2	50	8	7	2	3	681	1,747	205	1	4	99
142	158	22	3	8	29	10	(d)	2	24	625	2,191	254	1	6	100

A One, acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

i Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

j Four, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES, SANITARY INSPECTION, ETC.—Concluded.

Mar- ginal num- ber.	Cities.	Number of deaths from—										
		Con- sump- tion.	Pneu- monia.	Heart dis- ease.	Viol- ence.	Apo- plexy.	Diph- theria.	Chol- era in- fan- tum.	Cancer.	Bron- chi- tis.	Men- ingitis and cere- bro- spinal men- ingitis.	Ma- ra- asmus and inanition.
101	Rockford, Ill.....	39	24	20	13	2	23	8	10	9	10	8
102	Sacramento, Cal.....	66	52	36	30	11	12	4	13	4	14	22
103	Saginaw Mich. (b).....	53	51	58	52	12	4	14	33	19	23	12
104	St. Joseph, Mo.....	54	49	30	28	10	9	23	16	12	15	10
105	St. Louis, Mo.....	1,001	867	585	622	188	152	413	304	350	d 311	425
106	St. Paul, Minn.....	208	259	117	99	35	60	34	55	35	128	100
107	Salem, Mass.....	36	36	60	13	23	3	21	21	21	24	25
108	Salt Lake City, Utah..	37	43	35	20	9	7	13	24	23	14	20
109	San Antonio, Tex.....	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
110	San Francisco, Cal.....	1,044	655	656	441	283	154	47	373	179	144	300
111	Savannah, Ga.....	158	62	20	84	14	4	9	3	6	14	55
112	Scranton, Pa.....	72	132	102	98	44	52	109	22	47	83	58
113	Seattle, Wash.....	70	61	67	80	6	44	17	30	8	25	22
114	Sioux City, Iowa.....	12	27	27	7	1	7	10	7	4	13	10
115	Somerville, Mass.....	97	79	71	33	40	10	51	40	23	43	26
116	South Bend, Ind.....	27	17	14	17	11	2	2	7	3	6	4
117	Spokane, Wash.....	47	58	33	20	3	8	15	11	17	19	16
118	Springfield, Ill.....	68	53	41	44	12	8	10	22	24	29	11
119	Springfield, Mass.....	108	87	75	40	63	22	50	45	24	52	59
120	Springfield, Mo.....	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
121	Springfield, Ohio.....	51	22	57	22	32	7	14	20	16	4	.....
122	Superior, Wis.....	15	61	14	28	7	3	30	7	6	21	9
123	Syracuse, N. Y.....	253	134	74	75	27	41	104	37	65	73	25
124	Tacoma, Wash.....	34	28	27	29	9	2	8	7	7	27	13
125	Taunton, Mass.....	66	40	50	3	12	1	11	13	11	12	26
126	Terre Haute, Ind.....	29	33	31	37	7	3	6	10	2	26	26
127	Toledo, Ohio.....	137	105	84	113	18	21	57	46	46	21	107
128	Topeka, Kans.....	39	30	26	25	1	4	13	11	2	9	.....
129	Trenton, N. J.....	117	139	79	55	42	16	114	24	29	137	40
130	Troy, N. Y.....	64	183	82	22	15	9	63	24	26	86	44
131	Utica, N. Y.....	122	84	66	44	26	12	31	36	13	52	21
132	Washington, D. C.....	713	508	503	233	256	174	129	177	144	180	157
133	Waterbury, Conn.....	56	65	50	30	18	12	68	11	37	31	14
134	Wheeling, W. Va.....	59	47	35	29	14	2	15	22	17	20	13
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	47	83	46	49	19	16	50	15	28	20	1
136	Williamsport, Pa.....	34	30	38	6	18	3	9	9	9	7	10
137	Wilmington, Del.....	101	145	44	11	37	100	38	24	16	36	106
138	Worcester, Mass.....	221	216	189	18	101	34	132	60	64	70	f 34
139	Yonkers, N. Y.....	83	70	66	34	28	30	24	11	34	38	25
140	Youngstown, Ohio.....	41	62	43	51	12	5	23	17	28	13	24

a Eight others for 5 months.

b Data are for 16 months.

c Police act as inspectors.

d Including hydrocephalus.

e Included in meningitis.

f Not reported.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE IV.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES, SANITARY INSPECTION, ETC.—Concluded.

Number of deaths from—												Pro- ma- ture births and still- born.	Food in- spect- ors.	Sani- tary in- spect- ors.	Mar- ginal num- ber.
Ne- phri- tis.	Old age.	Ty- phoid fever.	Hy- dro- ce- pha- lus.	Scar- lati- na.	Dys- en- tery and ente- roco- litis.	Sep- tica- mia.	Croup.	Al- co- hol- ism.	Whoop- ing cough.	All other causes.	All causes.				
3	11	1						3			83	267	5	a 1	101
9	17	25			1	2		2	5		139	464	30	1	102
23	19	6	1	3	6	2		2	1	1	239	634	59	3	103
15	5	12			7	3		10	2	2	304	618	30	(c)	104
298	431	95	(e)	28	53	91		51	29	29	2,402	8,805	103	4	35
42	48	43	7	14	27	21		23	6	7	466	1,834	151		6
27	13	10	2		11	2		2	3	10	167	530	52	1	107
21	71	23	1	12	20	3		6	18	18	102	522	85	2	3
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	109
289	210	57	7	9	142	71		5	36	25	1,417	6,544	315	16	18
39	52	20	1	6	26			2	7	6	754	1,342	243	1	8
41	7	14	2	4	21	7		48	3	13	617	1,596	72	1	111
11	16	24		1	4	3		1	5	4	170	609	47	1	113
10	7	7			12	2		1	9		108	291	37	(g)	114
30	31	11	10		7	5		2	1	3	227	940	102	(g)	115
8	6	9	1	1	3			3		1	116	258	17		2
18	9	19			12	6		2	2	2	133	446	48	(h)	2
26	28	14	1		1	10		2	3		149	556	46	1	(c)
87	41	15			96	6		7	1	9	95	963	82	(g)	119
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	120
25	25	9		4	4	3		5			113	433	32		1
2	4	8		4	6	2		4			115	346	22	1	1
39	83	47		13	5	6		1		6	476	1,584	147	2	3
11	10	15	1		3	6		2	1	1	94	335	25	1	1
20	25	8		1	35	3		3			217	557	1	1	1
4	20	15			2	1		1	1	4	191	449	35	1	4
45	101	31		5	47	12		5	1	9	368	1,379	185	2	10
9	29	10			1	1		7		2	185	404	6	1	4
36	16	22	1	2	12	1		4	1	11	90	998	102		3
45	22	44		1	5			10	1	6	538	1,240	10	1	5
46	31	12	2	4	106	4		6	1	15	265	999	17	2	2
301	208	169	7	19	187	5		17	17	12	1,800	5,916	623	4	11
31	20	13		3	30	1		8	3	3	293	737	31	1	1
24	22	33		2	13			7	9	49	89	521	63		1
22	44	19		1	17			8		4	243	732	50	(i)	2
19	7	9			5	1		2	1		83	300	11		3
39	16	27	3	5	8	8		17	1	9	586	1,377	29	2	4
87	67	13	1	5	7	5		1	7	29	1,441	1,802	143		6
39	11	0		2	11			1		8	204	725	22	1	3
13	18		3	28	16	2		1	13	115	598			1	4

g One, acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

h Food inspection made by State.

i One for 26 weeks, eight for 2 weeks, none for 24 weeks.

j Inanition included in "All other causes."

k Including inanition.

TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.	Heart disease.	Violence.	Apoplexy.	Diphtheria.	Cholera infantum.	Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Meningitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Marasmus and inanition.
1	Akron, Ohio.....	6.94	9.39	9.18	5.71	4.49	1.63	3.27	5.31	1.43	3.88	7.35
2	Albany, N. Y.....	12.69	9.12	8.89	4.87	3.25	1.60	3.84	5.06	2.88	14.13	12.31
3	Allegheny, Pa.....	9.34	18.69	5.43	6.68	2.88	1.25	5.16	2.99	8.42	2.34	2.82
4	Allentown, Pa.....	11.31	7.24	11.99	3.62	3.85	4.30	5.43	4.98	.68	8.62	5.65
5	Altoona, Pa.....	8.46	9.23	4.62	7.12	4.42	1.15	5.19	3.46	.58	2.88	4.23
6	Atlanta, Ga.....	13.39	8.35	6.54	5.04	2.22	1.08	2.94	1.08	1.50	1.44	3.78
7	Auburn, N. Y.....	13.08	8.20	13.08	4.86	8.46	.51	8.08	5.64	2.31	3.08	2.05
8	Augusta, Ga.....	13.63	9.51	3.60	1.28	1.28	.84	3.34	2.06	1.03	2.31	2.57
9	Baltimore, Md.....	10.54	10.21	5.45	4.15	2.57	3.56	8.79	3.25	3.43	3.29	5.61
10	Bay City, Mich.....	7.52	14.38	6.86	2.29	.....	.....	8.77	4.57	4.25	3.92	2.29
11	Binghamton, N. Y.....	9.12	7.77	6.58	4.63	2.99	1.94	4.33	3.14	2.24	2.84	1.79
12	Birmingham, Ala.....	19.26	7.96	4.45	9.07	2.04	.37	1.85	.56	2.04	2.59	4.07
13	Boston, Mass.....	12.36	11.64	9.30	6.13	3.80	1.69	4.39	1.12	3.78	4.03	5.05
14	Bridgeport, Conn.....	11.87	4.99	6.12	5.65	4.33	2.35	9.70	2.64	3.01	2.64	2.17
15	Brockton, Mass.....	15.21	5.76	7.83	2.07	.....	.23	4.84	5.07	1.15	5.99	3.00
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....	9.35	4.46	4.43	5.54	3.77	1.52	5.60	4.72	3.73	4.46	4.26
17	Butte, Mont.....	6.52	9.13	4.57	18.70	1.09	3.26	5.22	.87	1.74	1.30	2.17
18	Cambridge, Mass.....	12.13	9.47	6.29	3.70	12.78	.97	5.45	4.60	2.98	1.23	.06
19	Camden, N. J.....	9.49	12.62	7.48	5.57	2.96	4.18	14.10	2.52	1.04	4.70	8.27
20	Canton, Ohio.....	9.29	12.38	7.74	1.55	2.48	8.36	1.86	3.40	1.86	2.79	4.02
21	Charleston, S. C.....	10.88	3.91	6.12	4.33	2.53	.11	.79	.48	1.16	1.21	6.92
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	16.40	6.48	3.04	5.46	2.23	1.21	1.02	1.01	2.23	3.04	5.67
23	Chelsea, Mass.....	3.00	6.94	12.30	5.05	2.84	.47	3.00	4.10	3.31	3.78	4.42
24	Chicago, Ill.....	10.72	10.99	6.21	6.82	2.23	2.76	2.50	3.51	4.42	1.01	3.19
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12.32	9.96	7.12	5.97	3.55	.98	1.40	3.74	5.55	5.99	4.18
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....	9.59	10.90	6.43	5.90	2.23	3.19	3.54	3.74	2.84	5.49	8.81
27	Columbus, Ohio.....	15.77	7.99	7.92	5.54	3.89	1.08	2.45	5.62	.72	5.26	8.13
28	Covington, Ky.....	13.68	10.54	7.41	.14	.14	.85	1.71	1.85	2.25	11.11	8.28
29	Dallas, Tex.....	10.74	9.95	5.21	3.32	.79	.48	1.42	1.42	1.26	.63	3.48
30	Davenport, Iowa.....	8.60	6.56	4.52	7.24	4.52	1.36	1.81	6.79	3.84	2.49	6.43
31	Dayton, Ohio.....	10.71	9.46	10.09	3.93	1.96	.71	2.59	3.84	1.07	2.95	3.57
32	Denver, Colo.....	26.00	7.94	7.68	6.28	2.02	1.76	2.02	3.22	1.40	1.76	2.65
33	Des Moines, Iowa (e).....	12.68	8.27	7.17	5.15	4.41	1.10	2.02	3.13	1.29	1.10	2.39
34	Detroit, Mich.....	8.93	8.40	4.54	3.00	3.02	3.00	5.04	3.60	3.38	3.91	4.73
35	Dubuque, Iowa (f).....	12.71	5.27	6.71	6.23	1.20	4.56	3.36	4.56	4.08	3.26	3.86
36	Duluth, Minn.....	10.40	12.71	3.96	9.08	2.64	.....	2.81	3.30	1.98	7.26	2.31
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....	11.85	13.09	7.44	4.55	4.41	2.89	3.99	1.10	2.89	3.58	5.92
38	Elmira, N. Y.....	12.63	3.79	8.84	5.27	7.79	.21	2.53	1.47	2.32	3.37	1.47
39	Erie, Pa.....	8.96	9.43	8.65	6.92	3.46	2.20	3.93	5.19	.79	2.83	5.97
40	Evansville, Ind.....	15.11	6.65	3.63	5.93	.97	1.09	6.99	3.39	2.90	3.02	8.22
41	Fall River, Mass.....	8.29	6.73	4.51	2.17	1.95	.22	14.29	1.72	6.62	3.50	5.84
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	11.99	5.42	4.93	3.61	1.81	3.28	5.58	4.43	1.64	3.12	.....
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
44	Galveston, Tex.....	8.25	3.97	7.62	2.54	1.27	1.11	1.43	1.75	1.11	2.54	3.17
45	Gloucester, Mass.....	10.75	8.00	9.14	8.33	3.23	.81	3.23	1.07	8.33	3.49	2.15
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	11.22	10.01	7.08	2.23	3.44	.91	2.53	4.55	2.12	3.84	5.06
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....	10.78	9.12	7.96	7.30	2.99	.99	4.81	1.82	2.16	2.65	3.15
48	Hartford, Conn.....	9.86	10.97	8.51	5.25	4.21	1.19	3.10	4.13	1.91	5.88	4.29
49	Haverhill, Mass.....	14.68	9.01	8.60	3.98	3.77	2.73	4.40	6.29	2.73	3.56	5.45
50	Hoboken, N. J.....	9.14	10.82	5.77	6.97	2.88	2.72	3.69	1.68	3.69	6.09	3.98
51	Holyoke, Mass.....	11.64	4.79	4.92	4.66	2.97	.78	10.09	2.38	3.23	8.41	2.85
52	Houston, Tex.....	14.87	4.38	6.73	8.61	2.35	.31	2.50	2.03	1.25	1.57	3.13
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....	13.02	6.69	10.67	5.82	2.31	1.48	3.51	5.12	1.71	3.69	5.82
54	Jersey City, N. J.....	12.18	13.07	7.95	7.06	3.17	2.70	2.84	2.47	2.61	6.23	4.31
55	Johnstown, Pa.....	9.09	12.12	4.20	6.53	1.63	1.67	9.32	1.87	1.17	3.73	7.69
56	Joliet, Ill.....	15.36	9.97	11.32	6.20	3.50	1.69	2.16	3.50	3.50	5.12	6.74
57	Kansas City, Kans.....	1.98	13.56	5.79	5.51	1.55	.57	2.12	1.27	2.54	6.07	5.23
58	Kansas City, Mo.....	4.90	9.79	6.39	7.23	1.44	1.21	1.58	4.06	2.64	2.66	5.55
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....	15.11	6.23	3.89	3.12	.47	.62	1.87	.78	.93	2.65	1.04
60	La Crosse, Wis.....	10.26	7.18	5.38	5.38	5.13	.77	1.28	3.59	.51	2.82	1.28
61	Lancaster, Pa.....	7.24	10.17	5.35	1.03	5.69	.69	3.28	3.45	2.93	4.48	6.03
62	Lawrence, Mass.....	8.53	6.88	7.95	2.33	3.29	3.59	11.14	2.62	2.71	2.91	4.55
63	Lincoln, Nebr.....	7.06	12.99	7.63	4.52	2.54	2.82	2.82	2.54	.28	2.82	3.98
64	Little Rock, Ark.....	17.26	5.29	4.67	5.00	1.24	.78	1.09	2.33	1.71	4.04	2.16
65	Los Angeles, Cal.....	8.23	7.65	10.82	3.48	8.39	1.80	.44	4.97	1.93	2.24	2.98
66	Louisville, Ky.....	10.37	8.96	5.26	4.68	2.06	.62	1.54	3.89	2.39	3.99	4.97
67	Lowell, Mass.....	11.79	9.25	9.20	8.39	3.67	1.24	10.50	2.14	5.69	3.56	6.49
68	Lynn, Mass.....	10.31	7.13	9.43	3.29	1.75	.77	5.26	4.93	1.97	3.95	1.75
69	McKeesport, Pa.....	1.09	14.60	1.06	.....	.....	1.96	2.18	5.88	.87	1.96	4.58
70	Macon, Ga.....	11.02	3.49	2.21	4.60	2.02	.37	.74	1.84	.87	.18	1.47
71	Malden, Mass.....	12.79	10.70	10.23	.....	.....	3.26	1.16	5.81	.....	4.19	6.05
72	Manchester, N. H.....	7.47	7.37	5.12	2.87	2.56	1.74	12.49	3.48	4.61	4.09	4.50

a Including hydrocephalus.

b Included in apoplexy.

c Marasmus included in old age.

d Including marasmus.

e Data are for 15 months.

f Data are for 13 months.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS.

No-phritis.	Old age.	Ty-phoid fever.	Hydro-cephalus.	Scarlatina.	Dysentery and enterocolitis.	Septicæmia.	Croup.	Alcoholism.	Whooping cough.	All other causes.	All causes.	Marginal number.
5.71	6.73	1.43	0.20	1.63	1.63	0.82	2.04	0.41	0.82	20.00	100.00	1
8.58	3.57	5.01	.80	.27	.85	.43	2.13		.69	4.53	100.00	2
2.23	1.79	3.97	.05	.65	2.12	.38	.54	.76	1.96	24.53	100.00	3
4.07	3.85	4.30	.68	.45	.90			.23		22.85	100.00	4
2.12	4.62	2.50		.58	1.35	.38	1.73	.19	.38	34.81	100.00	5
2.70	1.62	3.36	.12		3.06	.30	1.38	.42	.54	39.14	100.00	6
4.10	4.87	1.02		.20	3.33			.26		22.31	100.00	7
3.47		1.03	.39		8.10	.64	.13	.26	.39	44.34	100.00	8
5.24	3.56	1.86	.10	.45	2.31	.42	.49	.23	.63	28.86	100.00	9
3.27	.98	3.59			.65	.98	.33	.33	1.63	38.89	100.00	10
3.89	6.88	4.19	.15	.15	8.22		.30	.15	.15	28.55	100.00	11
2.59	2.04	1.67	.56		5.56	1.11	.18	.37	.18	31.48	100.00	12
3.96	2.22	1.84	1.45	.33	.89	.62	.15	.57	.68	24.00	100.00	13
7.53	1.98	.66	.09		2.45	.85	.47		.09	30.32	100.00	14
2.54	3.00	.69		.23	1.38	1.61				39.40	100.00	15
4.19	5.65	2.16	.18	.29	1.46	.35	.99	.55	.77	32.47	100.00	16
1.74	1.30	3.91		1.09		1.09	.22	.65	.43	35.00	100.00	17
4.21		.91	(b)	.39	.32	.26	.91		1.43	31.91	100.00	18
4.87	1.91	2.87	.09	1.04	.44	.44	1.74	.09	.70	12.88	100.00	19
2.17	0.19	5.26		.31		.93		.31	.62	28.48	100.00	20
9.29	2.64	3.85	.32	.05	.43	.58	.11	.21	.16	39.97	100.00	21
3.04	3.44	4.65	.20		3.24	1.01	.81	.20	.20	34.82	100.00	22
2.84	2.68	1.10		.16	1.58	.16		.47	.95	40.85	100.00	23
4.65	1.66	2.82	.15	.30	.24	.89	.26	.47	.92	33.28	100.00	24
4.06	3.47	2.02	.13	.15	2.11	.56	.42	.33	1.31	26.08	100.00	25
3.52	6.18	2.64	.18	.63	2.25	1.16	.39	.44	.35	19.60	100.00	26
6.05	5.04	2.38		.07	.43	.43		.14	.72	20.37	100.00	27
8.12	1.57	1.71		.29	3.42	.71	1.42		.14	29.06	100.00	28
3.79	.85	3.16	.16	.16	2.84	1.26	.32		.79	47.87	100.00	29
4.30	d11.54	.68				.45	1.13	.68	.23	27.83	100.00	30
3.57	4.37	1.61	.18	.18	.98	1.01	.45	.36	.54	85.27	100.00	31
4.57	2.54	2.13	1.20	.47	1.14	1.35	.05	.88	.57	22.37	100.00	32
3.31	3.86	4.23	.18	.18	2.39	1.10	.37		.74	84.93	100.00	33
3.50	4.22	1.15	.14	.66	1.25	.58	.31	.14	.31	35.39	100.00	34
2.40	0.71	1.92	.24	.24	.48	.72	.48	.24	.48	80.69	100.00	35
3.96	2.48	4.29	.33	.10	.99	1.15		.10		30.03	100.00	36
7.30	1.10	.96	.83	.63	.55	1.51	.83	.41	.14	23.83	100.00	37
6.74	3.58	3.58	.21	.21	1.47	.21		1.05	33.05	100.00	38	
3.02	7.08	1.10		.47	1.73	.63	.16	.16	.31	26.41	100.00	39
4.47	5.68	3.39	.97	.24	2.54	.85	(h)			24.06	100.00	40
2.11	2.06	1.17	.44	.28	.50	.28	.56	.22	.30	36.15	100.00	41
5.91	5.42	1.64		.17	5.58					35.47	100.00	42
(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	43
7.94	2.22	2.38	1.43		1.27	1.75		.63		47.62	100.00	44
3.23	2.15	.54	.54	.54			.54	.54	1.88	30.91	100.00	45
3.14	5.50	2.83		.20	1.62	1.11	.40		.10	32.05	100.00	46
3.65	4.15	2.65		.66	1.49	.33	.17		.83	32.34	100.00	47
5.48	3.74	2.86	.16	.24	7.31	.24	.40	1.43	.40	18.44	100.00	48
4.40	5.45	1.68			1.47	.84	.21	.84	5.03	14.86	100.00	49
4.97	1.28	.64		1.28	2.08	.64	1.60	.32	.24	29.57	100.00	50
3.23	1.42	1.03	.13	.13	0.47	.13	.52	.26	.52	29.49	100.00	51
2.50	5.95	2.50	.63		2.19	.47	.16	.78	.16	36.93	100.00	52
3.81	5.03	2.22	.23	.55	.69	1.02	.51	.09	.51	25.48	100.00	53
4.17	1.17	1.97	.83	1.67	1.59	.11	.81	.31	1.31	22.47	100.00	54
2.56	1.63	2.33			.23	1.40	2.33		1.40	28.90	100.00	55
2.43	(k)	3.50		1.08	3.23	2.97	2.16		.81	14.56	100.00	56
1.27	2.12	2.26		.14		.99	.85	.14	.14	45.90	100.00	57
3.05	2.28	1.91	.19	.28	1.03	1.44	.42	.70		42.05	100.00	58
1.24	.16	8.57			.95	.16	.16		.16	51.71	100.00	59
2.31	5.38	3.59		.35	.77		.77		.26	43.59	100.00	60
4.31	7.07	4.48	.15	.35	.69	.63		.52	.86	30.52	100.00	61
2.03	1.65	1.07		.87	.19	.10	1.84	.19	.10	35.46	100.00	62
5.08	3.11	1.98		.57	.85	.57	.28		.57	37.01	100.00	63
2.80	1.40	3.89	.15	.31	2.18	.93	.47	.78	1.55	39.35	100.00	64
5.03	3.79	2.61	.25	.12	2.30	1.12		.68	.25	86.42	100.00	65
2.85	3.89	3.86	.16	.07	2.16	1.01	.62	.26	.88	35.51	100.00	66
5.14	2.77	1.35		.34	.39		.79		.56	21.84	100.00	67
4.61	5.70	1.64	.44	.33	1.82	.88		.55	3.29	80.70	100.00	68
.87	1.96	3.27			.87		1.74		.22	52.94	100.00	69
.92	1.65	1.29			3.12	.18	.37	.18	.18	63.79	100.00	70
6.98	6.51	1.16		.23	1.86	.93				23.72	100.00	71
3.28	1.58	1.43	.41	.92	2.15	.72	1.02	.31	.20	31.73	100.00	72

g Including croup.

h Included in diphtheria.

i Not reported.

j Including old age.

k Included in marasmus and inanition.

TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS.—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Con- sump- tion.	Pneu- mo- nia.	Heart dis- ease.	Vio- lence.	Apo- plexy.	Diph- theria.	Chol- era infan- tum.	Can- cer.	Bron- chitis.	Men- ingitis and cere- bro- spinal menin- gitis.	Mar- asmus and inanition.
73	Memphis, Tenn.	13.85	13.92	3.66	6.15	2.27	0.37	1.61	1.32	1.46	2.12	1.25
74	Milwaukee, Wis.	10.92	7.84	7.74	6.28	3.70	1.49	11.78	5.74	0.29	3.73	6.70
75	Minneapolis, Minn.	13.22	11.27	5.25	5.50	1.90	1.49	1.80	5.45	1.34	5.81	6.23
76	Mobile, Ala.	16.25	5.41	9.63	5.06	2.17	.72	1.44	2.89	1.32	2.41	3.61
77	Nashville, Tenn.	15.12	7.74	6.62	5.06	2.12	1.12	1.75	2.50	1.50	2.75	3.25
78	Newark, N. J.	14.62	8.85	8.76	4.86	5.98	3.18	7.16	3.14	3.38	4.21	4.83
79	New Bedford, Mass.	8.84	6.72	7.55	.09	4.42	1.10	10.59	4.66	2.58	5.43	9.12
80	New Haven, Conn.	12.50	10.11	9.22	3.94	4.33	1.67	3.56	3.94	4.56	3.33	2.05
81	New Orleans, La.	12.87	6.35	8.26	4.40	3.40	.18	2.30	2.64	3.23	2.30	2.97
82	Newport, Ky.	20.33	11.42	12.53	3.62	.....	4.18	5.57	2.79	3.06	.....	.....
83	New York, N. Y.	12.04	12.59	6.36	5.72	3.69	2.27	3.35	3.12	3.00	2.85	3.35
84	Norfolk, Va.	13.72	8.67	6.91	.22	1.65	.66	3.84	2.30	.99	4.39	2.41
85	Oakland, Cal.	13.28	7.89	12.53	7.14	5.76	2.01	.63	5.39	3.01	1.13	3.63
86	Omaha, Nebr.	11.76	10.97	9.62	9.84	2.49	a 1.81	4.98	3.05	.57	3.62	4.64
87	Oshkosh, Wis.	12.87	5.94	10.56	.99	1.65	.99	2.64	4.62	1.32	1.98	1.65
88	Patterson, N. J.	11.57	8.75	6.62	4.32	4.78	4.95	2.82	3.11	3.22	3.80	5.12
89	Pawtucket, R. I.	11.90	7.25	6.32	2.60	6.13	1.11	7.25	2.16	5.39	3.72	3.16
90	Peoria, Ill.	8.39	9.06	5.20	7.38	2.68	1.51	3.69	4.36	1.68	1.34	1.01
91	Philadelphia, Pa.	11.89	11.38	6.42	4.62	3.86	4.58	5.04	3.08	2.00	3.18	4.66
92	Pittsburg, Pa.	6.77	12.49	4.16	8.60	2.39	1.29	(c)	2.27	2.95	1.73	3.76
93	Portland, Me. (d)	10.30	10.06	6.67	2.91	5.58	2.30	1.94	3.03	2.67	4.12	3.52
94	Portland, Oregon.	13.54	7.24	8.67	5.70	1.78	1.42	1.07	5.34	1.42	3.68	.71
95	Providence, R. I.	11.37	8.19	8.29	4.93	4.30	1.05	5.04	4.20	3.53	4.23	1.85
96	Pueblo, Colo.	16.56	11.98	6.75	7.63	2.61	2.18	1.44	.65	1.09	4.79	3.05
97	Quincy, Ill.	9.27	12.31	9.27	3.20	3.03	.34	1.69	3.71	4.05	6.41	2.19
98	Reading, Pa.	10.06	6.58	8.55	4.23	7.90	.75	4.79	5.17	1.69	2.44	3.95
99	Richmond, Va.	13.17	8.07	6.18	2.40	3.03	.29	3.66	.63	1.89	7.15	4.35
100	Rochester, N. Y.	12.19	8.58	7.26	3.01	6.44	a 1.92	2.65	5.02	3.19	3.70	3.92
101	Rockford, Ill.	14.61	8.99	7.49	4.87	.75	8.61	3.00	3.74	3.37	3.74	3.00
102	Sacramento, Cal.	14.22	11.21	7.76	6.47	2.37	2.59	.86	2.80	.86	3.02	4.74
103	Saginaw, Mich. (e)	8.36	8.04	9.15	8.20	1.89	.63	2.21	5.20	3.00	3.63	1.89
104	St. Joseph, Mo.	8.74	7.93	4.85	4.53	1.62	1.46	3.72	2.59	1.94	2.43	1.62
105	St. Louis, Mo.	11.37	9.85	6.42	7.06	2.14	1.73	4.09	3.45	3.97	3.53	4.83
106	St. Paul, Minn.	11.34	14.12	6.38	5.40	1.91	3.27	1.85	3.00	1.91	6.98	5.45
107	Salem, Mass.	6.79	6.79	11.32	2.45	4.34	.57	3.96	3.96	3.96	4.53	4.72
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.	7.09	8.24	6.71	3.83	1.72	1.34	2.49	4.60	4.41	2.68	3.83
109	San Antonio, Tex.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
110	San Francisco, Cal.	15.95	10.01	10.02	6.74	4.32	2.35	.72	5.70	2.74	2.20	4.58
111	Savannah, Ga.	11.77	4.62	1.49	6.26	1.04	.30	.67	.22	.45	1.04	4.10
112	Scranton, Pa.	4.51	8.27	6.39	6.14	2.76	3.26	6.83	1.38	2.94	5.20	3.63
113	Seattle, Wash.	10.46	9.12	10.01	11.96	.90	6.58	5.54	4.48	1.19	3.74	3.29
114	Sioux City, Iowa.	4.27	9.61	9.61	2.49	.36	2.49	3.56	2.49	1.42	4.63	3.56
115	Somerville, Mass.	11.55	9.40	8.45	3.93	4.76	1.19	6.07	4.76	2.74	5.12	3.10
116	South Bend, Ind.	10.47	6.59	5.43	6.59	4.26	.77	.77	2.71	1.16	2.33	1.55
117	Spokane, Wash.	10.49	12.95	7.37	4.46	.67	1.78	3.35	2.45	3.79	4.24	3.57
118	Springfield, Ill.	12.23	9.53	7.37	7.91	2.16	1.44	1.80	3.06	4.32	5.21	1.98
119	Springfield, Mass.	10.99	8.85	7.93	4.07	6.41	2.24	5.09	4.58	2.44	5.29	6.00
120	Springfield, Mo.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
121	Springfield, Ohio.	11.76	5.08	13.17	5.08	7.39	1.62	3.23	4.62	3.70	.92	.....
122	Superior, Wis.	4.33	17.63	4.05	8.09	2.02	.87	8.67	2.02	1.73	6.07	2.60
123	Syracuse, N. Y.	15.97	8.46	4.67	4.73	1.70	2.59	6.57	2.34	4.10	4.61	1.58
124	Tacoma, Wash.	10.15	8.36	8.06	8.66	2.68	.00	2.39	2.09	2.09	8.06	3.68
125	Taunton, Mass.	11.65	7.18	8.98	.54	2.15	.18	1.97	2.33	1.97	2.15	4.67
126	Terru Haute, Ind.	6.46	7.35	6.90	8.24	1.56	.67	1.34	2.23	.45	5.79	5.79
127	Toledo, Ohio.	9.94	7.61	6.09	8.20	1.31	1.52	4.13	3.34	3.34	1.52	7.76
128	Topeka, Kans.	9.65	7.43	6.44	6.19	.25	.99	3.22	2.72	.49	2.23	.....
129	Trenton, N. J.	11.84	14.07	8.00	5.57	4.25	1.62	11.54	2.43	2.94	13.87	4.05
130	Troy, N. Y.	5.16	14.76	6.61	1.77	1.21	.73	5.08	1.94	2.10	2.90	3.55
131	Utica, N. Y.	12.21	8.41	6.91	4.41	2.60	1.20	8.10	3.60	1.30	5.21	2.10
132	Washington, D. C.	12.05	8.59	8.50	3.94	4.33	2.94	2.18	2.99	2.43	3.04	2.65
133	Waterbury, Conn.	7.60	8.62	6.78	4.07	2.44	1.63	9.23	1.49	5.02	4.21	1.90
134	Wheeling, W. Va.	11.32	9.02	6.72	5.57	2.69	.38	2.88	4.22	3.26	3.84	2.50
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	6.42	11.34	6.28	6.69	2.60	2.19	6.83	2.05	3.82	2.73	1.14
136	Williamsport, Pa.	11.34	10.00	12.67	2.00	6.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.83	3.33
137	Wilmington, Del.	7.34	19.53	3.26	.86	2.69	7.26	2.79	1.74	1.16	2.61	7.70
138	Worcester, Mass.	12.26	11.99	10.49	1.00	5.60	1.89	7.33	3.33	3.55	5.89	1.89
139	Yonkers, N. Y.	11.45	9.65	9.10	4.69	3.66	4.14	3.31	1.52	4.69	5.24	3.45
140	Youngstown, Ohio.	7.77	11.74	8.14	9.66	2.27	.96	4.36	3.22	5.30	2.46	4.55

a Including group.

b Included in diphtheria.

c Not reported.

d Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

e Data are for 16 months.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS—Concluded.

Nephritis.	Old age.	Typhoid fever.	Hydrocephalus.	Scarlatina.	Dysentery and enterocolitis.	Septicæmia.	Croup.	Alcoholism.	Whooping cough.	All other causes.	All causes.	Marginal number.
3.59	1.98	1.68		0.15	4.25	0.88		0.22		39.27	100.00	73
3.66	2.90	1.59		.07	1.35	.38	0.62	.62	1.83	14.79	100.00	74
4.89	4.78	4.42	0.31	.10	2.16	1.65	.05	.52	.77	21.09	100.00	75
8.18	4.57	2.77			8.85	2.05		.36	.12	27.20	100.00	76
3.06	4.81	1.37			2.00	1.25	.78	.56	.19	36.48	100.00	77
5.53	1.72	.98	.24	.36	3.61	1.03	.02	.26	.15	16.23	100.00	78
4.88	2.58	1.57	.18	.37	1.57	.28	.55	.37	.61	25.97	100.00	79
6.06	1.78	2.17	.39	.11	8.56	.11	.33	.39	2.89	18.00	100.00	80
5.65	.48	2.74	.07	.01	8.67	.54	.07	.25	.67	38.95	100.00	81
3.90	6.69	10.03								15.88	100.00	82
7.30	1.79	1.05	1.85	1.09	4.07		.50	.52	1.11	22.88	100.00	83
6.70	2.09	3.29	1.10	1.10	1.43	.88	.22	.66	3.07	33.70	100.00	84
3.63	4.26	1.13		.13	.25	.75	.63	.25	.13	26.44	100.00	85
3.39	7.13	3.62	.34	.11	2.15	1.58	(b)	.45	.57	17.31	100.00	86
2.31	1.65	1.65		.33		2.31		.33		46.21	100.00	87
2.76	1.61	2.02		.40	.29	.12	.40	.35	.29	32.79	100.00	88
6.69	4.09	1.49	.74	.56	3.53				.37	24.54	100.00	89
3.19	3.54	1.88		.67	.34	.50	1.85	.50	.34	38.92	100.00	90
5.20	4.40	2.93	.16	.52	.44	.52	.81	.22	.74	21.55	100.00	91
3.07	1.75	4.38	.16	.48	.30	.50	.50	.50	3.35	38.60	100.00	92
4.97	3.52	4.36		.24	2.06	.85	.48	.12	1.45	28.85	100.00	93
2.34	3.21	2.38	.24		.71	.83	.12	.36	.36	38.84	100.00	94
6.75	1.92	1.86	.14	.14	1.61	.21	.39	.63	2.06	27.81	100.00	95
2.81	.22	5.01		1.31	2.83	1.53	1.53			23.31	100.00	96
4.05	5.06	2.19		.17	3.03	4.05	.17	.17	.68	24.96	100.00	97
3.20	2.63	2.79	.09	.38	1.69	.75	1.69	.38		28.29	100.00	98
3.09	1.20	1.06	.12	.12	2.86	.46	.40	.12	.17	28.94	100.00	99
6.48	7.21	1.00	.14	.36	1.32	.46	(b)	.09	1.10	23.96	100.00	100
1.12	4.12	.38					1.12			31.09	100.00	101
1.94	3.66	5.36			.21	.43	.43	1.08		29.96	100.00	102
3.63	3.00	.95	.16	.47	.95	.31	.31	.16	.16	37.70	100.00	103
2.43	.81	1.94		.32	1.13	.49	1.62	.32	.32	49.19	100.00	104
4.52	4.89	1.08	(g)	.32	.60	1.03	.58	.33	.33	27.26	100.00	105
2.20	2.62	2.35	.38	.76	1.47	1.15	1.25	.33	.38	25.41	100.00	106
5.09	2.45	1.89	.38		2.07	.38	.38	.57	1.89	31.51	100.00	107
4.02	13.60	4.41	.19	2.30	8.83	.57		1.15	2.45	19.54	100.00	108
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	109
4.42	3.21	.87	.11	.14	.21	1.09	.08	.55	.38	21.15	100.00	110
4.91	3.88	1.49	.07	.45	1.94		.15	.52	.45	56.18	100.00	111
2.57	.44	.88	.12	.25	1.32	.44	3.01	.19	.81	38.66	100.00	112
1.64	2.39	3.56		.15	.60	.45	.15	.75	.60	25.41	100.00	113
3.56	2.49	2.49			4.27	.71	.36		3.20	38.43	100.00	114
3.57	3.69	1.31	1.19		.85	.60	.24	.12	.36	27.02	100.00	115
3.10	2.33	3.49	.39	.39	1.16		1.16		.39	44.96	100.00	116
4.02	2.01	4.24			2.68	1.34		.45	.45	20.69	100.00	117
4.68	5.03	2.52	.18		1.18	1.80	.36	.54		26.80	100.00	118
8.85	4.17	1.53		.10	8.77	.61	.71	.10	.91	9.66	100.00	119
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	120
5.77	5.77	2.08		.92	.92	.69	1.16			26.10	100.00	121
4.58	1.16	2.31		1.16	1.73	.58	1.16			33.24	100.00	122
2.45	6.24	2.97		.82	.32	.38		.06	.38	50.05	100.00	123
3.28	2.98	4.46	.30		.80	1.79	.60	.30	.30	28.06	100.00	124
3.59	4.49	1.44		.18	6.29	.54		.54		38.96	100.00	125
1.89	4.45	3.34			.45	.22	.22	.22	.69	42.54	100.00	126
3.26	7.32	2.25		.36	3.41	.87	.36	.07	.65	20.69	100.00	127
2.23	7.18	2.47			.25	.25	1.73		.49	45.79	100.00	128
3.64	1.62	2.28	.10	.20	1.21	.10	.40	.10	1.11	9.11	100.00	129
3.63	1.77	3.55		.08	.40		.81	.08	.48	43.39	100.00	130
4.61	3.10	1.20	.20	.40	10.61	.40	.60	.10	1.50	26.52	100.00	131
5.09	3.52	2.86	.12	.32	3.16	.08	.28	.29	.20	30.43	100.00	132
4.21	2.71	1.76		.41	4.07	.14	1.08	.41	.41	31.61	100.00	133
4.61	4.22	6.33		.38	2.50		1.34	1.73	9.41	17.08	100.00	134
3.00	6.01	2.80		.14	2.32		1.09		.55	33.20	100.00	135
6.33	2.33	3.00			1.67	.33	.67	.33		27.67	100.00	136
2.83	1.16	1.96	.22	.36	.58	.58	1.24	.07	.65	42.56	100.00	137
4.83	3.72	.72	.06	.28	.39	.28	.05	.39	1.61	24.47	100.00	138
5.38	1.52	.83		.27	1.52		.14		1.10	28.14	100.00	139
2.46	3.41		.57	5.30	3.03	.38		.19	2.46	21.78	100.00	140

/ Including hydrocephalus.

g Included in meningitis.

i Inanition included in "All other causes."

; Including inanition.

TABLE VI.—DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

[The population figures given in the first column of this table are in each case the estimates of the local health department, and are the basis of the official death rate. The figures given in the third column as the estimated population on January 1, 1899, are based on estimates of the various officials in each of the cities and on recent local censuses. The estimates furnished to the Department were compared and revised and were afterwards approved by the city officials as here published.]

Cities.	Population estimated by health department.	Official death rate (not including premature births and still-born).	Estimated population Jan. 1, 1899.	Death rate on basis of population Jan. 1, 1899 (not including premature births and still-born).
Akron, Ohio	40,000	12.25	40,000	12.25
Albany, N. Y.	100,000	18.70	100,000	18.70
Allegheny, Pa.	130,000	14.16	125,000	14.73
Allentown, Pa.	35,000	12.63	35,000	12.63
Altoona, Pa.	40,000	13.03	40,000	13.00
Atlanta, Ga.	130,000	13.88	96,500	17.26
Auburn, N. Y.	30,000	13.00	32,000	12.19
Augusta, Ga.	50,000	15.56	50,000	15.56
Baltimore, Md.	541,000	18.82	541,000	18.82
Bay City, Mich.	38,000	8.05	38,000	8.05
Binghamton, N. Y.	45,000	14.87	45,000	14.87
Birmingham, Ala.	35,000	15.43	37,500	14.40
Boston, Mass.	541,827	18.54	582,463	17.21
Bridgeport, Conn.	66,100	16.09	70,000	15.17
Brockton, Mass.	37,278	11.61	37,273	11.64
Buffalo, N. Y.	370,000	12.25	400,000	11.33
Butte, Mont.	50,000	9.20	50,000	9.20
Cambridge, Mass.	89,724	17.19	90,000	17.13
Camden, N. J.	70,000	16.41	70,000	16.41
Canton, Ohio	40,000	8.08	44,290	7.29
Charleston, S. C.	65,165	29.00	68,000	27.85
Chattanooga, Tenn.	40,000	12.35	30,000	16.47
Chelsea, Mass.	33,468	18.84	33,468	18.91
Chicago, Ill.	1,619,226	13.82	1,850,000	12.18
Cincinnati, Ohio	405,000	12.86	415,000	12.56
Cleveland, Ohio	370,000	12.37	380,000	12.04
Columbus, Ohio	140,000	9.92	140,000	9.92
Covington, Ky.	50,000	14.04	55,000	12.76
Dallas, Tex.	50,000	12.66	50,000	12.66
Davenport, Iowa	(a)	(a)	40,000	11.05
Dayton, Ohio	85,000	13.18	85,000	13.18
Denver, Colo.	167,000	11.54	170,000	11.34
Des Moines, Iowa	72,000	67.56	70,000	67.77
Detroit, Mich.	300,000	13.89	350,000	11.91
Dubuque, Iowa	45,000	9.27	45,000	9.27
Duluth, Minn.	60,000	10.10	60,000	10.10
Elizabeth, N. J.	50,000	14.52	50,000	14.52
Elmira, N. Y.	35,000	13.57	42,000	11.31
Erie, Pa.	58,000	10.67	60,000	10.60
Evansville, Ind.	70,000	11.81	67,000	12.34
Fall River, Mass.	101,000	17.80	97,517	18.44
Fort Wayne, Ind.	48,000	12.69	50,000	12.18
Fort Worth, Tex.	(a)	(a)	35,000	(a)
Galveston, Tex.	60,000	10.50	60,000	10.50
Gloucester, Mass.	30,500	12.20	30,500	12.20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	90,000	10.99	99,000	9.99
Harrisburg, Pa.	(a)	(a)	50,000	12.06
Hartford, Conn.	74,000	17.00	77,000	16.34
Haverhill, Mass.	37,348	12.77	36,100	13.21
Hoboken, N. J.	60,000	20.08	64,463	19.36
Holyoke, Mass.	44,214	17.48	44,982	17.18
Houston, Tex.	75,000	8.52	60,000	10.65
Indianapolis, Ind.	200,000	10.83	200,000	10.83
Jersey City, N. J.	195,847	18.36	195,847	18.36
Johnstown, Pa.	32,000	13.41	31,000	13.84
Joliet, Ill.	(a)	(a)	30,000	12.37
Kansas City, Kans.	(d)	(d)	48,000	14.75
Kansas City, Mo.	200,000	10.73	200,000	10.73
Knoxville, Tenn.	50,000	12.84	40,000	16.05
La Crosse, Wis.	32,000	12.19	32,000	12.19
Lancaster, Pa.	43,160	13.44	43,160	13.44
Lawrence, Mass.	57,263	18.02	57,263	18.02
Lincoln, Nebr.	60,000	5.90	60,000	5.90
Little Rock, Ark.	40,000	16.08	40,000	16.08
Los Angeles, Cal.	103,000	15.62	110,000	14.63
Louisville, Ky.	225,000	13.59	225,000	13.50
Lowell, Mass.	87,000	20.37	88,641	19.90

a Not reported.
b For 15 months.

c For 13 months.
d No health officer.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE VI.—DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION—Concluded.

Cities.	Population estimated by health department.	Official death rate (not including premature births and still-born).	Estimated population Jan. 1, 1899.	Death rate on basis of population Jan. 1, 1899 (not including premature births and still-born).
Lynn, Mass.	65,000	14.03	67,699	13.59
McKeesport, Pa.	33,000	13.11	32,000	14.34
Macon, Ga.	28,000	19.43	30,000	18.13
Malden, Mass.	32,500	13.23	32,500	13.23
Manchester, N. H.	60,000	16.28	53,000	17.76
Memphis, Tenn.	61,747	22.11	75,000	18.20
Milwaukee, Wis.	280,000	10.34	280,000	10.34
Minneapolis, Minn.	225,602	8.62	225,602	8.62
Mobile, Ala.	31,076	26.74	34,000	21.87
Nashville, Tenn.	110,834	14.45	60,000	17.79
Newark, N. J.	235,000	17.78	275,000	15.20
New Bedford, Mass.	56,000	10.39	56,000	19.39
New Haven, Conn.	110,000	16.26	110,000	16.26
New Orleans, La.	275,000	24.39	285,000	23.53
Newport, Ky.	31,500	11.40	31,500	11.40
New York, N. Y.	3,438,899	18.68	3,500,000	18.35
Norfolk, Va.	65,000	14.02	65,000	14.02
Oakland, Cal.	75,000	10.64	75,000	10.64
Omaha, Neb.	110,452	6.20	158,000	5.59
Oshkosh, Wis.	30,000	10.10	30,000	10.10
Paterson, N. J.	107,864	16.10	110,500	15.72
Pawtucket, R. I.	36,088	14.91	35,000	15.37
Peoria, Ill.	76,259	8.48	52,000	11.46
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,240,266	17.56	1,240,266	17.56
Pittsburg, Pa.	298,772	16.66	298,772	16.66
Portland, Me. (a).	41,500	19.88	41,500	19.88
Portland, Oregon	92,413	9.11	92,413	9.11
Providence, R. I.	162,000	17.65	166,000	17.22
Pueblo, Colo.	40,000	11.48	43,645	10.52
Quincy, Ill.	43,000	13.79	43,000	13.79
Reading, Pa.	76,000	14.00	76,000	14.00
Richmond, Va.	90,000	19.41	105,000	16.64
Rochester, N. Y.	175,000	12.52	175,000	12.52
Rockford, Ill.	35,000	7.63	33,000	8.09
Sacramento, Cal.	30,000	15.46	34,785	13.35
Saginaw, Mich.	60,000	10.57	60,000	10.57
St. Joseph, Mo.	70,000	8.83	75,000	8.24
St. Louis, Mo.	623,000	14.13	623,000	14.13
St. Paul, Minn.	215,582	8.51	215,582	8.51
Salem, Mass.	35,000	15.14	36,000	14.72
Salt Lake City, Utah	70,000	7.46	70,000	7.46
San Antonio, Tex.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
San Francisco, Cal.	360,000	18.18	360,000	18.18
Savannah, Ga.	(c)	(c)	65,000	20.65
Scranton, Pa.	105,000	15.20	105,000	15.20
Seattle, Wash.	70,000	9.56	75,000	8.92
Sioux City, Iowa	(c)	(c)	35,000	8.03
Somerville, Mass.	60,000	14.00	60,000	14.00
South Bend, Ind.	32,000	8.06	32,000	8.06
Spokane, Wash.	40,000	11.20	45,000	9.96
Springfield, Ill.	42,000	13.24	42,000	13.24
Springfield, Mass.	56,500	17.40	57,676	17.04
Springfield, Mo.	(c)	(c)	30,000	(c)
Springfield, Ohio.	40,000	10.83	40,000	10.83
Superior, Wis.	30,000	11.53	35,000	9.89
Syracuse, N. Y.	130,000	12.18	130,000	12.18
Tacoma, Wash.	50,000	6.70	50,000	6.70
Taunton, Mass.	27,815	20.03	30,000	18.57
Terre Haute, Ind.	43,000	10.44	40,000	11.23
Toledo, Ohio.	151,520	9.10	142,000	9.71
Topeka, Kans.	35,000	11.64	35,000	11.54
Trenton, N. J.	65,554	15.07	73,000	13.53
Troy, N. Y.	65,000	19.08	67,000	18.51
Utica, N. Y.	55,000	18.16	60,000	16.65
Washington, D. C.	287,462	20.58	287,462	20.58
Waterbury, Conn.	45,000	16.38	41,000	17.98
Wheeling, W. Va.	38,000	13.71	38,000	18.71
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	50,000	14.64	50,000	14.64
Williamsport, Pa.	32,000	9.37	32,000	9.37
Wilmington, Del.	73,000	18.86	72,000	19.13
Worcester, Mass.	108,463	16.61	105,000	17.16
Yonkers, N. Y.	42,000	17.26	45,000	16.11
Youngstown, Ohio.	50,167	10.52	52,052	10.14

a Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

b For 16 months.

c Not reported.

TABLE VII.—AREA OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Square yards of streets paved with—		
		Cobblestones.	Granite blocks.	Bricks.
1	Akron, Ohio.....		61,500	252,267
2	Albany, N. Y.....	413,737	527,037	226,777
3	Allegheny, Pa.....	397,690	46,358	260,501
4	Allentown, Pa.....			5,160
5	Altoona, Pa.....	1,576	14,521	13,160
6	Atlanta, Ga.....		923,456	28,330
7	Antwerp, N. Y.....			30,000
8	Augusta, Ga.....		24,207	
9	Baltimore, Md.....	5,815,610	638,236	14,628
10	Bay City, Mich.....	6,444		36,243
11	Binghamton, N. Y.....			6,643
12	Birmingham, Ala.....		61,025	3,626
13	Boston, Mass.....	12,471	1,858,248	6,050
14	Bridgeport, Conn.....		22,280	
15	Brockton, Mass.....		133,375	
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....			107,172
17	Butte, Mont.....		25,183	
18	Cambridge, Mass.....		205,332	
19	Camden, N. J.....	256,566	107,383	3,906
20	Canton, Ohio.....			260,460
21	Charleston, S. C.....	82,530	166,138	
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.....		59,524	86,764
23	Chelsea, Mass.....		88,000	44,000
24	Chicago, Ill.....	45,800	526,200	230,000
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1,213,000	908,350	432,240
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....		1,619,200	800,000
27	Columbus, Ohio.....	50,450	158,698	1,565,015
28	Covington, Ky.....	83,700		11,000
29	Dallas, Tex.....			842
30	Davenport, Iowa.....			467,664
31	Dayton, Ohio.....		20,466	278,618
32	Denver, Colo.....			
33	Des Moines, Iowa.....			1,500,195
34	Detroit, Mich.....	24,535	38,123	501,750
35	Dubuque, Iowa.....	19,941		113,558
36	Duluth, Minn.....			
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....	5,280	52,800	
38	Elmira, N. Y.....			46,675
39	Erie, Pa.....	86,371		119,798
40	Evansville, Ind.....			530,733
41	Fall River, Mass.....	8,700	105,800	
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	2,140		133,566
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....			
44	Galveston, Tex.....			8,437
45	Gloucester, Mass.....		62,000	
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	13,288		62,075
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....	371		6,413
48	Hartford, Conn.....		12,415	1,427
49	Haverhill, Mass.....		80,390	
50	Hoboken, N. J.....		280,000	
51	Holyoke, Mass.....	18,000	194,555	31,953
52	Houston, Tex.....		9,540	133,430
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....			292,326
54	Jersey City, N. J.....		1,199,760	8,860
55	Johnstown, Pa.....	154,021		143,733
56	Joliet, Ill.....		300	77,775
57	Kansas City, Kans.....		4,400	220,000
58	Kansas City, Mo.....		49,841	502,247
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....			96,000
60	La Crosse, Wis.....			
61	Lancaster, Pa.....		29,038	50,344
62	Lawrence, Mass.....		76,445	
63	Lincoln, Nebr.....		12,310	338,488
64	Little Rock, Ark.....		22,500	39,100
65	Los Angeles, Cal.....		54,162	10,975
66	Louisville, Ky.....	457,207	478,143	659,733
67	Lowell, Mass.....		295,985	2,000
68	Lynn, Mass.....		88,000	3,667
69	McKeesport, Pa.....		128,840	295,730
70	Macon, Ga.....		63,000	19,180
71	Malden, Mass.....		41,068	
72	Manchester, N. H.....	2,790	71,100	
73	Memphis, Tenn.....	58,973	57,774	126,432
74	Milwaukee, Wis.....		195,110	4,027
75	Minneapolis, Minn.....		155,985	60,196
76	Mobile, Ala.....			88,000

a Not reported.

b Including unpaved streets.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE VII.—AREA OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT.

Square yards of streets paved with—					Total square yards of streets paved.	Square yards of streets unpaved.	Marginal number.
Wooden blocks.	Asphalt and asphalt blocks.	Macadam.	Gravel.	All other kinds of pavements.			
	8,800				322,567	1,584,000	1
	104,133	54,871			1,388,565	1,309,440	2
	555,559			461,283	1,721,481	1,267,200	3
		254,000			259,160	700,000	4
	105,842	6,666	24,000		165,765	1,070,138	5
5,456	35,728	89,760			1,088,736	2,409,988	6
	1,000	601,920	29,580	24,206	677,656	475,200	7
	51,398	307,923	159,931		543,459	1,914,445	8
	538,135	400,000	100,000		7,506,709	825,000	9
365,677		38,626			444,990	1,777,600	10
26,884	117,290	25,000			175,227	2,016,000	11
		950,000			1,014,951	2,315,003	12
	210,388	4,996,684	1,575,596		8,660,437	321,391	13
	35,000	1,342,300	980,720		2,381,300	431,600	14
		45,515	1,700,000		1,938,800		15
742	3,900,631	59,517		2,180,081	6,248,143	6,019,200	16
					25,182	1,028,667	17
	16,424	410,666			632,423	3,080,000	18
	96,546			254,340	718,561	671,915	19
					290,480	1,180,267	20
	17,130	1,403	112,640	131,580	511,421	823,208	21
	78,890	29,818	85,794	8,976	349,766	640,000	22
		136,666	484,000		752,666	161,333	23
15,500,000	1,335,000	7,202,000			24,939,000	53,961,000	24
2,300	406,700	3,074,000	26,000		6,122,550	4,000,000	25
26,000	130,240				2,575,440	4,699,178	26
	335,577	95,233			2,144,775	6,000,000	27
4,300	74,567	258,000			432,167	176,000	28
173,335		409,024			583,202	2,741,197	29
		264,000			731,684	1,144,000	30
	349,106		2,288,000		2,936,190	83,000	31
	371,684			65,086	436,770	30,832,563	32
15,000			10,000		1,534,195	9,475,805	33
3,505,614	470,925	189,484		87,470	4,817,891	3,520,000	34
1,282	100	999,256	440,000		1,574,147	1,675,853	35
1,140,480		570,240	624,624		2,335,344		36
				337,920	396,000	1,716,000	37
0,715	17,506	35,015	844,000	28,722	961,723	1,119,280	38
	199,974				406,141	1,320,000	39
	46,933				586,686	2,816,006	40
	2,142	681,777	2,234,647		3,033,066		41
219,615	117,201	1,703		3,713	477,938	3,000,000	42
		1,750,000			1,750,000	1,110,000	43
205,000				41,070	254,507	6,169,937	44
		86,000	1,085,350		1,231,350	(a)	45
182,741	29,566	22,176	2,269,098	37,312	2,076,256	2,817,656	46
	90,516	560,060			657,360	422,400	47
	122,577	1,314,131			1,450,550	840,576	48
		101,340	2,138,400		2,320,130	(a)	49
	95,000				875,000	418,400	50
	19,860	10,111	1,075,078		1,349,543		51
96,448	19,910	24,640	99,550		383,518	2,816,000	52
209,094	826,725	74,567	65,280,000		66,792,712	(c)	53
	179,520	253,440			1,641,520	1,878,480	54
		205,333	61,000		564,667	872,646	55
13,875	0,695	294,029	1,188,326		1,584,000		56
310,890	44,000	46,640			645,920	1,908,080	57
133,257	1,129,427	990,157			2,804,929	5,024,289	58
		490,000			586,000	586,667	59
		413,952	1,829,680		2,243,632		60
	21,728	568,000			669,110	418,000	61
		244,145	786,885		1,107,475	157,378	62
219,073	5,884				575,753	5,924,245	63
		86,400	168,000		316,000	3,168,000	64
	142,850		4,423,467	329,572	4,961,026	8,072,533	65
	175,340	2,264,013	8,470		4,042,906	1,777,600	66
	18,442	258,400	2,157,085		2,731,912		67
		2,053,333	1,074,222		3,219,222	565,555	68
		3,000			437,570	2,466,430	69
			10,000	27,300	119,480	2,270,120	70
					41,060	2,258,663	71
	50,356	168,633	3,204,680		3,497,559		72
1,216		8,218	321,236	8,476	580,355	2,816,000	73
1,079,397	153,866	8,712			1,441,112	4,413,226	74
1,075,447	199,978	72,778	3,769,216	10,263	5,343,865	6,844,949	75
106,600		88,000	35,200	123,200	440,000	1,249,600	76

c Included in gravel streets.

TABLE VII.—AREA OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Square yards of streets paved with—		
		Cobblestones.	Granite blocks.	Bricks.
77	Nashville, Tenn.		46,628	24,023
78	Newark, N. J.	287,513	948,077	79,411
79	New Bedford, Mass.	210,140	37,554	
80	New Haven, Conn.	3,816	97,633	35,677
81	New Orleans, La.	712,624	500,896	30,682
82	Newport, Ky.	18,000		81,000
83	New York, N. Y.	4,213,616	8,201,600	337,920
84	Norfolk, Va.	85,000	165,000	22,000
85	Oakland, Cal.			
86	Omaha, Nebr.		114,626	229,124
87	Oshkosh, Wis.			
88	Pateron, N. J.	42,240	68,640	
89	Pawtucket, R. I.		97,155	1,965
90	Peoria, Ill.	17,500	29,622	473,194
91	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,920,664	5,760,509	1,777,123
92	Pittsburg, Pa.	1,147,415	1,722,874	10,378
93	Portland, Me. (a)	22,355	154,250	
94	Portland, Oregon.		117,765	16,405
95	Providence, R. I.	83,408	516,912	8,096
96	Pueblo, Colo.			
97	Quincy, Ill.			742,855
98	Reading, Pa.	262,494	5,500	
99	Richmond, Va.		464,640	
100	Rochester, N. Y.	27,780		112,180
101	Rockford, Ill.			45,830
102	Sacramento, Cal.	23,040	6,933	
103	Saginaw, Mich.	108,541	910	81,357
104	St. Joseph, Mo.		2,674	99,428
105	St. Louis, Mo.		1,060,857	222,605
106	St. Paul, Minn.		36,149	14,076
107	Salem, Mass.		281,600	
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.		8,274	
109	San Antonio, Tex.	(d)	(d)	(d)
110	San Francisco, Cal.	429,269		
111	Savannah, Ga.	178,291	58,302	11,808
112	Scranton, Pa.	32,860		11,079
113	Seattle, Wash.			50,430
114	Sioux City, Iowa.			90,844
115	Somerville, Mass.		98,558	
116	South Bend, Ind.			264,618
117	Spokane, Wash.			5,500
118	Springfield, Ill.			407,922
119	Springfield, Mass.	50,780	56,974	29,192
120	Springfield, Mo.			93,573
121	Springfield, Ohio.		14,855	115,187
122	Superior, Wis.			
123	Syracuse, N. Y.			145,040
124	Tacoma, Wash.			2,000
125	Taunton, Mass.		88,000	
126	Terre Haute, Ind.			92,400
127	Toledo, Ohio.		488,624	468,988
128	Topeka, Kans.			94,000
129	Trenton, N. J.	2,579	22,820	120,097
130	Troy, N. Y.	55,400	299,300	131,000
131	Utica, N. Y.	29,682	5,046	1,788
132	Washington, D. C.	251,645	567,200	13,903
133	Waterbury, Conn.	6,000	45,000	9,224
134	Wheeling, W. Va.	101,044		308,131
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	15,173	12,467	72,183
136	Williamsport, Pa.	3,575		65,684
137	Wilmington, Del.		187,467	191,488
138	Worcester, Mass.	1,352	219,648	3,075
139	Yonkers, N. Y.		32,482	
140	Youngstown, Ohio.		6,833	69,923

a Not including city of Doering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.
 b Including unpaved streets.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE VII.—AREA OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT—Concluded.

Square yards of streets paved with—					Total square yards of streets paved.	Square yards of streets unpaved.	Marginal number.
Wooden blocks.	Asphalt and asphalt blocks.	Macadam.	Gravel.	All other kinds of pavements.			
		2,302,033			2,372,682	142,161	77
	593,683	238,234			2,156,918	2,798,400	78
	1,088	574,035	2,314,400		3,137,217		79
	75,018	984,798			1,196,942	2,346,355	80
29	210,848		1,115,349	715,264	3,285,692	8,891,688	81
	3,150	416,000			518,150	75,000	82
1,408	3,990,448	12,372,096			29,117,088	14,076,832	83
	20,000			170,000	462,000	2,053,300	84
18,194	1,500	2,566,060		124,666	2,710,360	3,074,156	85
413,123	680,836	28,039	60,400	420,485	1,946,633	7,644,832	86
200,147		77,775	578,578		916,500	1,760,000	87
	26,400	950,400			1,087,680	3,157,440	88
	2,576	207,962	813,824		1,123,482	733,708	89
0,176	160,233		60,000		749,731	1,490,269	90
	3,298,902	1,946,774		90,608	15,794,580	7,462,400	91
20,755	1,570,061	156,288			4,627,771	3,581,511	92
		98,651	778,000		1,053,256		93
38,965	106,928	1,075,965	1,100,530	422,370	2,878,928	1,851,725	94
	57,232	2,456,432		8,280	3,136,360	300,871	95
		61,929		34,657	842,441	14,558,028	96
	100,299	622,350			990,643	5,379,070	97
	6,400	132,000	1,203,840		1,806,880	811,130	98
17,377	579,489	356,074	224,435	540,755	1,858,090	3,247,634	99
22,220	26,268	374,244			468,562	2,277,038	100
1,911	6,372	183,010	675,840	91,317	988,453	1,830,400	101
454,477	54,726	100,483			800,494	295,256	102
5,328	143,064	480,462			730,956	2,044,223	103
167,482	232,108	5,583,700	b 9,450,134	1,637,011	b 18,383,903	(c)	104
637,524	279,516	232,000		23,325	1,227,590	7,756,320	105
	3,042	704,000	b 1,619,200		b 2,607,842	(c)	106
	64,144		3,346,316	35,353	3,454,087	6,729,005	107
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	108
		5,694,952		3,089,095	9,213,336	6,994,110	109
	140,813		39,184	103,200	531,598	2,141,334	110
362	234,756			306,447	4,500,000	2,562,240	111
1,144		1,000		275,000	328,474	10,744,130	112
355,335	68,570				514,749	338,031	113
		2,155,965	1,000,000		3,254,523	1,410,264	114
60,385	47,245		1,054,480		372,248	9,621,333	115
359,493	33,975				1,993,955	1,280,613	116
		10,261			777,676		117
	4,976	441,533	1,804,880		2,388,345	(c)	118
	3,200	84,480	b 7,532,303		b 7,713,556	200,000	119
297		30,000	40,000		200,839		120
1,360,000		1,350,373			2,710,373	2,700,000	121
	430,944	20,000		68,643	664,627	3,109,333	122
30,000	58,000		161,266	344,960	500,226		123
		123,200	3,132,800		3,344,000	(c)	124
	66,000	52,800	b 2,525,600		b 2,736,800	5,200,000	125
277,762	316,204	12,421			1,563,999	4,528,320	126
38,000	194,000	8,000		122,000	450,000	578,564	127
	46,650			24,867	217,931	570,000	128
740	105,600	80,000			672,040	1,112,000	129
	503,236	3,425		109,745	652,922	946,653	130
	3,027,788	787,741	400,000		5,018,277	880,000	131
	2,600	65,610			128,434	515,650	132
		128,542	54,667		592,384	797,955	133
19,885	206,114				825,327	1,105,072	134
18,155	44,464	10,505			142,383	749,241	135
	844	297,176		215,864	892,830		136
	9,124	633,600	3,044,025		3,911,424	1,000,000	137
	129,182	117,509			279,173	2,140,000	138
	60,336	92,450		8,600	229,142		139

c Included in gravel streets.

d Not reported.

TABLE VIII.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Cities.	Streets.			Garbage.				Area of public parks (acres).
	Swept by hand or machine.	Square yards swept per week.	Average persons employed sweeping, sprinkling, etc.	Cubic yards—			Average persons employed in removal.	
				Sold.	Burned.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Akron, Ohio.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20.00
Albany, N. Y.....	Both..	c 1,108,114	70	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	200.00
Allegheny, Pa.....	Both..	600,000	71	d 11,852			38	343.75
Allentown, Pa.....	Hand..		(e)			7,940	4	
Altoona, Pa.....	Both..	405,297	7	(b)	(b)	(b) f	(b)	
Atlanta, Ga.....	Both..	(f)	84		50,000	120,694	106	146.00
Auburn, N. Y.....	Both..	25,000	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.00
Augusta, Ga.....	(g)		g 7	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.68
Baltimore, Md.....	Both..	17,516,771	281			144,820	171	1,104.47
Bay City, Mich.....	Both..	(f)	10	(b)	(b)		(b)	53.50
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Hand..	901,362	30	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	71.00
Birmingham, Ala.....	(h)		t 2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20.00
Boston, Mass.....	Both..	8,660,440	384		34,430	575,250	566	2,414.79
Bridgeport, Conn.....	Both..	676,560	30			(j)	12	288.65
Brockton, Mass.....	Hand..	625,500	21			(f)	7	1.35
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,018.00
Butte, Mont.....	Mach..	178,274	45	(f)	(f)	(f)	2	
Cambridge, Mass.....	Both..	221,757	71	10,433		9,000	33	234.93
Camden, N. J.....	(a)	(a)	(a)		1,219		4	2.50
Canton, Ohio.....	(k)	(k)	k 2	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	71.00
Charleston, S. C.....	Both..	225,000	24			38,255	20	591.49
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Mach..	225,000	7			16,271	12	
Chelsea, Mass.....	Both..	274,000	15	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.34
Chicago, Ill.....	Both..	8,848,500	509			1,010,682	192	2,151.49
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Both..	8,028,550	398			36,910	40	392.00
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,243.50
Columbus, Ohio.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	195.80
Covington, Ky.....	(k)	(k)	k 16			6,090	10	
Dallas, Tex.....	(l)	(l)	l 12	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	13.00
Davenport, Iowa.....	Hand..	467,684	32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	46.00
Dayton, Ohio.....	Hand..	735,000	30		21,758		19	4.00
Denver, Colo.....	Both..	2,872,000	161			12,000	2	558.00
Des Moines, Iowa (m).....	Both..	713,723	n 11	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	405.00
Detroit, Mich.....	Both..	(f)	325	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	912.61
Dubuque, Iowa (o).....	Hand..	p 340,764	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.00
Duluth, Minn.....	Mach..	3,421,440	15	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	352.00
Elizabeth, N. J.....	Both..	850,000	25			6,000	10	25.00
Elmira, N. Y.....	Mach..	450,000	q 8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	75.29
Erie, Pa.....	Both..	15,000	12	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	35.00
Evansville, Ind.....	(a)	(a)	(a)		4,800		8	98.00
Fall River, Mass.....	Both..	140,799	43	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	89.32
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Mach..	500,000	16		(r)		6	94.74
Fort Worth, Tex.....	(s)	(s)	(s)	(b)	(b)		(b)	22.50
Galveston, Tex.....	Both..	650,000	12			22,500	18	25.00
Gloucester, Mass.....	Both..	62,000	15	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	55.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Both..	(f)	100		(f)		u 20	131.26
Harrisburg, Pa.....	Hand..	583,800	14	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	58.21
Hartford, Conn.....	Both..	818,514	50	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	471.62
Haverhill, Mass.....	Both..	86,390	34			6,827	6	256.54
Hoboken, N. J.....	(g)	(g)	g 30	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.00

a By contract.

b Disposed of by householders.

c For 38 weeks; no sweeping for 14 weeks.

d Including garbage made into fertilizer.

e Property owners clean; city removes cleanings.

f Not reported.

g Streets swept partly by city, partly by contract.

h Streets cleaned, not swept.

i Employed irregularly with chain gang in cleaning streets.

j 6,000 tons.

k Streets flushed, not swept.

l Streets cleaned, not swept by city; sprinkled by contract.

m Data are for 15 months.

n Not including 9 men employed in cleaning suburban streets.

o Data are for 13 months.

p For 10 months.

q Employed irregularly.

r 5,421 tons.

s Streets not swept; cleaned by chain gang.

t 1,200 tons; for 4 months only.

u For 4 months only.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE VIII.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS—Continued.

Cities.	Streets.			Garbage.			Average persons employed in removal.	Area of public parks (acres).
	Swept by hand or machine.	Square yards swept per week.	Average persons employed sweeping, sprinkling, etc.	Cubic yards—				
				Sold.	Burned.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Holyoke, Mass.	Both.	512,930	30	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	23.71
Houston, Tex.	(b)	(b)	(h)			23,136	c 19	
Indianapolis, Ind.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,213.80
Jersey City, N. J.	(d)	(d)	d 35	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18.00
Johnstown, Pa.	Both.	205,333	40	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	24.00
Joliet, Ill.	Hand.	70,000	12			3,356	7	100.00
Kansas City, Kans.	Mach.	88,000	45			7,800	12	11.00
Kansas City, Mo.	Both.	11,200,000	125			25,000	20	258.13
Knoxville, Tenn.	Both.	96,000	f 4			5,000	9	
La Crosse, Wis.	Hand.	234,666	10	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	84.13
Lancaster, Pa.	Hand.	130,000	7	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	
Lawrence, Mass.	Both.	76,445	28			4,062	9	
Lincoln, Nebr.	Both.	131,304	12	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	10.00
Little Rock, Ark.	(g)	(g)	(g)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	40.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,720.04
Louisville, Ky.	Both.	1,770,423	105			(h)	35	1,073.00
Lowell, Mass.	Both.	176,028	54	(h)	(h)	(h)	15	124.50
Lynn, Mass.	Both.	182,666	32	292		965	18	2,053.50
McKeesport, Pa.	Mach.	140,800	15	(e)	(e)	(e)	(i)	8.50
Macon, Ga.	Mach.	(h)	6		45,000		22	180.00
Malden, Mass.	Both.	82,132	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48.10
Manchester, N. H.	Both.	124,246	18			(j)	20	153.00
Memphis, Tenn.	Mach.	492,720	14		15,981	22,586	40	4.50
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mach.	4,882,532	100			(k)	110	417.42
Minneapolis, Minn.	Both.	2,203,000	200	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	1,562.25
Mobile, Ala.	(m)	(m)	(m)			38,891	27	86.00
Nashville, Tenn.	Both.	900,000	106			7,900	5	9.00
Newark, N. J.	Both.	1,987,392	350	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	344.00
New Bedford, Mass.	Both.	145,000	25	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	227.00
New Haven, Conn.	Both.	(h)	45	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	830.78
New Orleans, La.	Hand.	1,333,200	175			191,250	140	552.66
Newport, Ky.	Both.	455,150	14			n 12,000	n 8	6.50
New York, N. Y.	(d)	(d)	d 2,590	(o)	397,347	p 4,129,857	2,275	7,887.00
Norfolk, Va.	Mach.	925,000	27		6,000		12	95.85
Oakland, Cal.	(d)	(d)	d 30	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	22.00
Omaha, Nebr.	Hand.	489,000	60	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	553.12
Oshkosh, Wis.	Mach.	117,333	13	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	91.13
Pateron, N. J.	Both.	1,134,000	58			51,553	30	93.15
Pawtucket, R. I.	Hand.	(h)	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	216.50
Peoria, Ill.	Hand.	1,662,247	20	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	839.16
Philadelphia, Pa.	(a)	(a)	(a)			252,448	290	3,729.09
Pittsburg, Pa.	Both.	10,666,666	500		35,555		125	840.00
Portland, Me. (g)	Both.	176,605	27	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	110.02
Portland, Oregon	Both.	1,900,679	49		r 14,600		(r)	205.23
Providence, R. I.	Both.	(h)	70	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	506.10
Pueblo, Colo.	(s)	(s)	22	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	58.00
Quincy, Ill.	Both.	400,000	15	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	121.83
Reading, Pa.	(a)	(a)	(a)		3,756		11	102.50
Richmond, Va.	Both.	2,808,120	71		4,539	902	14	364.50
Rochester, N. Y.	Both.	1,139,893	432	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	659.84

a By contract.

b Streets not swept; cleaned occasionally by garbage employees.

c Also clean streets occasionally.

d Streets swept partly by city, partly by contract.

e Disposed of by householders.

f Employed irregularly.

g Streets not swept; gutters cleaned occasionally by chain gang.

h Not reported.

i None employed by city except 1 man at garbage furnace.

j 18,000 tons.

k 38,000 tons.

l Disposed of by householders since March 1, 1898.

m Streets not swept; cleaned occasionally by chain gang.

n Including ashes.

o Included in garbage otherwise disposed of.

p Including garbage sold.

q Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

r Removed by householders, burned by city.

s Streets cleaned, not swept.

TABLE VIII.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS—Concluded.

Cities.	Streets.			Garbage.				Area of public parks (acres)	
	Swept by hand or machine.	Square yards swept per week.	Average persons employed sweeping, sprinkling, etc.	Cubic yards—			Average persons employed in removal.		
				Sold.	Burned.	Otherwise disposed of.			
Rockford, Ill.....	Both..	565,908	a 14	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	8.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	Hand..	639,198	37	.....	.....	18,250	.....	3	100.00
Saginaw, Mich. (e) ..	Both..	(d)	20	(e)	(e)	(e)	.....	2	61.89
St. Joseph, Mo.....	Both..	1,461,912	35	(f)	(f)	(f)	.....	(f)	27.00
St. Louis, Mo.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	520,000	.....	.....	84	2,171.81
St. Paul, Minn.....	Both..	3,385,300	75	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	599.42
Salem, Mass.....	Both..	284,642	80	4,133	.....	.....	.....	10	34.25
Salt Lake City, Utah	Mach..	323,313	51	.....	11,059	.....	.....	15	110.00
San Antonio, Tex.....	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
San Francisco, Cal.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,192.67
Savannah, Ga.....	Both..	4,397,700	30	.....	54,266	.....	.....	26	340.92
Scranton, Pa.....	Hand..	1,557,165	50	(f)	(f)	(f)	.....	(f)	97.17
Seattle, Wash.....	Both..	415,443	11	(h)	(h)	(h)	.....	1	500.50
Sioux City, Iowa.....	Both..	350,000	8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5.00
Somerville, Mass.....	Mach..	2,254,523	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	48.90
South Bend, Ind.....	Both..	213,300	40	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	19.13
Spokane, Wash.....	Hand..	202,875	9	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	28.33
Springfield, Ill.....	Both..	j 1,500,000	14	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	91.00
Springfield, Mass.....	Both..	522,678	19	10,507	.....	4,127	.....	16	484.61
Springfield, Mo.....	(k)	(k)	(k)	(f)	(f)	(f)	.....	(f)	3.75
Springfield, Ohio.....	Mach..	130,321	8	.....	.....	1,967	.....	3	220.00
Superior, Wis.....	Mach..	750,000	4	(f)	(f)	(f)	.....	(f)	96.00
Syracuse, N. Y.....	Mach..	1,933,881	80	.....	.....	21,972	.....	52	270.00
Tacoma, Wash.....	(l)	130,530	m 7	(f)	(f)	(f)	.....	(f)	727.90
Taunton, Mass.....	Both..	35,200	10	.....	.....	(d)	.....	1	7.72
Terre Haute, Ind.....	Both..	j 197,000	17	.....	7,000	.....	.....	4	20.00
Toledo, Ohio.....	Both..	760,000	30	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)
Topeka, Kans.....	Both..	500,000	16	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	12.50
Trenton, N. J.....	Both..	650,000	40	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	150.00
Troy, N. Y.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	3,120	.....	.....	40	40.00
Utica, N. Y.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	(n)	.....	12	4.95
Washington, D. C.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.98
Waterbury, Conn.....	Both..	113,648	12	.....	.....	8,820	.....	10	3.31
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Both..	259,200	15	.....	3,100	80	.....	8	31.50
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	(p)	(p)	(p)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	39.26
Williamsport, Pa.....	Hand..	131,878	9	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	43.24
Wilmington, Del.....	Both..	844,800	15	.....	7,500	.....	.....	8	259.15
Worcester, Mass.....	Both..	334,099	15	.....	.....	(q)	.....	19	r 352.72
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Both..	279,173	48	.....	4,600	.....	.....	20	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Both..	225,809	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00

a Including 3 persons working 3 nights per week.

b By contract.

c Data are for 16 months.

d Not reported.

e Disposed of by householders; ashes only by city.

f Disposed of by householders.

g City removes garbage from public buildings and schools only.

h Removed by householders; burned or buried by city.

i Not including 33,975 square yards flushed weekly.

j For 35 weeks; no sweeping for 17 weeks.

k By private contract.

l Streets flushed, not swept.

m Not including chain gang.

n 7,300 tons.

o Not including 3,596.27 acres of public parks belonging to the United States.

p Done by property owners.

q 9,000 tons.

r Not including 1 park recently acquired, area not reported.

TABLE IX.—CITY ALMSHOUSES, ORPHAN ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS.

Cities.	Alms-houses.		Orphan asylums.		Hospitals.	
	Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Average number of inmates.
Akron, Ohio						
Albany, N. Y.	1	165				
Allegheny, Pa.	1	350				
Allentown, Pa.					1	(a)
Altoona, Pa.						
Atlanta, Ga.					1	78
Auburn, N. Y.						
Augusta, Ga.					2	83
Baltimore, Md.	1	1,250			1	535
Bay City, Mich.						
Binghamton, N. Y.					1	18
Birmingham, Ala.						
Boston, Mass.	2	791			3	1,632
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	160				
Brockton, Mass.	1	36				
Buffalo, N. Y.						
Butte, Mont.						
Cambridge, Mass.	1	124			2	513
Camden, N. J.						
Canton, Ohio.						
Charleston, S. C.	2	157	1	275	1	85
Chattanooga, Tenn.						
Chelsea, Mass.					1	70
Chicago, Ill.						
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	1,000			1	328
Cleveland, Ohio.					1	790
Columbus, Ohio.			1	20		
Covington, Ky.	1					
Dallas, Tex.					1	42
Davenport, Iowa.						
Dayton, Ohio.	1	61				
Denver, Colo.					2	50
Des Moines, Iowa.						
Detroit, Mich.						
Dubuque, Iowa.						
Duluth, Minn.	1	45				
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	65				
Elmira, N. Y.						
Erie, Pa.						
Evansville, Ind.						
Fall River, Mass.	1	119			1	85
Fort Wayne, Ind.						
Fort Worth, Tex.						
Galveston, Tex.					1	35
Gloucester, Mass.	1	35				
Grand Rapids, Mich.						
Harrisburg, Pa.						
Hartford, Conn.	1	264				
Haverhill, Mass.	1	122				
Hoboken, N. J.						
Holyoke, Mass.	1	94			1	7
Houston, Tex.						
Indianapolis, Ind.					1	128
Jersey City, N. J.					1	76
Johnstown, Pa.						
Joliet, Ill.						
Kansas City, Kans.						
Kansas City, Mo.					1	141
Knoxville, Tenn.					1	17
La Crosse, Wis.						
Lancaster, Pa.						
Lawrence, Mass.	1	164				
Lincoln, Nebr.						
Little Rock, Ark.					1	20
Los Angeles, Cal.						
Louisville, Ky.	1	838			2	135
Lowell, Mass.	1	443				
Lynn, Mass.	1	109	1	24		
McKeesport, Pa.						
Macon, Ga.						

a Opened May 22, 1899.

TABLE IX.—CITY ALMSHOUSES, ORPHAN ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS—Continued.

Cities.	Alms houses.		Orphan asylums.		Hospitals.	
	Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Average number of inmates.
Malden, Mass.	1	29				
Manchester, N. H.	1	3				
Memphis, Tenn.					1	42
Milwaukee, Wis.						
Minneapolis, Minn.					1	86
Mobile, Ala.						
Nashville, Tenn.					1	60
Newark, N. J.	1	200			1	125
New Bedford, Mass.	1	86				
New Haven, Conn.	1	383				
New Orleans, La.						
Newport, Ky.	2	10				
New York, N. Y.	3	4,082	1	1,181	8	5,125
Norfolk, Va.	1	83				
Oakland, Cal.						
Omaha, Nebr.						
Oshkosh, Wis.						
Paterson, N. J.	1	17			1	10
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	29				
Peoria, Ill.					1	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1,235			1	1,070
Pittsburg, Pa.	1	242	1	48	8	578
Portland, Me. (a)	1	146			1	47
Portland, Oregon						
Providence, R. I.	1	96				
Pueblo, Colo.						
Quincy, Ill.						
Reading, Pa.						
Richmond, Va.	1	234			1	60
Rochester, N. Y.						
Rockford, Ill.						
Sacramento, Cal.					1	b 50
Saginaw, Mich.						
St. Joseph, Mo.					1	18
St. Louis, Mo.	3	2,101			2	746
St. Paul, Minn.	1	74			1	145
Salem, Mass.	1	120				
Salt Lake City, Utah						
San Antonio, Tex.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
San Francisco, Cal.	1	161			3	b 356
Savannah, Ga.						
Scranton, Pa.	1	444				
Seattle, Wash.					d 1	(d)
Sioux City, Iowa						
Somerville, Mass.						
South Bend, Ind.						
Spokane, Wash.					e 1	(e)
Springfield, Ill.						
Springfield, Mass.	1	171			1	10
Springfield, Mo.						
Springfield, Ohio	1	149	1	60	1	55
Superior, Wis.						
Syracuse, N. Y.						
Tacoma, Wash.						
Taunton, Mass.	1	54				
Terre Haute, Ind.						
Toledo, Ohio						
Topeka, Kans.						
Trenton, N. J.	1	62				
Troy, N. Y.						
Utica, N. Y.						
Washington, D. C.	1	211	1	104	2	136
Waterbury, Conn.						
Wheeling, W. Va.						
Wilkesbarre, Pa.						
Williamsport, Pa.	1	22				

a Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

b Average cases per month.

c Not reported.

d For contagious diseases only; 1 case during year.

e For contagious diseases only; 4 cases during year.

TABLE IX.—CITY ALMSHOUSES, ORPHAN ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS—Concluded.

Cities.	Alms Houses.		Orphan asylums.		Hospitals.	
	Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Average number of inmates.
Wilmington, Del.....						
Worcester, Mass.....	1	204			2	104
Yonkers, N. Y.....						
Youngstown, Ohio.....						

TABLE X.—CITY SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Schools.	
		High.	All other.
1	Akron, Ohio	1	11
2	Albany, N. Y.	1	38
3	Allegheny, Pa.	1	24
4	Allentown, Pa.	1	14
5	Altoona, Pa.	1	11
6	Atlanta, Ga.	2	21
7	Auburn, N. Y.	1	13
8	Augusta, Ga.	2	8
9	Baltimore, Md.	3	179
10	Bay City, Mich.	1	10
11	Binghamton, N. Y.	1	16
12	Birmingham, Ala.	1	6
13	Boston, Mass.	11	59
14	Bridgeport, Conn.	1	28
15	Brockton, Mass.	1	26
16	Buffalo, N. Y.	2	60
17	Butte, Mont.	1	16
18	Cambridge, Mass.	2	44
19	Camden, N. J.	1	22
20	Canton, Ohio.	2	12
21	Charleston, S. C.	1	5
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2	5
23	Chelsea, Mass.	1	11
24	Chicago, Ill.	14	304
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.	4	57
26	Cleveland, Ohio.	4	60
27	Columbus, Ohio.	4	33
28	Covington, Ky.	1	11
29	Dallas, Tex.	2	14
30	Davenport, Iowa.	1	11
31	Dayton, Ohio.	1	29
32	Denver, Colo.	5	75
33	Des Moines, Iowa.	3	50
34	Detroit, Mich.	3	63
35	Dubuque, Iowa.	1	11
36	Duluth, Minn.	1	34
37	Elizabeth, N. J.	1	8
38	Elmira, N. Y.	1	12
39	Erie, Pa.	1	16
40	Evansville, Ind.	2	14
41	Fall River, Mass.	1	51
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	17
43	Fort Worth, Tex.	1	10
44	Galveston, Tex.	2	8
45	Gloucester, Mass.	1	20
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	33
47	Harrisburg, Pa.	1	24
48	Hartford, Conn.	1	21
49	Haverhill, Mass.	2	38
50	Hoboken, N. J.	1	7
51	Holyoke, Mass.	1	29
52	Houston, Tex.	2	17
53	Indianapolis, Ind.	2	54
54	Jersey City, N. J.	1	29
55	Johnstown, Pa.	1	14
56	Joliet, Ill.	1	19
57	Kansas City, Kans.	1	20
58	Kansas City, Mo.	3	40
59	Knoxville, Tenn.	(d)	9
60	La Crosse, Wis.	1	18
61	Lancaster, Pa.	2	16
62	Lawrence, Mass.	1	23
63	Lincoln, Nebr.	1	17
64	Little Rock, Ark.	2	9
65	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	52
66	Louisville, Ky.	6	56
67	Lowell, Mass.	1	57
68	Lynn, Mass.	2	131
69	McKeesport, Pa.	1	11
70	Macon, Ga.	1	18

a Not reported.

b Not including 7 districts lying partly outside city limits.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE X.—CITY SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

Teachers.		Pupils.				Free public libraries.				Marginal number.
In high schools.	In other schools.	Number.		Average attendance.		Number.	Volumes.			
		In high schools.	In other schools.	In high schools.	In other schools.		Number.	Withdrawn.		
								For home use.	For use in reading rooms.	
17	143	425	5,030	354	4,451	1	17,000	68,000	(a)	1
27	308	728	13,904	603	10,598	1	3,080	21,104	(a)	2
16	851	495	15,412	467	13,530	2	61,543	168,434	308,525	3
9	104	327	4,751	300	4,323					4
8	140	360	6,219	332	4,788					5
10	194	858	14,201	559	9,340					6
11	105	312	2,772	501	2,646	1	14,127	40,285	2,108	7
8	90	204	4,769	175	3,773					8
37	1,899	1,292	65,834	1,122	52,966	1	7,200	4,193	4,380	9
15	102	398	3,358	383	3,342	1	17,670	55,722	6,528	10
20	178	623	6,562	590	5,807	1	12,209	61,510	(a)	11
8	77	232	3,442	209	2,645	1	7,086	14,178	5,375	12
175	1,511	4,599	80,721	4,311	62,713	1	716,050	1,245,842	(a)	13
12	180	396	9,112	353	6,548	1	33,125	136,998	15,461	14
20	141	516	5,636	483	4,956	1	27,605	115,420	3,403	15
73	1,122	3,493	54,233	2,040	38,792	1	123,988	768,028	35,811	16
13	118	429	5,628	367	4,522	1	26,013	85,069	58,735	17
39	325	1,171	13,855	1,005	10,973	1	54,149	176,795	12,625	18
8	236	151	9,276	147	8,345					19
12	120	482	6,181	374	5,808					20
9	103	504	7,412	438	6,757					21
9	89	260	4,500	200	3,076					22
16	114	440	5,142	365	4,060	1	16,232	66,794	10,596	23
290	4,700	9,615	226,624	8,052	178,984	1	245,077	1,800,000	(a)	24
65	1,051	2,645	43,804	2,241	36,032	1	198,015	380,249	216,168	25
98	1,057	3,417	51,821	2,873	39,602	1	141,426	924,561	201,704	26
62	886	1,946	15,553	1,617	12,658	2	62,449	192,896	200,385	27
6	103	166	3,752	162	3,387					28
9	104	325	5,626	260	5,240					29
12	139	435	5,728	345	4,612					30
30	319	965	11,241	864	10,220	1	41,586	125,124	75,026	31
100	570	2,145	26,235	1,415	18,374	2	76,846	392,752	303,269	32
44	b 294	1,064	b 21,808	905	b 19,728	1	23,959	133,629	22,995	33
76	220	2,472	34,961	1,805	26,724	1	152,934	461,848	501,742	34
13	118	487	4,971	375	3,810					35
21	244	586	9,451	495	7,376	1	25,344	79,470	(a)	36
12	104	344	6,103	282	4,736	1	8,744	14,780	(a)	37
12	139	460	5,080	330	4,141					38
18	164	638	7,496	543	5,500	1	11,106	(c)	(c)	39
22	200	682	7,574	595	6,057	1	25,000	72,000	6,000	40
24	341	714	18,716	691	10,748	1	55,234	150,928	59,573	41
13	132	413	4,903	325	4,082	1	10,252	48,910	(a)	42
14	85	320	3,752	294	3,168					43
9	106	280	5,002	255	3,852	1	7,800	16,000	9,000	44
13	103	386	4,155	351	3,684					45
37	328	1,614	20,758	1,094	11,406	1	52,316	216,593	1,072	46
20	166	685	8,256	610	6,038					47
35	261	760	11,008	646	7,228					48
17	185	461	4,409	428	3,895	1	65,000	107,068	(a)	49
8	192	198	7,238	182	6,522	1	19,316	127,509	(a)	50
22	216	583	7,259	540	4,545	1	21,000	49,811	8,000	51
12	113	384	5,683	377	4,155					52
73	600	1,876	26,010	1,696	20,250	1	87,247	33,369	2,624	53
20	558	1,032	32,828	646	20,865	1	63,980	406,915	63,230	54
4	75	104	4,073	91	8,211					55
12	118	443	5,320	360	4,331	1	14,399	63,608	1,524	56
12	138	500	7,741	470	7,277					57
80	507	3,116	21,885	2,252	14,294	1	42,000	123,697	177,093	58
11	80	254	4,590	219	3,906					59
10	110	298	5,464	248	5,125					60
14	101	414	5,454	381	4,244					61
19	184	760	7,889	461	5,075	1	47,842	121,700	18,487	62
27	122	837	5,741	638	4,165	1	14,579	71,053	12,623	63
7	75	218	4,986	194	8,563					64
37	441	1,361	18,956	1,114	13,075	1	51,350	880,008	166,261	65
61	567	1,624	26,332	1,454	20,062					66
24	249	779	11,192	721	8,201	1	57,000	126,850	15,673	67
31	233	960	9,479	710	7,839	1	56,017	108,452	45,774	68
6	91	141	4,552	121	3,438					69
12	102	357	6,020	306	5,580					70

e Library recently established; no data.

d Four high school departments in other schools.

TABLE X.—CITY SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES—Concluded.

Marginal num- ber.	Cities.	Schools.	
		High.	All other.
71	Malden, Mass.	1	9
72	Manchester, N. H.	1	23
73	Memphis, Tenn.	2	13
74	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	652
75	Minneapolis, Minn.	4	53
76	Mobile, Ala.	3	11
77	Nashville, Tenn.	2	16
78	Newark, N. J.	1	53
79	New Bedford, Mass.	1	24
80	New Haven, Conn.	2	46
81	New Orleans, La.	4	62
82	Newport, Ky.	1	8
83	New York, N. Y.	21	380
84	Norfolk, Va.	1	11
85	Oakland, Cal.	2	17
86	Omaha, Nebr.	1	39
87	Oshkosh, Wis.	1	9
88	Paterson, N. J.	1	23
89	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	31
90	Peoria, Ill.	1	16
91	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	428
92	Pittsburg, Pa.	3	80
93	Portland, Me. (b)	1	28
94	Portland, Oregon	1	28
95	Providence, R. I.	4	130
96	Pueblo, Colo.	2	21
97	Quincy, Ill.	1	11
98	Reading, Pa.	2	41
99	Richmond, Va.	2	17
100	Rochester, N. Y.	1	58
101	Rockford, Ill.	1	16
102	Sacramento, Cal.	1	15
103	Saginaw, Mich.	2	24
104	St. Joseph, Mo.	2	24
105	St. Louis, Mo.	2	83
106	St. Paul, Minn.	4	45
107	Salem, Mass.	1	28
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	28
109	San Antonio, Tex.	(a)	(a)
110	San Francisco, Cal.	5	87
111	Savannah, Ga.	1	11
112	Scranton, Pa.	1	36
113	Seattle, Wash.	1	21
114	Sioux City, Iowa	1	26
115	Somerville, Mass.	2	23
116	South Bend, Ind.	1	9
117	Spokane, Wash.	1	14
118	Springfield, Ill.	1	14
119	Springfield, Mass.	1	33
120	Springfield, Mo.	1	11
121	Springfield, Ohio.	1	16
122	Superior, Wis.	2	24
123	Syracuse, N. Y.	1	31
124	Tacoma, Wash.	1	16
125	Taunton, Mass.	1	95
126	Terre Haute, Ind.	1	19
127	Toledo, Ohio.	2	41
128	Topeka, Kans.	1	20
129	Trenton, N. J.	1	23
130	Troy, N. Y.	1	21
131	Utica, N. Y.	1	20
132	Washington, D. C.	5	117
133	Waterbury, Conn.	1	16
134	Wheeling, W. Va.	1	8
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1	18
136	Williamsport, Pa.	1	15
137	Wilmington, Del.	1	28
138	Worcester, Mass.	2	66
139	Yonkers, N. Y.	1	12
140	Youngstown, Ohio.	1	20

a Not reported.

b Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE X.—CITY SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES—Concluded.

Teachers.		Papila.				Free public libraries.				Marginal number.
In high schools.	In other schools.	Number.		Average attendance.		Number.	Volumes.			
		In high schools.	In other schools.	In high schools.	In other schools.		Number.	Withdrawn.		
								For home use.	For use in reading rooms.	
20	146	451	5,918	370	4,493	1	33,288	129,385	5,869	71
12	130	411	5,391	358	3,907	1	42,843	80,436	19,030	72
14	121	408	6,741	345	4,033					73
52	763	1,507	31,061	1,448	29,204	1	104,000	465,858	(a)	74
108	671	2,473	81,200	2,162	26,949	1	106,620	580,474	(a)	75
10	67	304	3,204	273	2,753					76
18	197	708	11,241	533	8,969					77
42	688	1,141	27,158	1,044	23,649	1	65,693	362,397	(a)	78
15	209	488	8,652	353	7,137	1	70,681	144,529	90,000	79
43	417	1,065	17,175	908	12,665	1	42,923	287,261	(a)	80
51	620	1,048	27,513	920	23,993	1	81,000	78,953	33,900	81
7	72	249	3,511	208	2,995	1	1,500	15,000	7,500	82
405	8,701	11,464	371,369	9,979	328,597	1	16,241	83,171	(a)	83
7	58	243	3,135	205	2,874	1				84
24	211	713	11,077	571	7,794	1	27,512	149,310	38,000	85
40	260	1,346	17,294	1,050	12,548	1	49,725	183,698	34,228	86
17	104	295	4,375	244	3,891	1	5,897	54,979	(a)	87
17	296	499	16,001	439	12,064	1	32,101	122,610	(a)	88
13	151	323	6,286	282	3,768	1	16,542	48,372	(a)	89
20	188	620	7,528	525	7,240	1	70,817	152,982	(a)	90
222	3,240	4,892	140,310	4,575	123,710	1	184,687	1,738,950	(a)	91
62	896	1,776	37,380	1,631	33,533	1	68,485	175,931	95,078	92
18	145	596	5,686	513	4,162	1	44,022	85,370	(a)	93
22	259	882	11,031	718	8,494					94
181	780	2,632	32,157	2,049	19,644					95
20	100	363	4,218	276	2,845	1	9,814	24,545	2,146	96
9	101	230	5,290	210	3,659	1	22,079	64,046	4,310	97
19	255	624	10,657	541	8,388	1	10,500	(c)	(c)	98
87	219	1,279	11,039	968	9,049					99
31	678	880	24,106	754	17,723	1	30,000	123,326	(a)	100
13	119	471	5,174	399	4,438	1	33,175	97,128	20,399	101
10	130	245	3,760	218	3,395	1	29,094	79,571	3,045	102
25	180	930	8,570	d 716	d 6,373					103
17	155	570	7,940	498	5,769	1	15,721	116,030	(a)	104
78	1,517	2,107	74,235	1,595	51,382	1	120,000	688,339	261,515	105
53	481	1,635	22,659	1,403	17,732	1	47,151	172,959	56,221	106
17	118	435	4,412	388	3,437	1	36,807	113,144	5,454	107
21	212	661	11,603	496	8,831	1	12,001	65,545	41,101	108
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	109
73	1,198	2,289	47,812	1,688	33,428	1	108,066	415,011	207,443	110
9	119	320	5,508	276	4,416					111
14	283	597	12,464	512	10,438	1	33,739	133,687	4,724	112
21	193	592	9,005	497	6,723	1	18,080	168,490	(a)	113
16	128	509	5,677	460	4,516	1	11,843	56,189	(a)	114
32	220	871	8,768	799	7,837	1	40,822	212,817	(a)	115
9	105	310	3,731	260	3,134	1	8,070	39,400	(a)	116
13	111	423	5,376	310	3,594	1	6,000	22,306	3,650	117
13	114	529	5,067	445	3,990	1	38,278	98,324	90,000	118
23	243	569	9,475	479	7,209	1	106,973	150,484	30,000	119
12	00	541	4,615	405	2,830					120
17	122	663	5,579	581	4,680	1	16,830	61,101	(a)	121
12	125	285	7,960	238	7,650	1	12,000	40,225	(a)	122
35	376	1,356	18,232	1,026	13,536	1	38,804	145,313	150,000	123
16	151	636	6,588	452	4,781	2	15,001	49,938	(a)	124
10	132	372	4,683	384	3,804	1	45,000	73,905	5,060	125
22	156	738	6,138	600	4,605	1	14,851	50,473	5,000	126
22	394	773	17,518	639	14,402	1	46,000	(a)	(a)	127
15	114	690	6,010	656	5,589	1	18,000	75,598	10,257	128
16	182	485	7,174	426	5,290					129
9	198	256	6,392	216	4,074					130
12	195	382	8,133	305	6,342	1	23,144	139,336	9,257	131
148	1,162	3,417	41,920	2,786	31,761	1	20,000	57,936	(a)	132
15	160	393	6,611	315	5,537					133
9	138	274	4,371	255	3,738	1	16,513	68,360	12,908	134
17	149	650	8,157	528	6,239					135
8	101	300	4,741	250	3,875					136
22	211	674	10,095	495	7,384	1	30,871	167,122	(a)	137
70	167	2,334	21,129	1,470	15,578	1	120,340	191,013	113,091	138
12	157	299	5,099	282	5,004	1	13,243	49,631	7,600	139
14	126	455	6,878	400	5,288					140

a Library recently established; no data.
d For 16 months.

TABLE XI.—COST OF WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT WORKS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES.

Cities.	Waterworks.			Gas works.			Electric-light works.		
	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.
Akron, Ohio	No.			No.			No.		
Albany, N. Y.	Yes.	1850	\$3,020,000	No.			No.		
Allegheny, Pa.	Yes.	1847	2,012,202	No.			Yes.	1890	\$335,507
Allentown, Pa.	Yes.	1885	371,500	No.			No.		
Altoona, Pa.	Yes.	1873	650,000	No.			No.		
Atlanta, Ga.	Yes.	1874	1,585,268	No.			No.		
Ansburn, N. Y.	Yes.	1894	484,232	No.			No.		
Augusta, Ga.	Yes.	1859	350,000	No.			No.		
Baltimore, Md.	Yes.	1857	14,915,890	No.			No.		
Bay City, Mich.	Yes.	1872	569,110	No.			Yes.	1887	48,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	Yes.	1867	650,000	No.			No.		
Birmingham, Ala.	No.			No.			No.		
Boston, Mass.	Yes.	1848	28,938,402	No.			No.		
Bridgeport, Conn.	No.			No.			No.		
Brockton, Mass.	Yes.	1881	844,463	No.			No.		
Buffalo, N. Y.	Yes.	1868	8,740,982	No.			No.		
Butte, Mont.	No.			No.			No.		
Cambridge, Mass.	Yes.	1865	5,285,928	No.			No.		
Camden, N. J.	Yes.	1870	500,000	No.			No.		
Canton, Ohio	Yes.	1869	385,565	No.			No.		
Charleston, S. C.	No.			No.			No.		
Chatanooga, Tenn.	No.			No.			No.		
Chelsea, Mass.	Yes.	(a)	(a)	No.			No.		
Chicago, Ill.	Yes.	1851	27,353,729	No.			Yes.	(b)	1,256,940
Cincinnati, Ohio	Yes.	1839	10,427,890	No.			No.		
Cleveland, Ohio	Yes.	1854	8,033,800	No.			No.		
Columbus, Ohio	Yes.	1870	2,294,872	No.			No.		
Covington, Ky.	Yes.	1886	1,045,183	No.			No.		
Dallas, Tex.	Yes.	1882	1,140,288	No.			No.		
Davenport, Iowa	No.			No.			No.		
Dayton, Ohio	Yes.	1870	1,321,430	No.			No.		
Denver, Colo.	No.			No.			No.		
Des Moines, Iowa	No.			No.			No.		
Detroit, Mich.	Yes.	1836	5,901,114	No.			Yes.	1895	790,146
Dubuque, Iowa	No.			No.			No.		
Duluth, Minn.	Yes.	(a)	(a)	Yes.	(a)	(a)	No.		
Elizabeth, N. J.	No.			No.			No.		
Elmira, N. Y.	No.			No.			No.		
Erle, Pa.	Yes.	1867	1,329,787	No.			No.		
Evansville, Ind.	Yes.	1870	689,406	No.			No.		
Fall River, Mass.	Yes.	1874	1,902,617	No.			No.		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Yes.	1879	674,908	No.			No.		
Fort Worth, Tex.	Yes.	1884	1,022,243	No.			Yes.	1891	44,000
Galveston, Tex.	Yes.	1888	1,410,000	No.			Yes.	1889	84,050
Gloucester, Mass.	Yes.	1895	500,000	No.			No.		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Yes.	1873	1,350,168	No.			No.		
Harrisburg, Pa.	Yes.	1840	646,131	No.			No.		
Hartford, Conn.	Yes.	1854	2,798,061	No.			No.		
Haverhill, Mass.	Yes.	1891	1,061,976	No.			No.		
Hoboken, N. J.	(c)	(c)	(c)	No.			No.		
Holyoke, Mass.	Yes.	1872	1,011,559	No.			No.		
Houston, Tex.	No.			No.			No.		
Indianapolis, Ind.	No.			No.			No.		
Jersey City, N. J.	Yes.	(a)	(a)	No.			No.		
Johnstown, Pa.	No.			No.			No.		
Joliet, Ill.	Yes.	1883	278,645	No.			No.		
Kansas City, Kans.	No.			No.			No.		
Kansas City, Mo.	Yes.	1895	3,054,000	No.			No.		
Knoxville, Tenn.	No.			No.			No.		
La Crosse, Wis.	Yes.	1877	358,126	No.			No.		
Lancaster, Pa.	Yes.	1836	832,036	No.			No.		
Lawrence, Mass.	Yes.	1873	2,357,401	No.			No.		
Lincoln, Nebr.	Yes.	1885	875,460	No.			No.		
Little Rock, Ark.	No.			No.			Yes.	1888	36,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	No.			No.			No.		
Louisville, Ky.	Yes.	(a)	(a)	No.			No.		
Lowell, Mass.	Yes.	1870	2,201,362	No.			No.		
Lynn, Mass.	Yes.	1870	2,363,677	No.			No.		
McKeesport, Pa.	Yes.	1882	341,942	No.			No.		
Macon, Ga.	No.			No.			No.		
Malden, Mass.	Yes.	1869	1,005,902	No.			No.		

a Not reported.

b Four plants; 1882, 1883, 1887, 1896.

c City owns distributing system only.

TABLE XI.—COST OF WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT WORKS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES—Concluded.

Cities.	Waterworks.			Gas works.			Electric-light works.		
	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.
Manchester, N. H.	Yes	1873	\$1,411,000	No			No		
Memphis, Tenn.	No			No			No		
Milwaukee, Wis.	Yes	1872	4,831,850	No			No		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Yes	1868	4,162,885	No			No		
Mobile, Ala.	No			No			No		
Nashville, Tenn.	Yes	1832	1,508,756	No			No		
Newark, N. J.	Yes	(a)	(a)	No			No		
New Bedford, Mass.	Yes	1866	1,740,650	No			No		
New Haven, Conn.	No			No			No		
New Orleans, La.	No			No			No		
Newport, Ky.	Yes	1873	767,413	No			No		
New York, N. Y.	Yes	(b)	110,636,631	No			No		
Norfolk, Va.	Yes	1872	885,310	No			No		
Oakland, Cal.	No			No			No		
Omaha, Nebr.	No			No			No		
Oshkosh, Wis.	No			No			No		
Pateron, N. J.	No			No			No		
Pawtucket, R. I.	Yes	1878	1,788,099	No			No		
Peoria, Ill.	No			No			No		
Philadelphia, Pa.	Yes	1800	34,472,628	(c)	(a)	(a)	No		
Pittsburg, Pa.	Yes	1879	6,678,118	No			No		
Portland, Me. (d)	No			No			No		
Portland, Oregon.	Yes	1887	4,101,798	No			No		
Providence, R. I.	Yes	1871	6,362,614	No			No		
Pueblo, Colo.	Yes	1874	495,060	No			No		
Quincy, Ill.	No			No			No		
Reading, Pa.	Yes	1865	1,746,953	No			No		
Richmond, Va.	Yes	1830	2,000,000	Yes	1851	\$598,100	No		
Rochester, N. Y.	Yes	1873	7,100,000	No			No		
Rockford, Ill.	Yes	1875	563,302	No			No		
Sacramento, Cal.	Yes	1853	568,204	No			No		
Saginaw, Mich.	Yes	1873	862,363	No			No		
St. Joseph, Mo.	No			No			Yes	1889	\$90,980
St. Louis, Mo.	Yes	1835	13,920,432	No			No		
St. Paul, Minn.	Yes	1882	3,815,661	No			No		
Salem, Mass.	Yes	1869	1,857,106	No			No		
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Yes	1874	1,568,980	No			No		
San Antonio, Tex.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
San Francisco, Cal.	No			No			No		
Savannah, Ga.	Yes	1853	1,031,849	No			No		
Scranton, Pa.	No			No			No		
Seattle, Wash.	Yes	1890	1,239,915	No			No		
Sioux City, Iowa.	Yes	1885	435,802	No			Yes	(a)	(a)
Somerville, Mass.	(e)	(e)	(e)	No			No		
South Bend, Ind.	Yes	1873	306,657	No			No		
Spokane, Wash.	Yes	1885	1,011,213	No			No		
Springfield, Ill.	Yes	1866	789,730	No			No		
Springfield, Mass.	Yes	1873	2,066,237	No			No		
Springfield, Mo.	No			No			No		
Springfield, Ohio.	Yes	1881	660,401	No			No		
Superior, Wis.	No			No			No		
Syracuse, N. Y.	Yes	1892	4,393,977	No			No		
Tacoma, Wash.	Yes	1893	1,630,931	No			Yes	1893	163,000
Taunton, Mass.	Yes	1870	1,147,309	No			Yes	1897	132,500
Terre Haute, Ind.	No			No			No		
Toledo, Ohio.	Yes	1874	1,617,762	Yes	(a)	(a)	No		
Topeka, Kans.	No			No			Yes	1889	60,681
Trenton, N. J.	Yes	1855	1,012,530	No			No		
Troy, N. Y.	Yes	1833	1,281,930	No			No		
Utica, N. Y.	No			No			No		
Washington, D. C.	Yes	(a)	(a)	No			No		
Waterbury, Conn.	Yes	1866	1,323,851	No			No		
Wheeling, W. Va.	Yes	1834	584,700	Yes	1875	185,500	Yes	1892	101,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	No			No			No		
Williamsport, Pa.	No			No			No		
Wilmington, Del.	Yes	1810	1,507,974	No			No		
Worcester, Mass.	Yes	1845	2,797,561	No			No		
Yonkers, N. Y.	Yes	1874	1,524,300	No			No		
Youngstown, Ohio.	Yes	1872	600,626	No			No		

a Not reported.

b Two plants; 1826, 1857.

c Owned by city, but leased.

d Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1896.

e City owns distributing system only.

TABLE XII.—DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Debt.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.
		Bonded.	Floating.	Total.		
1	Akron, Ohio.....	\$564,100	\$25,000	\$589,100	\$42,004	\$547,096
2	Albany, N. Y.....	4,688,390	.....	4,688,390	1,394,260	3,294,130
3	Allegheny, Pa.....	6,920,658	851	6,921,509	1,211,970	5,709,539
4	Allentown, Pa.....	765,300	.....	765,300	114,227	651,073
5	Altoona, Pa.....	1,070,138	21,000	1,091,138	79,537	1,011,601
6	Atlanta, Ga.....	2,927,500	.....	2,927,500	51,168	2,876,332
7	Auburn, N. Y.....	768,762	.....	768,762	.....	768,762
8	Augusta, Ga.....	1,749,800	.....	1,749,800	.....	1,749,800
9	Baltimore, Md.....	37,570,683	.....	37,570,683	5,299,730	32,270,953
10	Bay City, Mich.....	676,500	.....	676,500	34,620	641,880
11	Binghamton, N. Y.....	630,500	.....	630,500	.....	630,500
12	Birmingham, Ala.....	1,610,000	193,296	1,803,296	.....	1,803,296
13	Boston, Mass.....	82,595,971	.....	82,595,971	28,373,786	54,222,185
14	Bridgeport, Conn.....	1,625,000	14,500	1,639,500	329,824	1,309,676
15	Brockton, Mass.....	1,918,120	.....	1,918,120	264,000	1,654,120
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....	16,079,629	.....	16,079,629	1,257,846	14,821,783
17	Butte, Mont.....	240,000	331,546	571,546	41,500	530,046
18	Cambridge, Mass.....	7,261,500	.....	7,261,500	1,125,758	6,135,742
19	Camden, N. J.....	2,196,800	20,000	2,216,800	35,103	2,181,697
20	Canton, Ohio.....	881,532	.....	881,532	34,011	847,521
21	Charleston, S. C.....	3,799,550	.....	3,799,550	1,350	3,798,200
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	931,000	.....	931,000	100,000	831,000
23	Chelsea, Mass.....	1,409,700	.....	1,409,700	251,685	1,158,015
24	Chicago, Ill. (p).....	19,755,950	7,512,310	27,268,260	1,817,815	25,450,445
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	31,084,894	.....	31,084,894	5,379,261	25,705,633
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....	13,636,810	1,385,255	15,022,065	2,395,814	12,626,251
27	Columbus, Ohio.....	8,102,800	53,974	8,156,774	1,898,642	6,258,132
28	Covington, Ky.....	2,197,500	.....	2,197,500	93,800	2,103,700
29	Dallas, Tex.....	1,905,000	.....	1,905,000	171,125	1,733,875
30	Davenport, Iowa.....	275,000	48,564	323,564	.....	323,564
31	Dayton, Ohio.....	3,912,400	.....	3,912,400	579,083	3,333,317
32	Denver, Colo.....	1,950,300	906,111	2,856,411	128,814	2,727,597
33	Des Moines, Iowa.....	1,088,000	144,161	1,232,161	9,748	1,222,413
34	Detroit, Mich.....	5,128,042	35,250	5,163,292	1,483,145	3,680,147
35	Dubuquo, Iowa.....	998,514	303,931	1,302,445	.....	1,302,445
36	Duluth, Minn.....	4,456,250	605,941	5,152,191	106,337	5,045,854
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....	3,280,880	.....	3,280,880	36	3,280,844
38	Elmira, N. Y.....	1,020,000	.....	1,020,000	.....	1,020,000
39	Erie, Pa.....	966,500	.....	966,500	128,668	837,832
40	Evansville, Ind.....	2,155,000	.....	2,155,000	4,829	2,150,171
41	Fall River, Mass.....	4,624,000	78,830	4,702,830	1,083,048	3,619,782
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	669,800	.....	669,800	29,763	640,037
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....	1,969,000	512	1,969,512	.....	1,969,512
44	Galveston, Tex.....	3,681,082	45,103	3,726,185	852,000	2,874,185
45	Gloucester, Mass.....	326,000	461,391	787,391	195,819	591,572
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1,997,500	.....	1,997,500	118,176	1,881,324
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1,023,000	.....	1,023,000	137,211	885,789
48	Hartford, Conn.....	3,960,000	282,211	4,242,211	380,326	3,861,885
49	Haverhill, Mass.....	1,894,250	46,091	1,940,341	426,998	1,513,343
50	Hoboken, N. J.....	1,285,000	117,431	1,402,431	37,464	1,364,967
51	Holyoke, Mass.....	2,457,000	.....	2,457,000	853,010	1,603,990
52	Houston, Tex.....	2,257,300	62,561	2,319,861	.....	2,319,861
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....	2,017,400	.....	2,017,400	.....	2,017,400
54	Jersey City, N. J.....	18,497,879	1,239,074	19,736,953	2,746,794	16,990,159
55	Johnstown, Pa.....	395,000	7,326	402,326	15,445	386,881
56	Joliet, Ill.....	161,400	78,527	239,927	.....	239,927
57	Kansas City, Kans.....	1,100,000	100,000	1,200,000	80,000	1,120,000
58	Kansas City, Mo.....	4,947,900	.....	4,947,900	259,393	4,688,507
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1,284,600	83,266	1,371,866	17,988	1,353,878
60	La Crosse, Wis.....	539,500	.....	539,500	138,471	401,029
61	Lancaster, Pa.....	1,134,958	.....	1,134,958	515,458	619,500
62	Lawrence, Mass.....	2,031,500	.....	2,031,500	280,106	1,751,394

a School.

b Of assessed valuation of real estate.

c Of assessed valuation.

d School, \$2.25; road, \$0.50.

e Not reported.

f Except sewer bonds.

g School, \$7.28; highway, \$2.45.

h Of average valuation for 5 years, less abatements.

i Controlled by legislation.

j Of average valuation for 3 years, less abatements.

k Included in county.

l Including State.

m Including personal.

n Included in real.

o School, \$8; poor, \$0.60; township, \$0.20.

p Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

q School, \$27.70; library, \$1.05; sanitary purposes, \$15.

TABLE XII.—DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION.

Legal borrowing limit.	Assessed valuation of property.			Tax rate per \$1,000.					Marginal number.
	Real.	Personal.	Total.	State.	County.	City.	Other.	Total.	
No limit.....	\$11,742,080	\$4,294,540	\$16,552,660	\$2.84	\$3.96	\$9.40	<i>a</i> \$8.10	\$24.30	1
10 per cent (b)...	59,159,515	7,525,425	66,684,940	1.91	3.24	15.45	.....	20.60	2
7 per cent (c)...	80,388,575	1,214,725	81,601,300	.....	1.50	13.50	<i>d</i> 2.75	17.75	3
7 per cent (c)...	19,790,163	67,045	19,856,208	(e)	(e)	3.79	<i>a</i> 6.00	(e)	4
7 per cent (b)...	15,741,525	(e)	(e)	.....	5.00	7.50	<i>a</i> 6.00	18.50	5
7 per cent (c)...	41,906,514	10,614,568	52,521,082	6.21	4.94	12.50	.....	23.65	6
\$50,000 (f)...	11,923,870	1,573,993	13,567,863	2.67	5.83	7.94	<i>a</i> 5.46	21.90	7
7 per cent (b)...	13,536,602	5,243,474	18,780,076	6.21	4.40	12.50	<i>a</i> 2.20	25.31	8
No limit.....	238,145,993	31,754,396	269,900,389	1.78	.....	19.80	.....	21.58	9
5 per cent (c)...	8,502,242	2,114,931	10,617,173	2.58	6.44	11.27	<i>g</i> 9.73	30.02	10
10 per cent (c)...	18,553,240	2,251,363	20,804,605	(e)	7.80	15.00	.....	(e)	11
No limit.....	13,000,000	4,000,000	17,000,000	5.50	0.00	5.00	.....	16.50	12
2 per cent (h)...	830,223,906	295,865,518	1,036,099,418	54	1.06	12.00	.....	13.60	13
(i)...	53,452,514	6,425,318	59,877,830	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	12.90	14
2½ per cent (j)...	23,215,811	3,054,576	26,270,387	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	21.60	15
10 per cent (c)...	230,425,520	15,249,110	245,674,630	(h)	14.40	18.00	.....	23.39	16
6 per cent (c)...	<i>m</i> 15,700,000	.....	15,700,000	2.50	5.75	12.00	<i>a</i> 7.50	27.75	17
2½ per cent (j)...	73,008,100	16,642,990	89,651,090	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	16.40	18
10 per cent (c)...	21,945,630	1,766,306	23,731,936	2.70	5.40	8.40	<i>a</i> 5.50	22.00	19
No limit.....	8,248,156	3,189,840	11,437,996	2.84	5.66	12.00	<i>a</i> 8.80	29.30	20
8 per cent (c)...	12,357,348	5,004,953	17,361,411	(e)	(e)	25.50	(e)	(e)	21
(i)...	<i>m</i> 12,889,725	(n)	12,889,725	(k)	12.00	14.00	.....	26.00	22
2½ per cent (j)...	20,988,600	2,363,308	23,351,908	.....	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	23
5 per cent (c)...	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447	5.60	7.80	26.50	<i>q</i> 43.75	<i>r</i> 83.65	24
No limit.....	159,525,490	40,213,590	199,739,080	2.84	3.74	18.72	.....	25.30	25
7 per cent (c)...	194,932,280	37,358,600	232,290,880	2.84	4.26	12.50	<i>s</i> 9.95	29.55	26
No limit.....	50,351,560	12,952,360	63,303,920	2.84	5.85	12.21	<i>a</i> 6.80	27.50	27
10 per cent (f)...	19,000,000	5,000,000	24,000,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	28
\$2,050,000	17,376,172	4,835,125	22,211,295	3.80	4.90	12.50	<i>a</i> 2.50	23.70	29
5 per cent.....	7,811,060	6,312,780	14,123,840	4.30	7.70	14.50	<i>a</i> 19.00	45.50	30
No limit.....	31,745,160	10,051,020	41,796,180	2.84	3.46	18.30	.....	24.60	31
3 per cent (c)...	<i>m</i> 61,443,210	.....	61,443,210	4.00	8.00	15.00	<i>a</i> 6.10	33.10	32
5 per cent.....	14,264,710	2,334,460	16,599,170	3.30	9.05	25.48	<i>u</i> 4.00	<i>v</i> 41.83	33
5 per cent (c)...	169,087,290	38,549,606	207,636,896	1.01	1.14	9.81	<i>w</i> 6.52	19.08	34
5 per cent.....	16,011,503	8,025,098	24,036,601	3.30	21.70	11.00	.....	36.00	35
5 per cent (c)...	22,779,274	4,142,669	26,921,943	3.03	3.07	13.70	<i>a</i> 8.30	24.10	36
No limit.....	15,112,515	<i>x</i> 1,892,995	<i>x</i> 17,005,510	2.71	5.53	21.30	.....	29.60	37
10 per cent (e)...	15,000,718	1,588,637	17,189,353	2.08	6.24	16.95	.....	25.27	38
7 per cent (c)...	19,158,588	.....	19,158,588	.....	2.50	13.50	<i>a</i> 8.00	24.00	39
2 per cent (t)...	20,760,580	6,533,845	27,294,425	2.97	4.63	10.70	<i>a</i> 4.00	22.30	40
2½ per cent (j)...	44,710,850	26,809,436	71,520,286	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	17.80	41
2 per cent (c)...	17,830,775	5,008,585	22,839,360	(k)	17.30	9.50	<i>y</i> 3.40	20.20	42
6 per cent (c)...	11,131,895	3,967,825	15,099,720	4.00	6.50	15.00	.....	25.50	43
5 per cent (c)...	22,424,494	4,582,477	27,006,971	2.00	6.60	15.70	<i>a</i> 3.80	28.10	44
2½ per cent (j)...	12,402,640	3,288,196	15,690,836	1.13	4.45	17.02	.....	17.00	45
5 per cent (c)...	21,981,455	5,776,546	27,758,001	2.46	2.28	13.58	<i>a</i> 9.69	28.01	46
2 per cent (z)...	<i>m</i> 25,000,000	(n)	25,000,000	.....	4.00	7.00	<i>a</i> 6.00	17.00	47
(i)...	46,265,130	17,594,593	63,859,723	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	<i>aa</i> 17.50	48
2½ per cent (j)...	20,307,669	5,194,814	25,502,483	.11	.35	17.34	.....	17.80	49
No limit.....	25,184,900	1,761,290	26,946,190	2.80	5.40	16.60	.....	24.80	50
2½ per cent (bb)...	28,219,530	8,176,270	36,415,800	.20	.70	13.50	.....	14.40	51
No limit (cc)...	<i>m</i> 22,528,103	(n)	22,528,103	(e)	(e)	20.00	(e)	(e)	52
2 per cent (c)...	<i>m</i> 119,856,680	(n)	119,856,680	2.97	4.03	7.00	<i>dd</i> 4.50	18.50	53
No limit.....	82,914,859	7,519,141	90,445,000	2.76	5.42	20.42	.....	28.00	54
7 per cent (c)...	12,552,017	269,916	12,821,927	.....	3.50	5.25	<i>a</i> 6.70	15.45	55
5 per cent (c)...	2,151,864	709,298	2,861,162	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	56
5 per cent (c)...	6,962,332	774,092	7,736,424	4.10	14.00	24.00	<i>ee</i> 17.20	59.30	57
5 per cent (c)...	50,454,365	17,355,220	67,809,585	(k)	<i>ff</i> 14.30	12.00	.....	26.30	58
No limit.....	9,686,190	1,061,830	10,748,020	(k)	12.50	12.50	.....	25.00	59
5 per cent (c)...	5,110,367	2,381,952	7,492,319	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	22.50	60
7 per cent.....	<i>m</i> 15,553,690	(n)	15,553,690	.....	3.00	9.00	<i>a</i> 5.00	17.00	61
\$900,487.00	29,142,675	8,434,123	37,576,798	.52	.75	14.21	<i>gg</i> .12	15.00	62

r Not including a park tax of from \$9 to \$11.50.

s School, \$3.85; park, \$1.10.

t Of value of taxable property.

u Township.

v Not including a school district tax.

w School, \$3.42; police, \$2.43; highway, \$0.67.

x Less liabilities deducted.

y School, \$3.07; library, \$0.33.

z Of assessed valuation; may be 7 per cent with consent of citizens.

aa Not including a school tax of from \$1.75 to \$7.

bb Of assessed valuation plus exemptions.

cc But can borrow only with approval of State attorney-general.

dd School, \$4.40; township, \$0.10.

ee School, \$15; school bond, \$1.40; school bond sinking fund, \$0.80.

f Including State and school.

gg Armory.

TABLE XII.—DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Continued.

Mar- ginal num- ber.	Cities.	Debt.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.
		Bonded.	Floating.	Total.		
63	Lincoln, Nebr.	\$1,594,100	\$112,384	\$1,706,484	\$32,500	\$1,673,984
64	Little Rock, Ark.	118,500	46,389	164,889	11,530	153,359
65	Los Angeles, Cal.	1,627,450	19,441	1,646,891	94,926	1,551,965
66	Louisville, Ky.	9,648,000	283,000	9,931,000	564,492	9,366,508
67	Lowell, Mass.	3,454,950	425,000	3,879,950	506,870	3,373,080
68	Lynn, Mass.	4,228,950	.....	4,228,950	1,009,414	3,217,536
69	McKeesport, Pa.	442,106	28,717	470,817	64,286	406,531
70	Macon, Ga.	975,000	27,193	1,002,193	250,000	752,193
71	Malden, Mass.	1,675,700	.....	1,675,700	205,872	1,469,828
72	Manchester, N. H.	1,858,000	123,212	1,978,212	184,157	1,794,055
73	Memphis, Tenn.	2,980,000	.....	2,980,000	46,293	2,933,707
74	Milwaukee, Wis.	6,288,750	.....	6,288,750	568,850	5,722,900
75	Minneapolis, Minn.	8,315,000	.....	8,315,000	1,659,255	6,655,745
76	Mobile, Ala.	r750,000	.....	r750,000	.....	r750,000
77	Nashville, Tenn.	3,318,800	.....	3,318,800	.....	3,318,800
78	Newark, N. J.	14,113,000	.....	14,113,000	3,433,039	10,679,961
79	New Bedford, Mass.	3,550,000	417,000	3,967,000	647,804	3,319,196
80	New Haven, Conn.	2,933,200	571,029	3,504,228	205,069	3,299,160
81	New Orleans, La.	14,420,330	411,193	14,831,523	.....	14,831,523
82	Newport, Ky.	1,076,600	242,200	1,318,800	15,124	1,303,676
83	New York, N. Y.	343,299,128	7,600	343,276,728	99,056,292	244,220,436
84	Norfolk, Va.	3,573,150	11,000	3,584,150	340,000	3,244,150
85	Oakland, Cal.	542,500	.....	542,500	.....	542,500
86	Omaha, Nebr.	4,196,100	2,629,607	6,825,707	18,000	6,807,707
87	Oshkosh, Wis.	375,316	.....	375,316	.....	375,316
88	Pateron, N. J.	2,548,000	565,254	3,113,254	.....	3,113,254
89	Pawtucket, R. I.	4,101,000	594,820	4,695,820	487,529	4,208,291
90	Peoria, Ill.	714,500	235,409	949,909	bb 335,000	614,909
91	Philadelphia, Pa.	51,241,295	1,216,788	52,458,083	16,073,000	36,385,083
92	Pittsburg, Pa.	15,331,202	1,242,229	16,573,431	4,058,246	12,515,185
93	Portland, Me. (gg)	2,666,000	130,334	2,796,334	1,616,177	1,181,157
94	Portland, Oregon	5,560,336	115,922	5,676,258	35,784	5,640,474
95	Providence, R. I.	17,381,000	963,888	18,374,888	4,256,608	14,118,280
96	Pueblo, Colo.	1,006,000	135,275	1,141,275	33,223	1,108,052
97	Quincy, Ill.	1,234,400	8,738	1,243,138	121,821	1,121,317
98	Reading, Pa.	1,545,500	.....	1,545,500	127,063	1,418,437
99	Richmond, Va.	7,228,683	.....	7,228,683	272,868	6,955,795
100	Rochester, N. Y.	8,620,000	957,217	9,577,217	448,277	9,128,940
101	Rockford, Ill.	298,800	230,000	528,800	.....	528,800
102	Sacramento, Cal.	218,000	.....	218,000	54,000	164,000
103	Saginaw, Mich.	1,296,400	.....	1,296,400	73,536	1,222,864
104	St. Joseph, Mo.	1,576,300	6,665	1,582,965	21,751	1,561,214
105	St. Louis, Mo.	19,503,385	.....	19,503,385	398,000	19,105,385
106	St. Paul, Minn.	8,211,100	1,780,980	9,992,080	569,020	9,423,060
107	Salem, Mass.	988,400	86,261	1,074,661	187,668	886,993
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,268,000	11,113	3,279,113	95,200	3,183,913
109	San Antonio, Tex.	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)
110	San Francisco, Cal.	2,175,000	1,905,673	4,080,673	214,268	3,866,405
111	Savannah, Ga.	3,278,950	.....	3,278,950	49,022	3,229,928
112	Scranton, Pa.	1,040,000	18,000	1,058,000	298,257	759,743
113	Seattle, Wash.	4,275,000	7,034	4,282,034	.....	4,282,034
114	Sioux City, Iowa.	1,978,931	148,734	2,127,665	148,196	1,984,469
115	Somerville, Mass.	1,552,000	.....	1,552,000	.....	1,552,000
116	South Bend, Ind.	637,803	23,471	661,274	22,524	638,750
117	Spokane, Wash.	2,344,272	485,796	2,830,068	61,821	2,768,247
118	Springfield, Ill.	902,350	161,811	1,064,161	22	1,064,139

a Controlled by legislation.

b School, \$11; sanitary, \$1.

c Borrowing prohibited by law.

d School.

e Of assessed valuation, but must not exceed \$2,000,000, except for waterworks or sewers.

f Including personal.

g Included in real.

h Of value of taxable property.

i Included in county.

j Including State.

k Of average valuation for 3 years.

l Of assessed valuation.

m Sinking fund and school.

n Metropolitan sewer.

o Of assessed valuation, except for water bonds and sinking fund.

p Not reported.

q Average ward and sewer.

r Not including \$2,254,787.53 assumed by State on reorganization of city.

s School, \$1; special, \$0.50.

t Debt.

u District and sewer.

v Of assessed valuation of real estate.

w Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, \$20.10; other boroughs not reported.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XII.—DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Continued.

Legal borrowing limit.	Assessed valuation of property.			Tax rate per \$1,000.					Marginal number.
	Real.	Personal.	Total.	State.	County.	City.	Other.	Total.	
(a)	\$4,508,152	\$518,805	\$5,021,957	\$7.50	\$17.80	\$38.00	\$12.00	\$75.30	64
(c)	9,283,180	3,004,775	12,287,955	4.75	7.25	6.00	d 5.00	23.00	65
15 per cent (e)...	f 61,099,307	(g)	61,099,307	.49	.84	12.50		13.83	66
10 per cent (h)...	96,438,149	22,423,204	118,861,353	(i)	j 5.25	18.40		23.65	63
2½ per cent (k)...	55,626,980	15,350,323	70,977,303	.63	.93	16.44		18.00	67
2½ per cent (k)...	41,575,536	9,384,798	50,960,334	.65	.83	16.12		17.00	68
7 per cent (l)...	14,520,000	65,396	14,585,396		2.75	7.00	m 7.25	17.00	69
7 per cent (l)...	8,922,878	5,101,064	14,023,942	6.21	7.79	12.50		26.50	70
2½ per cent (k)...	22,975,206	3,172,460	26,147,660	.22	.56	15.35	n 37	16.50	71
5 percent (o)...	26,265,034	3,442,654	29,707,688	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	19.50	72
(c)	f 39,855,401	(g)	39,855,401	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	73
5 per cent (l)...	122,258,668	24,970,760	147,229,428	(i)	j 5.51	13.68	q 3.83	23.02	74
5 per cent (l)...	88,113,670	19,113,715	107,227,385	3.03	2.87	17.10		23.00	75
No limit.....	11,306,461	4,976,443	16,282,904	5.50	5.00	13.50	r 1.50	25.50	76
No limit.....	28,684,240	6,715,150	35,399,390	3.50	7.00	15.00		25.50	77
15 per cent (h)...	111,979,904	26,393,305	138,373,209	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	78
\$1,422,899.09...	35,871,525	21,480,601	57,352,126	.55	2.02	12.10	t 4.53	19.20	79
(a)	54,058,308	13,435,793	67,494,101	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	18.00	80
(a)	102,316,105	36,874,678	139,190,783	7.00		22.00		29.00	81
10 per cent (h)...	9,482,000	891,900	10,373,900	5.25	1.00	17.50	u 2.60	26.35	82
10 per cent (v)...	2,527,433,166	546,349,679	3,073,782,845	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(w)	83
20 per cent (l)...	21,686,000	3,877,370	25,563,370	4.00		16.00	x 1.00	21.00	84
15 per cent (h)...	44,114,994	4,531,987	48,646,981	4.88	7.12	12.10	y 3.30	27.40	85
\$3,000,000 (z)...	27,673,935	5,375,568	33,049,503	7.63	15.50	21.20	d 2.80	47.13	86
5 per cent (l)...	6,849,006	2,430,987	9,279,993	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	26.50	87
10 per cent (l)...	1,774,500	322,896	2,097,396	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	88
8 per cent (aa)...	28,342,406	5,113,800	33,456,206	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	16.50	89
5 per cent.....	5,891,200	1,649,968	7,541,168	5.60	10.00	30.10	cc 42.80	88.50	90
7 per cent (dd)...	862,801,670	1,714,385	864,516,055		ee 18.50			ee 18.50	91
7 per cent (l)...	317,174,221	1,902,284	319,076,505		2.75	15.00		f 17.75	92
5 per cent (l)...	26,452,606	12,854,920	39,307,520	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	21.00	93
(p)	f 38,396,620	(g)	38,396,620	10.70	7.80	8.00	hh 5.50	32.00	94
8 per cent (aa)...	142,430,200	39,127,920	181,558,120	1.80		9.10	ii 5.60	16.50	95
5 per cent (jj)...	f 7,980,327	(g)	7,980,327	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	96
5 per cent (l)...	2,968,512	1,266,639	4,235,151	5.60	7.50	28.80	kk 40.80	82.70	97
7 per cent (l)...	42,016,403	101,030	42,117,433	(i)	j 2.50	8.00	d 4.00	14.50	98
18 per cent (v)...	45,065,155	23,194,093	68,259,248	4.00		14.00		18.00	99
10 per cent (v)...	101,897,375	10,895,615	112,792,990	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	100
5 per cent.....	4,068,262	1,501,139	5,569,401	5.60	4.40	42.14	ll 4.32	56.46	101
15 per cent (h)...	13,071,450	2,583,175	15,654,625	4.88	7.62	19.50	d 3.40	35.40	102
No limit.....	12,814,075	2,397,725	15,211,800	4.96	1.10	(mm)		(nn)	103
5 per cent (l)...	15,506,996	7,220,285	22,727,281	2.50	4.50	15.50	d 5.50	23.00	104
5 per cent (l)...	368,512,806	44,140,180	412,652,986	2.50		12.80	oo 4.20	19.50	105
No limit.....	78,523,015	14,509,487	93,032,502	3.03	3.07	12.40	d 2.50	21.00	106
2½ per cent.....	18,551,600	9,838,606	28,389,206	.23	.53	18.04		16.80	107
4 per cent (l)...	24,438,999	7,507,019	31,946,018	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	27.30	108
(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	109
15 per cent (l)...	278,157,865	697,971	278,855,836	4.88		13.18		18.06	110
7 per cent (l)...	24,920,795	10,500,050	35,420,845	6.21	6.49	pp 1.45		14.15	111
7 per cent (l)...	f 21,645,255	(g)	21,645,255		7.00	12.80	qq 17.50	37.30	112
10 per cent (l)...	25,890,887	4,823,241	30,714,128	5.71	5.29	11.00	d 2.50	24.50	113
5 per cent (l)...	4,530,363	1,290,530	5,820,893	3.30	11.50	34.20	d 16.00	65.00	114
\$1,241,534.....	47,015,779	3,723,925	50,739,700	.21	.63	14.62	n 84	16.30	115
2 per cent (l)...	12,903,720	854,820	13,758,540	2.97	rr 11.63	12.30		26.90	116
5 per cent (l)...	14,824,629	4,053,151	18,877,771	5.84	7.16	12.00	d 5.00	30.00	117
5 per cent (l)...	3,671,224	1,087,727	4,758,951	5.60	10.00	31.40	ss 22.70	69.70	118

x School, \$0.50; water, \$0.50.

y Township.

z Except special assessment bonds, on which there is no limit.

aa Of assessed valuation plus sinking fund.

bb Including \$295,000 mortgage against waterworks.

cc Township, railroad, interest, park, and school.

dd Of assessed valuation; may be increased by popular vote.

ee City rate. Suburban rate, \$12.33; agricultural rate, \$9.25.

ff Not including school building tax of from \$0.14 to \$7.

gg Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

hh School, \$4; port of Portland, \$1.50.

ii Interest and sinking fund.

jj Of assessed valuation, except for schools and waterworks.

kk School, \$18.10; interest, \$12.50; sinking fund, \$10.20.

ll Township, \$0.32; road and bridge, \$4.

mm Eastern district, \$18.65; western district, \$24.66.

nn Eastern district, \$24.71; western district, \$30.02.

oo School, \$1; library, \$0.20.

pp 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

qq School, \$14; poor, \$3.50.

rr Including township.

ss School, \$19.50; not reported, \$3.20.

TABLE XII.—DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Debt.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.
		Bonded.	Floating.	Total.		
119	Springfield, Mass	\$2,547,000	\$48,073	\$2,595,073	\$411,855	\$2,183,218
120	Springfield, Mo	156,100		156,100	27,623	128,477
121	Springfield, Ohio	904,721		904,721		904,721
122	Superior, Wis	1,466,695		1,466,695	242,382	1,224,313
123	Syracuse, N. Y	6,266,000	238,000	6,499,000		6,499,000
124	Tacoma, Wash	3,040,000	1,402,350	4,442,350	21,406	4,420,944
125	Taunton, Mass	1,424,525	83,350	1,507,875	239,775	1,268,100
126	Terre Haute, Ind	387,000		387,000		387,000
127	Toledo, Ohio	6,012,119	375,827	6,387,946	607,814	5,780,132
128	Topeka, Kans	733,698		733,698	12,448	721,250
129	Trenton, N. J	3,001,166		3,001,166	1,028,555	1,972,611
130	Troy, N. Y	1,639,606		1,639,606	90,944	1,548,662
131	Utica, N. Y	484,250		484,250		484,250
132	Washington, D. C	15,888,200		15,888,200	713,916	15,174,284
133	Waterbury, Conn	1,137,500	273,847	1,411,347	58,897	1,352,450
134	Wheeling, W. Va	542,200	46,720	588,920	21,989	566,931
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa	535,200	87,634	622,834	102,200	520,634
136	Williamsport, Pa	740,100	19,000	759,700	38,678	721,022
137	Wilmington, Del	2,034,450		2,034,450		2,034,450
138	Worcester, Mass	8,045,000	164,620	8,209,620	3,204,932	5,004,688
139	Yonkers, N. Y	3,312,523		3,312,523	279,944	3,032,579
140	Youngstown, Ohio	628,288	27,000	655,288		655,288

a Of average assessed valuation for 3 preceding years.

b Of assessed valuation.

c School.

d School, \$6; township, \$0.32.

e School, \$11; library, \$0.35.

f Of assessed valuation of real estate.

g School, \$3; highway, \$6.

h Of average of 3 preceding valuations plus exemptions.

i Including township.

j Not reported.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XII.—DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Concluded.

Legal borrowing limit.	Assessed valuation of property.			Tax rate per \$1,000.					Marginal number.
	Real.	Personal.	Total.	State.	County.	City.	Other.	Total.	
2½ per cent (a) ..	\$55,022,570	\$12,677,143	\$68,699,713	\$0.39	\$0.87	\$12.54	.....	\$13.80	119
5 per cent (b) ..	6,029,742	2,172,804	8,202,546	2.50	7.00	8.50	e \$5.00	23.00	120
No limit	11,435,485	5,564,515	17,000,000	2.84	3.64	10.00	d 6.32	22.80	121
5 per cent (b) ..	8,929,295	1,066,888	9,996,183	2.50	18.00	12.75	e 11.36	45.80	122
10 per cent (f) ..	67,531,651	10,537,358	78,069,009	1.73	2.13	15.95	.....	19.81	123
10 per cent (b) ..	19,890,130	3,680,454	23,570,584	5.40	6.60	12.00	g 9.00	33.00	124
2½ per cent (h) ..	14,840,785	5,467,625	20,308,410	.55	2.00	16.05	.....	18.60	125
2 per cent	15,025,870	5,700,819	20,726,689	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	126
No limit	38,409,750	12,448,920	50,858,670	2.84	5.86	16.80	e 7.70	33.20	127
No limit	7,501,874	1,352,920	8,854,794	3.90	9.30	19.00	c 11.00	43.20	128
(j) ..	24,903,677	5,409,615	30,313,292	2.78	6.03	12.69	.....	21.50	129
10 per cent (f) ..	42,494,633	5,282,425	47,777,058	(k)	15.59	12.50	.....	18.09	130
10 per cent (f) ..	28,472,140	9,223,004	37,695,144	.....	8.18	11.44	.....	19.62	131
(m) ..	185,367,252	5,669,600	191,036,852	.....	.....	(n)	.....	(n)	132
No limit	11,159,766	(p)	11,159,766	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	133
5 per cent (q) ..	17,884,382	5,442,772	23,327,154	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	134
7 per cent (b) ..	4,548,623	4,153,629	8,702,252	.....	1.75	5.50	r 4.88	12.13	135
7 per cent (b) ..	69,169,659	(p)	9,169,659	.....	5.00	14.80	e 6.50	26.30	136
No limit	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000	.....	6.00	14.00	.....	20.00	137
\$2,427,395.83 ..	81,260,650	19,635,550	100,896,200	.31	.87	15.02	.....	16.20	138
10 per cent (f) ..	32,233,400	3,205,860	35,439,260	1.44	2.92	16.59	c. 87	21.82	139
No limit	10,084,640	3,153,970	13,238,610	2.84	7.56	10.37	s 11.93	32.70	140

k Included in county.

l Including State.

m Controlled by Congress.

n City, \$15; agricultural, \$10.

o Including personal.

p Included in real.

q Of State assessment: Real, \$13,458,800; personal, \$5,487,790.

r School, \$3.75; poor, \$1.13.

s School, \$10; township, \$1.93.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Ordinary receipts.						
		Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.	Property tax.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses and fees.	Fines.	Fran-chises.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.
1	Akron, Ohio.....	\$193,693	\$351,033	\$22,254	a \$1,593	(b)	.....	\$5,000
2	Albany, N. Y.....	593,445	1,039,261	162,274	7,799	\$1,351	.....	425,316
3	Allegheny, Pa.....	666,194	1,569,148	100,309	47,379	7,348	\$9,082	254,636
4	Allentown, Pa.....	114,764	164,446	29,402	8,587	1,465	.....	58,291
5	Altoona, Pa.....	121,200	239,032	37,030	4,073	1,094	.....	65,271
6	Atlanta, Ga.....	258,901	751,329	83,119	112,754	17,338	.....	129,520
7	Auburn, N. Y.....	79,159	188,965	22,756	457	1,262	.....	70,052
8	Augusta, Ga.....	106,297	250,795	17,950	42,974	3,782	8,333	52,494
9	Baltimore, Md.....	865,503	6,130,595	410,160	165,171	5,458	854	1,196,449
10	Bay City, Mich.....	82,842	252,163	38,263	1,469	198	.....	.....
11	Binghamton, N. Y.....	116,223	315,203	31,516	5,328	930	.....	97,051
12	Birmingham, Ala.....	30,282	74,536	37,112	57,808	10,042	.....	6,477
13	Boston, Mass.....	4,091,594	13,759,840	1,480,668	76,670	(d)	.....	3,176,258
14	Bridgeport, Conn.....	88,641	664,577	122,448	5,583	14,123	.....	7,256
15	Brockton, Mass.....	76,124	557,030	59,419	1,519	7,725	.....	77,618
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....	465,435	3,545,272	596,308	56,982	14,005	45,295	1,288,925
17	Butte, Mont.....	147,881	372,640	36,702	33,235	14,433	1,000	4,235
18	Cambridge, Mass.....	81,818	1,496,040	.....	.....	(e)	.....	a 412,340
19	Camden, N. J.....	292,060	439,824	92,253	2,154	2,254	1,916	152,795
20	Canton, Ohio.....	181,999	257,354	20,208	a 1,302	(b)	.....	33,248
21	Charleston, S. C.....	77,295	442,173	.....	87,369	2,868	.....	834
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6,886	157,078	14,000	18,342	4,742	.....	.....
23	Chelsea, Mass.....	44,342	410,886	.....	3,362	2,288	.....	107,063
24	Chicago, Ill. (f).....	2,783,150	13,814,204	3,124,031	887,418	97,025	407,250	4,128,492
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	692,006	4,106,360	424,790	164,313	4,401	139,513	1,995,010
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,502,239	3,244,279	403,985	111,622	23,413	61,845	1,323,535
27	Columbus, Ohio.....	54,695	1,337,905	67,734	2,571	21,187	6,738	173,269
28	Covington, Ky.....	170,741	385,300	18,539	6,735	4,800	29,231	69,402
29	Dallas, Tex.....	106,130	444,237	9,600	13,540	4,247	2,900	72,729
30	Davenport, Iowa.....	83,731	338,538	42,112	5,155	9,216	.....	1,445
31	Dayton, Ohio.....	594,982	1,010,366	92,395	2,634	1,542	.....	149,250
32	Denver, Colo.....	226,061	1,771,657	201,622	64,819	9,330	.....	13,651
33	Des Moines, Ia. (g).....	123,336	769,433	60,000	28,685	3,882	8,850	20,095
34	Detroit, Mich.....	1,530,041	3,415,848	242,608	18,575	32,015	21,915	469,901
35	Dubuque, Iowa (h).....	60,055	361,598	40,575	3,961	.....	.....	871
36	Duluth, Minn.....	215,509	684,122	116,000	4,325	12,568	.....	81,064
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....	103,243	482,936	52,017	4,102	1,555	.....	879
38	Elmira, N. Y.....	37,759	741,202	37,472	1,460	1,197	18	10,332
39	erie, Pa.....	60,174	379,191	54,874	5,226	2,338	.....	136,858
40	Evansville, Ind.....	198,918	346,868	22,522	11,945	1,393	3,037	99,425
41	Fall River, Mass.....	192,338	1,291,293	122,276	9,620	0,133	2,250	166,323
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	195,172	287,991	15,800	17,242	630	.....	59,917
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....	132,669	214,768	7,950	6,646	2,407	.....	50,035
44	Galveston, Tex.....	152,846	421,801	19,575	4,190	2,625	.....	124,896
45	Gloucester, Mass.....	70,848	295,637	56,414	2,208	3,382	.....	86,248
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	603,427	628,743	37,048	10,311	5,550	.....	113,183
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,941	381,545	25,080	7,910	1,912	.....	108,484
48	Hartford, Conn.....	380,453	923,851	87,959	4,822	9,340	8,860	265,407
49	Haverhill, Mass.....	8,968	483,488	62,228	3,405	4,043	.....	107,082
50	Hoboken, N. J.....	172,895	647,061	91,250	3,902	3,500	.....	135,742
51	Holyoke, Mass.....	140,690	596,013	61,298	.....	4,095	.....	18,791
52	Houston, Tex.....	159,505	374,140	12,050	12,149	3,386	.....	22,214
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....	445,603	706,018	139,491	67,225	4,220	17,865	1,182,061
54	Jersey City, N. J.....	806,883	2,738,281	259,931	28,555	3,509	1,933	416
55	Johnstown, Pa.....	15,390	153,300	22,230	14,839	2,264	.....	16,292
56	Joliet, Ill.....	107,033	186,273	85,000	4,595	606	.....	1,815
57	Kansas City, Kans.....	90,000	294,678	.....	60,083	60,000	.....	433,362
58	Kansas City, Mo.....	399,404	1,201,084	103,209	117,295	23,741	12,657	8,593
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....	2,628	141,785	12,000	38,217	2,976	.....	41,736
60	La Crosse, Wis.....	134,752	331,109	30,600	2,827	3,549	.....	91,319
61	Lancaster, Pa.....	23,322	200,719	30,606	1,786	1,007	.....	124,977
62	Lawrence, Mass.....	50,558	599,976	134,026	1,600	5,213	.....	44,366
63	Lincoln, Nebr.....	59,351	308,228	41,000	3,809	463	500	.....
64	Little Rock, Ark.....	7,335	68,253	19,800	(i)	m 21,172	2,501	.....
65	Los Angeles, Cal.....	274,860	1,086,974	118,150	72,242	8,238	.....	28,943
66	Louisville, Ky.....	202,199	2,033,795	133,926	126,344	2,897	184,000	450,586
67	Lowell, Mass.....	3,088	1,333,209	155,907	4,505	10,883	.....	258,535
68	Lynn, Mass.....	34,074	901,914	102,394	.....	8,978	.....	189,352
69	McKeesport, Pa.....	46,673	224,886	17,860	2,031	4,024	.....	45,318
70	Macon, Ga.....	65,857	174,227	32,250	29,676	4,426	7,000	7,054

a Including receipts from fines.

b Included in receipts from other licenses and fees.

c Including \$22,693.31 received from State and county for support of schools.

d Receipts from fines go to county.

e Included in receipts from docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.

f Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

g Data are for 15 months, except for special assessments, which are for 12 months.

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TABLE XIII.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.

Ordinary receipts.		Extraordinary receipts.				Total income.	Marginal number.
Other.	Total.	Special assessments.	Loans.	Other.	Total.		
\$10,658	\$584,231	\$84,437	\$40,000	\$166,467	\$290,904	\$875,135	1
340,230	2,569,676	167,576	536,701		704,277	8,273,958	2
93,274	2,807,370	83,483	244,234		327,717	8,136,087	3
2,806	379,761			33,459	33,459	413,220	4
1,690	470,890	5,685		6,252	11,937	482,827	5
98,136	1,451,097	26,059	300,619		326,678	1,777,775	6
	360,651					360,651	7
160,733	643,358	8,072	100,000	2,999	111,071	754,429	8
419,027	9,192,717		1,269,000	2,080,143	3,349,143	12,541,860	9
8,839	383,769	22,438	69,079		91,517	475,286	10
27,488	593,739	16,542	230,493		247,035	840,774	11
c55,531	271,788			17,156	17,156	288,944	12
1,457,453	24,042,483	740,182	6,477,630	8,628,338	15,846,150	39,888,633	13
39,698	942,326	21,123		721	21,844	964,170	14
6,191	785,626	40,202	677,000	11,219	728,421	1,514,047	15
	6,012,222	2,001,187	2,311,045	627,014	4,939,246	10,951,468	16
9,102	619,228	151,729			151,729	770,957	17
100,000	2,090,198		1,271,900	210,419	1,482,319	3,572,517	18
188,987	1,172,243		308,900		308,900	1,481,143	19
1,575	495,686	66,285	75,647		141,932	637,618	20
16,521	627,160		102,000		102,000	729,160	21
115,317	316,965					316,965	22
73,024	640,965	4,933	300,000	51,000	355,933	996,898	23
565,750	25,807,320	2,988,197	4,582,586	1,396,571	8,973,354	34,780,674	24
172,480	7,698,859	438,703	824,244	10,126	1,273,073	8,971,932	25
290,971	7,961,889	569,923	2,167,008	15,500	3,752,431	11,714,320	26
4,137	1,668,236	345,917	688,207	125,988	1,160,112	2,828,348	27
24,571	709,385	16,646	83,300		99,946	809,331	28
1,270	654,653			32,334	32,334	686,987	29
17,332	497,529	89,674	78,564		168,238	665,767	30
19,217	1,840,386	208	603,000		603,208	2,443,594	31
26,096	2,313,236	446,879	29,500	60,375	536,754	2,849,990	32
1,562	1,130,843	263,263	60,000		323,263	1,454,106	33
624,059	6,354,662	112,723		101,288	214,011	6,568,673	34
2,869	469,619	49,261	44,317		93,578	563,197	35
43,406	1,156,964	55,417	955,000		1,010,417	2,167,411	36
66,371	711,103	42,336	66,455		108,791	819,894	37
79,959	582,699		29,000		29,000	611,699	38
5,698	644,359	30,326	93,463	44,506	168,295	812,654	39
181,985	866,063	52,800			52,800	918,863	40
43,194	1,836,427		935,846	190,409	1,126,255	2,962,682	41
52,441	629,193					629,193	42
22,330	442,805					442,805	43
74,270	800,203		58,000		58,000	858,203	44
27,938	542,673		447,810	11,839	459,649	1,002,322	45
82,075	1,480,337		200,000		200,000	1,680,337	46
2,012	591,884	8,867			8,867	600,751	47
35,367	1,665,559	140,431	198,256		338,687	2,004,246	48
7,618	676,780	11,413	275,180	96,288	382,881	1,059,661	49
	918,608	12,374	91,801		104,175	1,022,783	50
10,338	954,176	4,896	571,847	128,966	703,708	1,657,884	51
12,260	562,281		320,620	90,900	411,520	1,003,801	52
671,709	2,073,845	1,006,474	112,530		1,119,004	8,192,849	53
703,898	5,726,651	286,122	1,946,135	2,424,109	4,656,366	10,382,017	54
5,788	214,287	5,818	100,000		105,818	320,105	55
	399,769	90,318	61,428	3,264	155,010	554,779	56
10,346	516,922	283,140			283,140	800,062	57
107,943	2,398,755					2,398,755	58
48,485	254,684		109,516		109,516	364,200	59
24,076	568,649	483	25,710	22,019	48,212	616,861	60
4,153	352,912			84,745	34,745	387,657	61
33,384	949,734	9,952	478,777	5,457	494,186	1,443,920	62
2,780	460,494	108,057	72,350		175,407	635,901	63
92,766	211,827					211,827	64
10,990	1,800,397	260,678	267,050	15,401	543,129	2,143,526	65
22,435	3,162,182	108,630	585,000		693,630	3,849,012	66
39,075	1,795,202	64,332	1,659,300	50,886	1,774,518	3,599,720	67
335,114	1,571,626	35,642	1,267,000		1,302,642	2,874,468	68
13,726	354,518	31,409	123,897		155,216	509,734	69
692,218	412,708	1,164	32,193	40,960	73,717	486,425	70

A Data are for 13 months.

j Including \$138,531.77 State and county tax.

i Including in receipts from fines.

m Including receipts from other licenses and fees.

n Including State's portion.

o Including \$36,310.15 received from State and county for support of schools.

i Including State and county tax.

k Including State, county, and bank tax.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES—Concluded.

Mar- ginal num- ber.	Cities.	Ordinary receipts.							Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, ceme- teries, etc.
		Cash on hand at be- ginning of fiscal year.	Property tax.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses and fees.	Fines.	Fran- chises.		
71	Malden, Mass.	\$50,218	\$416,944	.....	\$1,948	\$6,242	.....	\$132,404	
72	Manchester, N. H.	122,052	a 601,071	.....	8,116	55,844	.....	146,232	
73	Memphis, Tenn.	201,876	633,384	86,850	67,893	6,786	.....	17,748	
74	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,678,055	8,389,648	329,994	27,625	20,361	.....	461,496	
75	Minneapolis, Minn.	665,191	2,707,466	207,000	23,558	52,087	.....	260,840	
76	Mobile, Ala.	1,699	b 89,575	8,508	80,862	4,483	\$160	4,001	
77	Nashville, Tenn.	34,187	601,898	8,610	91,567	5,562	.....	149,684	
78	Newark, N. J.	225,674	2,764,267	327,822	20,945	8,206	72,690	712,453	
79	New Bedford, Mass.	144,262	893,978	56,725	3,277	6,982	11,250	128,686	
80	New Haven, Conn.	89,744	1,367,449	205,573	15,570	6,365	.....	30,970	
81	New Orleans, La.	473,891	2,048,546	139,700	179,530	22,908	7,113	107,401	
82	Newport, Ky.	58,490	180,991	9,274	8,460	501	10,990	63,562	
83	New York, N. Y.	30,326,491	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
84	Norfolk, Va.	75,541	409,858	41,080	85,555	241	.....	128,575	
85	Oakland, Cal.	707	747,672	82,000	18,893	4,932	54	5,054	
86	Omaha, Nebr.	521,985	922,035	342,000	34,515	20,967	8,526	24,606	
87	Oshkosh, Wis.	15,737	245,936	21,720	853	1,231	.....	1,042	
88	Patterson, N. J.	54,062	1,132,797	137,770	18,008	2,417	2,482	.....	
89	Pawtucket, R. I.	1,697	541,998	47,254	11,908	1,096	802	267,181	
90	Peoria, Ill.	79,514	536,801	83,750	10,812	7,107	.....	5,983	
91	Philadelphia, Pa.	5,580,342	15,676,725	1,692,112	289,904	38,197	.....	2,998,307	
92	Pittsburg, Pa.	2,734,300	4,214,735	468,495	70,704	32,971	.....	945,719	
93	Portland, Me. (d)	1,972	845,432	.....	1,208	4,577	.....	120,540	
94	Portland, Oregon.	197,262	392,263	97,616	29,968	2,363	.....	262,339	
95	Providence, R. I.	227,557	2,857,027	191,310	53,196	7,922	80,399	653,117	
96	Pueblo, Colo.	93,083	348,907	47,961	3,797	13,918	512	53,949	
97	Quincy, Ill.	56,948	123,215	67,747	450	835	280	5,060	
98	Reading, Pa.	31,746	418,666	13,804	2,078	717	.....	144,889	
99	Richmond, Va.	1,958	994,226	16,250	40,293	3,408	11,916	355,980	
100	Rochester, N. Y.	463,129	1,958,971	177,066	13,220	1,481	7,994	333,643	
101	Rockford, Ill.	19,567	196,910	28,500	5,436	165	.....	39,764	
102	Sacramento, Cal.	305,204	420,749	34,703	14,856	3,311	.....	114,136	
103	Saginaw, Mich. (e)	77,085	437,214	57,823	4,021	3,179	.....	80,244	
104	St. Joseph, Mo.	77,321	479,856	54,050	25,132	9,454	.....	.....	
105	St. Louis, Mo.	3,238,537	4,921,391	957,668	529,097	140,857	125,442	1,521,333	
106	St. Paul, Minn.	600,442	1,314,483	298,000	20,148	17,517	.....	219,019	
107	Salem, Mass.	14,250	488,341	.....	2,270	849	.....	77,784	
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.	33,109	583,704	86,309	51,593	14,238	.....	76,208	
109	San Antonio, Tex.	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	
110	San Francisco, Cal.	1,476,779	5,864,555	253,240	414,748	32,743	16,555	56,318	
111	Savannah, Ga.	29,584	546,614	48,219	5,575	4,815	.....	169,811	
112	Scranton, Pa.	207,023	646,318	60,943	5,743	2,631	.....	9,018	
113	Seattle, Wash.	232,490	616,098	87,300	17,475	30,594	.....	145,919	
114	Sioux City, Iowa.	81,358	242,913	36,535	3,843	26,668	46	47,198	
115	Somerville, Mass.	90,434	863,617	.....	2,269	3,776	.....	200,735	
116	South Bend, Ind.	107,811	256,820	10,117	1,287	361	.....	38,188	
117	Spokane, Wash.	316,430	344,251	48,940	9,911	22,844	1,500	105,571	
118	Springfield, Ill.	65,432	205,417	68,442	8,926	4,980	40	72,723	
119	Springfield, Mass.	413,916	1,057,331	76,137	6,248	7,112	.....	267,354	
120	Springfield, Mo.	66,475	65,282	19,892	8,883	809	.....	1,643	
121	Springfield, Ohio.	75,988	290,710	21,778	1,082	1,792	.....	56,859	
122	Superior, Wis.	170,275	613,472	52,750	2,215	7,442	.....	829	
123	Syracuse, N. Y.	14,544	1,165,687	136,551	6,495	5,375	.....	209,657	
124	Tacoma, Wash.	55,295	437,413	38,000	12,064	8,875	41	148,675	
125	Taunton, Mass.	56,131	416,514	44,011	1,957	2,274	.....	95,840	
126	Terre Haute, Ind.	67,887	254,222	41,300	3,735	97	.....	9,118	
127	Toledo, Ohio.	487,408	1,018,514	75,856	A 10,000	(i)	.....	478,652	
128	Topeka, Kans.	168,842	266,042	.....	6,161	9,355	.....	4,118	
129	Trenton, N. J.	63,341	601,488	j 106,406	(k)	2,870	.....	116,858	
130	Troy, N. Y.	82,515	657,115	100,324	4,383	2,273	.....	24,053	
131	Utica, N. Y.	8,283	431,173	66,475	3,343	7,720	.....	119	
132	Washington, D. C.	2	3,193,863	246,300	123,420	46,678	.....	248,335	
133	Waterbury, Conn.	56,809	353,603	.....	798	3,998	.....	127,105	
134	Wheeling, W. Va.	39,941	281,846	37,152	6,034	7,227	.....	203,746	
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	37,392	276,823	70,000	4,993	1,500	4,021	892	
136	Williamsport, Pa.	70,403	234,727	31,664	412	962	.....	37,447	
137	Wilmington, Del.	77,838	527,275	.....	621	4,567	.....	89,937	
138	Worcester, Mass.	652,317	1,823,178	165,559	8,962	6,478	.....	424,869	
139	Yonkers, N. Y.	77,075	706,211	45,574	1,638	1,317	.....	134,898	
140	Youngstown, Ohio	124,101	274,934	32,181	A 4,459	(i)	.....	69,961	

a Including State and county tax.

b Not including tax collected by State to pay bonded indebtedness of old city of Mobile.

c Not reported on account of reorganization of city.

d Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

e Data are for 16 months.

f Not reported.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XIII.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES—Concluded.

Ordinary receipts.		Extraordinary receipts.				Total income.	Marginal number.
Other.	Total.	Special assessments.	Loans.	Other.	Total.		
\$231,822	\$840,578	\$33,967	\$250,000	.....	\$283,967	\$1,124,545	71
9,583	1,032,898	.....	360,000	.....	360,000	1,392,898	72
52,443	986,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	986,432	73
45,178	5,952,355	268,624	.....	.....	268,624	6,220,979	74
136,316	4,153,058	.....	299,635	\$52,789	352,424	4,505,482	75
1,246	109,555	.....	24,609	.....	24,609	134,164	76
131,137	1,022,645	.....	150,000	13,799	163,799	1,186,444	77
723,706	4,855,762	318,225	3,204,000	.....	3,522,225	8,377,987	78
97,565	1,342,715	9,079	817,060	201,708	1,027,867	2,370,582	79
56,094	1,771,785	70,658	1,272,000	13,340	1,355,998	3,127,783	80
1,549,634	4,528,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,528,723	81
.....	832,268	33,242	48,146	9,560	90,948	423,216	82
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	173,176,202	83
93,893	834,743	.....	73,390	.....	73,390	908,133	84
3,749	863,061	3,805	.....	554	4,359	867,420	85
24,506	1,899,062	300,761	332,631	35,000	668,392	2,567,454	86
3,666	290,183	.....	.....	16,881	16,881	307,064	87
138,091	1,485,627	60,661	1,366,452	96,025	1,525,138	3,010,765	88
1,150	813,097	29,400	631,357	308,724	969,481	1,782,578	89
.....	723,167	187,718	370,000	2,443	560,161	1,284,128	90
1,147,685	28,333,272	14,173	1,555,250	2,001,847	3,571,270	31,904,542	91
414,538	8,881,452	1,023,892	1,365,371	.....	2,879,263	11,260,715	92
20,392	994,121	9,064	330,070	56,110	385,244	1,389,365	93
189,789	1,161,590	90,734	731,197	1,999	823,930	1,985,520	94
30,885	4,107,413	123,045	1,024,570	3,770	1,151,385	5,258,798	95
1,675	563,662	.....	125,427	.....	125,427	689,089	96
83,530	837,885	81,407	.....	62,245	143,652	481,537	97
13,417	625,350	20,155	100,124	80,601	206,880	832,230	98
29,793	1,453,740	.....	422,000	26,537	448,537	1,902,277	99
187,264	3,142,778	246,789	2,649,078	538,281	3,434,148	6,576,926	100
46,157	346,499	15,716	241,900	108	257,724	604,223	101
1,923	894,884	67,968	287,942	.....	355,910	1,250,794	102
75,087	724,653	2,522	299,963	.....	302,485	1,027,138	103
15,561	661,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	661,374	104
1,960,636	13,334,961	905,776	1,335,110	661,544	2,902,430	16,297,391	105
329,218	2,886,827	210,296	961,500	372,049	1,543,845	4,430,672	106
130,591	713,585	.....	390,000	75,000	465,000	1,178,585	107
7,547	852,708	5,841	.....	29,978	35,819	888,527	108
(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	109
23,848	8,138,796	271,001	1,117	67,432	319,560	8,478,336	110
148,686	955,244	63,796	30,000	2,371	96,167	1,051,411	111
9,418	950,094	29,252	.....	93,470	122,722	1,072,816	112
12,123	1,141,909	174,709	.....	19,202	193,971	1,335,880	113
12,728	451,219	128,805	669,000	8,307	807,172	1,258,391	114
162,276	1,323,107	.....	1,076,000	.....	1,076,000	2,399,107	115
12,553	427,086	60,392	121,811	.....	182,203	609,289	116
8,973	858,420	176,546	322,560	8,027	507,133	1,365,553	117
8,784	429,746	23,096	77,677	45,118	115,891	575,637	118
43,291	1,871,389	.....	643,526	24,974	668,500	2,539,889	119
54,125	217,109	52,971	27,000	.....	79,971	297,080	120
5,447	455,650	.....	315,614	4,000	319,614	775,270	121
6,090	859,073	.....	31,300	2,779	34,079	893,152	122
54,721	1,062,940	655,517	1,703,747	356,500	2,715,764	4,408,704	123
1,231	701,504	15,248	4,980	7,888	28,116	729,620	124
19,951	639,678	.....	338,500	66,894	405,394	1,045,072	125
145,306	521,667	162,300	.....	.....	162,300	684,027	126
158,300	2,223,739	345,665	.....	.....	345,665	2,569,404	127
50,339	504,857	91,695	13,000	.....	104,695	609,552	128
180,820	1,071,783	96,021	554,355	.....	650,376	1,722,159	129
132,403	1,003,066	66,618	682,932	.....	699,550	1,702,616	130
45,867	559,980	135,274	12,000	.....	147,274	707,254	131
2,266,455	7,225,059	42,402	.....	.....	42,402	7,267,461	132
1,098	543,876	19,627	266,000	3,200	269,227	813,203	133
4,143	580,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	580,099	134
18,125	412,846	10,109	119,300	36,811	166,220	579,066	135
8,842	374,457	4,367	34,600	83,721	72,688	447,145	136
272,258	972,836	.....	60,000	.....	60,000	1,032,836	137
68,923	3,150,306	188,999	2,280,029	41,728	2,510,756	5,661,062	138
16,318	983,031	315,096	429,087	31,412	776,195	1,759,226	139
.....	485,636	142,497	32,000	3,131	177,628	663,264	140

g Including \$126,899.94 received from State and county for support of schools.

h Including receipts from fines.

i Included in receipts from other licenses and fees.

j Including receipts from other licenses and fees.

k Included in receipts from liquor licenses.

TABLE XIV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, city jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.
1	Akron, Ohio.....			\$2, 200				
2	Albany, N. Y.....							
3	Allegheny, Pa.....					\$1, 954	\$316, 922	\$5, 664
4	Allentown, Pa.....			1, 658			25, 984	
5	Altoona, Pa.....	\$1, 914		1, 250			2, 367	
6	Atlanta, Ga.....							
7	Auburn, N. Y.....			10, 000				
8	Augusta, Ga.....						(a)	
9	Baltimore, Md.....	15, 592	\$491, 863	23, 488			108, 394	
10	Bay City, Mich.....			800				
11	Binghamton, N. Y.....			8, 028			20, 332	
12	Birmingham, Ala.....							
13	Boston, Mass.....		8, 540	51, 610	\$5, 000	230, 364	626, 616	77, 512
14	Bridgeport, Conn.....					2, 200	8, 000	
15	Brockton, Mass.....						810	
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....	4, 000		5, 223	5, 744		241, 731	
17	Butte, Mont.....						36, 549	3, 389
18	Cambridge, Mass.....						171, 343	
19	Camden, N. J.....							
20	Canton, Ohio.....	770					35, 154	
21	Charleston, S. C.....						(a)	
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	66, 361	(c)				19, 351	
23	Chelsea, Mass.....	36, 000					1, 431, 767	88, 893
24	Chicago, Ill. (d).....	31, 232	33, 467	89, 812			121, 485	
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.....					16, 738	145, 399	3, 438
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1, 723	3, 000	18, 571		32, 651	94, 324	1, 884
27	Columbus, Ohio.....	260	2, 212	5, 700				
28	Covington, Ky.....			5, 000				
29	Dallas, Tex.....						2, 500	
30	Davenport, Iowa.....						22, 939	
31	Dayton, Ohio.....				50		10, 776	
32	Denver, Colo.....	1, 674		9, 351	175	1, 985	64, 458	
33	Des Moines, Ia. (e).....			1, 000			29, 738	37, 799
34	Detroit, Mich.....	19, 059		32, 521			133, 304	
35	Dubuque, Iowa (g).....							
36	Duluth, Minn.....							4, 200
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....			700				
38	Elmira, N. Y.....			9, 356				
39	Erie, Pa.....						36, 888	77, 700
40	Evansville, Pa.....	1, 199		1, 950				
41	Fall River, Mass.....			20, 888			76, 381	46, 670
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....			22, 657			5, 096	
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....				5, 711			
44	Galveston, Tex.....			2, 500			25, 000	
45	Gloucester, Mass.....							
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....						14, 600	
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....			8, 623			7, 282	
48	Hartford, Conn.....	32, 490					99, 500	
49	Haverhill, Mass.....						16, 508	
50	Hoboken, N. J.....			20, 000			58, 811	
51	Holyoke, Mass.....					5, 029	75, 986	
52	Houston, Tex.....			4, 000			50, 000	
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....	79, 224		16, 783		500	75, 965	4, 255
54	Jersey City, N. J.....			3, 588			314, 337	
55	Johnstown, Pa.....						81, 407	
56	Joliet, Ill.....			721			35, 644	20, 000
57	Kansas City, Kans.....			10, 000			18, 085	2, 200
58	Kansas City, Mo.....							7, 321
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....							
60	La Crosse, Wis.....							
61	Lancaster, Pa.....						10, 525	
62	Lawrence, Mass.....					26, 000		
63	Lincoln, Nebr.....			1, 222			1, 760	1, 068
64	Little Rock, Ark.....							
65	Los Angeles, Cal.....			5, 428			6, 996	5, 507
66	Louisville, Ky.....						59, 362	
67	Lowell, Mass.....						51, 802	
68	Lynn, Mass.....			4, 606			53, 857	
69	McKeesport, Pa.....			3, 000				
70	Macon, Ga.....						(i)	
71	Malden, Mass.....			3, 353			40, 723	
72	Manchester, N. H.....						10, 566	

a Supported by State.

b Including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

c Included in expenditures for police department.

d Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XIV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Parks and gardens.	Streets.	Sewers.	Water-works.	Electric-light works.	Gas works.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Liquidation of debt.	Total.	Marginal number.
.....	\$75,302	\$19,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$119,800	\$217,246	1
.....	259,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,470	532,377	2
.....	243,297	64,508	\$119,520	\$27,422	.....	.....	331,988	1,111,276	3
.....	6,588	2,778	28,943	.....	.....	.....	400	66,351	4
.....	5,620	8,791	27,429	.....	.....	.....	12,500	59,871	5
.....	27,843	42,985	64,676	.....	.....	\$42,219	.....	177,423	6
.....	.....	15,879	22,128	.....	.....	.....	12,000	60,007	7
.....	46,840	19,564	2,752	.....	.....	.....	1,000	70,156	8
\$70,222	202,383	73,875	606,877	2,086	.....	.....	467,296	2,059,990	9
.....	43,404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,500	105,571	10
.....	25,263	19,432	37,170	.....	.....	191,752	8,615	310,592	11
.....	16,050	9,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,548	12
541,454	2,091,792	1,610,851	155,594	.....	.....	1,880,717	3,092,761	10,372,711	13
.....	42,620	32,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,600	110,102	14
.....	11,381	15,585	20,032	.....	.....	.....	755,548	802,856	15
.....	265,118	138,683	242,100	.....	.....	128,059	701,137	1,731,815	16
.....	94,182	30,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,111	203,023	17
155,245	6,340	25,520	316,438	.....	.....	.....	500,000	1,174,895	18
4,051	15,980	12,426	90,835	.....	.....	850	.....	124,142	19
.....	66,828	1,045	34,000	.....	.....	.....	60,466	108,863	20
10,000	52,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	182,233	21
.....	12,739	1,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,384	22
17,026	6,348	16,527	50,000	.....	.....	.....	351,000	496,252	23
266,112	2,124,471	839,550	2,925,406	252,851	.....	.....	3,421,475	11,505,036	24
.....	183,287	93,677	389,802	.....	.....	.....	951,353	1,756,342	25
496,827	610,378	647,036	525,877	.....	.....	163,187	1,505,814	4,153,901	26
.....	53,728	42,348	150,191	30,344	.....	50,724	844,545	1,276,260	27
.....	11,166	5,480	10,647	.....	.....	.....	116,100	148,363	28
.....	22,559	8,256	16,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,797	29
8,388	102,525	28,974	.....	.....	.....	749	48,804	212,379	30
.....	1,605	48,332	34,432	.....	.....	.....	547,773	642,968	31
35,053	153,800	70,300	.....	.....	.....	165,800	255,700	758,296	32
25,786	240,772	62,040	.....	.....	.....	31,567	95,261	524,863	33
92,337	288,732	177,114	202,641	60,923	.....	642,033	.....	1,068,908	34
.....	16,713	551	.....	.....	.....	20,244	119,900	137,164	35
.....	.....	.....	280,545	.....	.....	.....	120,000	422,745	36
.....	832	17,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,760	83,362	37
.....	6,548	6,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	51,264	38
.....	8,963	28,779	62,017	.....	.....	11,573	75,578	301,498	39
.....	49,472	8,661	67,547	.....	.....	.....	13,000	142,029	40
.....	17,000	87,530	88,445	.....	.....	2,100	966,780	1,255,794	41
.....	22,698	.....	37,985	.....	.....	2,500	4,000	94,936	42
.....	.....	3,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,799	15,650	43
.....	.....	.....	9,775	.....	.....	.....	158,000	195,275	44
75,000	15,254	23,620	23,620	.....	.....	.....	340,005	454,479	45
3,199	4,530	35,581	57,758	.....	.....	15,329	86,580	217,497	46
1,700	4,958	7,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,372	119,923	47
58,245	183,127	49,585	41,866	.....	.....	63,432	27,500	555,745	48
.....	.....	.....	53,767	.....	.....	.....	330,639	400,914	49
.....	45,671	20,866	15,241	.....	.....	.....	4,000	164,589	50
.....	28,830	.....	108,701	.....	.....	.....	621,121	837,667	51
.....	180,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	304,191	52
286,340	707,062	267,033	3,141	.....	.....	20,847	123,550	1,584,700	53
11,097	58,633	64,942	132,142	.....	.....	.....	2,019,596	2,604,335	54
.....	15,369	4,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,918	60,270	55
29,000	40,429	11,665	18,955	.....	.....	.....	43,805	200,219	56
1,800	180,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500	64,333	338,918	57
40,414	9,830	.....	86,072	.....	.....	.....	198,234	251,871	58
.....	1,732	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,350	105,582	59
.....	6,873	1,062	4,123	.....	.....	.....	76,417	88,475	60
.....	61,221	3,224	16,442	.....	.....	.....	25,000	116,412	61
.....	4,387	54,972	17,681	.....	.....	.....	422,893	519,933	62
.....	13,263	5,597	15,597	.....	.....	3,742	162,673	204,922	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,255	4,255	64
33,410	298,066	44,848	12,619	.....	.....	.....	238,026	644,900	65
17,811	66,629	149,852	74,854	.....	.....	.....	808,233	1,176,741	66
.....	67,609	104,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,423,000	1,646,980	67
.....	24,125	18,543	37,414	.....	.....	.....	176,198	814,743	68
.....	14,372	6,160	30,918	.....	.....	.....	157,929	212,879	69
.....	122,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,858	144,898	70
.....	19,811	.....	9,840	.....	.....	7,685	73,850	155,282	71
1,750	51,117	84,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,675	527,199	72

e Data are for 15 months, except for fire department, schools, library, and parks, which are for 12 months.

f Including payments on account of special assessments for work done during previous years.

g Data are for 13 months.

A For irrigation plant.

i Supported by State and county.

TABLE XIV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, city jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.
73	Memphis, Tenn.....				\$19,932	\$29,887		
74	Milwaukee, Wis.....			\$7,528			\$145,573	\$226,802
75	Minneapolis, Minn.....			23,738		5,871	69,123	
76	Mobile, Ala.....							
77	Nashville, Tenn.....						16,546	
78	Newark, N. J.....			14,968	(a)	\$167,902	244,522	10,000
79	New Bedford, Mass.....	\$14,303		3,083			60,835	
80	New Haven, Conn.....			12,000				
81	New Orleans, La.....	1,188					62,982	
82	Newport, Ky.....			(c)	(c)			2,000
83	New York, N. Y.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
84	Norfolk, Va.....			8,215			8,254	
85	Oakland, Cal.....						25,031	
86	Omaha, Nebr.....		\$19,998				31,568	5,015
87	Oshkosh, Wis.....						8,085	
88	Paterson, N. J.....							
89	Pawtucket, R. I.....			3,617			16,133	
90	Peoria, Ill.....		119,187				70,358	4,887
91	Philadelphia, Pa.....	58,149		35,345		18,347	329,284	48,000
92	Pittsburg, Pa.....		2,871				149,541	
93	Portland, Me. (e).....			1,188			11,670	
94	Portland, Oregon.....			7,291			51,492	
95	Providence, R. I.....			23,805			184,073	
96	Pueblo, Colo.....				1,198		7,583	
97	Quincy, Ill.....			4,000			13,771	2,000
98	Reading, Pa.....			1,000			30,277	
99	Richmond, Va.....			1,350		1,000		
100	Rochester, N. Y.....						57,943	
101	Rockford, Ill.....			2,705			23,945	2,776
102	Sacramento, Cal.....			1,354			2,954	
103	Saginaw, Mich. (f).....							
104	St. Joseph, Mo.....							
105	St. Louis, Mo.....	1,500	1,131	41,952		182	454,315	162,913
106	St. Paul, Minn.....							
107	Salem, Mass.....			400				
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.....		(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	56,157	(g)
109	San Antonio, Tex.....	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
110	San Francisco, Cal.....			134,960			125,147	17,534
111	Savannah, Ga.....	6,396						
112	Scranton, Pa.....	534		6,682		10,049	107,128	2,890
113	Seattle, Wash.....	197		1,428	21		50,479	4,380
114	Sioux City, Iowa.....			1,290				1,189
115	Somerville, Mass.....			7,350			40,042	
116	South Bend, Ind.....						9,138	1,304
117	Spokane, Wash.....						46,449	1,415
118	Springfield, Ill.....	5,000	5,000	2,800			900	1,769
119	Springfield, Mass.....			14,754			363,230	
120	Springfield, Mo.....						9,863	
121	Springfield, Ohio.....			1,745			14,189	
122	Superior, Wis.....			9,366			100,000	
123	Syracuse, N. Y.....			28,045			54,933	8,023
124	Tacoma, Wash.....						15,145	1,542
125	Taunton, Mass.....			1,538			25,784	
126	Terre Haute, Ind.....							6.0
127	Toledo, Ohio.....			50,000			196,054	
128	Topeka, Kans.....							
129	Trenton, N. J.....							
130	Troy, N. Y.....						62,981	
131	Utica, N. Y.....							
132	Washington, D. C.....	9,882	23,877	9,373		46,353	163,674	
133	Waterbury, Conn.....						21,009	
134	Wheeling, W. Va.....			3,128			38,680	
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....			4,575			5,983	
136	Williamsport, Pa.....						37,050	
137	Wilmington, Del.....						8,793	
138	Worcester, Mass.....			132,425		10,283	137,341	
139	Yonkers, N. Y.....							
140	Youngstown, Ohio.....				13,612		14,700	

a Included in expenditures for hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.

b Including expenditures for health department.

c Not reported on account of reorganization of city.

d Including payments on special assessment bonds and interest.

e Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1896.

f Data are for 16 months.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XIV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY.—Concluded.

Parks and gardens.	Streets.	Sewers.	Water-works.	Electric-light works.	Gas works.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Liquidation of debt.	Total.	Marginal number.
	\$3,866	\$125,000				\$19,276		\$187,961	73
	30,655	112,267	\$40,007			800	\$502,500	1,086,222	74
\$108,197	141,673	87,032	110,901			5,627	342,000	893,202	75
	35,654	16,500	14,975			1,311	150,100	235,066	76
	464,249	194,517					249,158	1,445,316	77
	96,619	32,607	215,125			19,520	750,440	1,192,532	78
	9,109	48,467				41,489	1,405,157	1,516,213	79
70,300	322,614						199,045	656,150	80
	10,565		694					12,259	81
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	82
	16,202		46,138				80,000	153,800	83
13,777	21,714						36,000	96,522	84
27,510	201,705	10,807					571,393	868,016	85
		7,809					108,500	124,194	86
	30,853	47,289					1,470,000	1,548,142	87
409	54,925	28,248	18,885			1,020	915,826	1,030,683	88
47,301	d 199,737	28,158					187,000	616,596	89
21,363	2,097,157	361,088	346,066			230,844	8,387,837	9,052,960	90
203,112	664,229	146,684	229,256				2,568,154	3,967,847	91
8,124	34,527	9,141				71,333	323,236	459,219	92
	86,001	7,468	55,122			2,131	593,495	803,007	93
25,296	39,224	201,638	58,993			169,015	714,746	1,414,890	94
9,170	5,997	7,326	41,875			33,077	178,469	284,695	95
	89,175	5,606				11,828	6,000	122,380	96
	81,046	7,595	27,776				73,475	221,000	97
	41,812	16,819	16,940				654,287	750,565	98
2,874	352,959	67,873	47,889		\$5,983	12,544	2,729,447	3,258,945	99
	27,810	5,638	39,905				191,440	303,022	100
	67,367	4,201				8,703	512,600	588,476	101
	66,534	867	6,153				236,550	310,104	102
4,348				\$5,000			64,674	74,022	103
7,183	652,410	50,832	374,546			4,006	1,608,000	3,359,070	104
		12,085	77,091				1,508,489	1,597,645	105
	9,975	8,775	19,316				65,450	103,946	106
			13,264				48,746	118,107	107
(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	108
39,767	236,452	39,943				161,019	288,636	1,024,458	109
1,250	78,679		9,171			4,240	59,022	158,758	110
	14,595	15,012				1,083	14,057	172,090	111
5,682	A 123,901	(i)	81,722			17,210	3,083	284,263	112
	4,860	2,821	5,175			7,311	681,874	704,520	113
25,344	8,162	105,163	26,870				1,122,000	1,335,031	114
		19,014	24,480				82,545	126,481	115
3,722	61,337	47,072	102,296				535,535	797,826	116
	2,800		55,395			1,200	79,832	154,696	117
18,921	42,100	46,818	17,636			6,864	527,848	1,038,280	118
	40,428	13,810					25,000	69,101	119
13,267	52,839	12,304	17,794				216,266	357,906	120
							217,922	827,288	121
10,656	400,000	279,616	117,618			55,441	1,724,100	2,678,432	122
2,615	10,708	425	23,280	20,615			30,627	104,967	123
	8,015	76,297	23,503	5,713			365,285	506,125	124
	89,504	77,983					20,861	180,078	125
	220,000	29,369					100,980	656,353	126
	57,939	12,677				1,262	52,528	124,961	127
545	89,786	28,213	146,176				156,527	370,702	128
	120,479	9,927					468,210	661,597	129
	171,343	8,674					25,233	265,250	130
	(j)	214,907	225,300			8,211	152,306	853,885	131
	20,279	22,467	34,818				821,043	424,675	132
	20,930	4,063	8,439	232	1,484	11,468		68,424	133
	30,854	38,637				12,696	145,900	238,645	134
1,000	18,328	7,517					50,390	114,204	135
	90,784	29,283	28,776				41,525	199,161	136
	177,046	284,402	271,519				1,252,275	2,501,907	137
	118,968						512,000	631,968	138
	25,745	36,757	43,709				78,943	213,406	139

g Not reported.

h Including expenditures for sewers.

i Included in expenditures for streets.

j Expenditures for construction, grading, etc., of existing streets included in expenditures for maintenance and operation; no new streets opened during year.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.	Parks and gardens.	Sewers.
1	Akron, Ohio.....	\$36,331	.....	\$50,229	\$2,025	\$6,167	\$164,027	\$0,082	82,324	.....
2	Albany, N. Y.....	167,599	\$12,467	140,507	9,146	68,460	277,252	1,200	59,157	.....
3	Allegheny, Pa.....	136,134	1,700	131,279	20,926	83,313	334,445	21,302	51,989	\$14,000
4	Allentown, Pa.....	9,892	100	20,265	3,039	.....	81,239	.....	.....	.....
5	Altoona, Pa.....	24,990	1,200	19,028	1,302	.....	68,693	.....	.....	2,490
6	Atlanta, Ga.....	a141,973	(b)	110,878	c126,256	47,602	d142,958	.....	11,858	6,097
7	Auburn, N. Y.....	15,000	.....	6,000	2,372	.....	75,000	2,000	.....	.....
8	Augusta, Ga.....	55,949	4,235	46,295	6,174	18,296	(f)	.....	.....	1,000
9	Baltimore, Md.....	844,576	355,581	475,855	81,252	355,581	1,406,114	9,093	250,931	5,994
10	Bay City, Mich.....	18,442	1,800	25,918	.....	.....	84,862	2,500	960	.....
11	Binghamton, N. Y.....	a27,636	(b)	25,743	4,004	7,000	g129,488	(h)	3,500	2,700
12	Birmingham, Ala.....	33,094	5,798	39,186	2,973	2,288	k31,254	.....	626	194
13	Boston, Mass.....	1,689,419	67,312	1,170,998	149,890	1,283,944	2,675,971	246,856	233,863	380,761
14	Bridgeport, Conn.....	59,691	.....	63,995	4,115	65,007	153,248	14,735	20,604	9,305
15	Brockton, Mass.....	45,594	.....	47,326	8,398	27,146	122,958	8,290	.....	9,274
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....	762,853	24,422	526,090	43,659	195,924	1,043,629	92,192	319,275	28,107
17	Butte, Mont.....	a54,895	(b)	27,025	3,536	.....	136,358	11,146	.....	2,873
18	Cambridge, Mass.....	a116,782	(b)	80,153	17,497	103,984	355,603	20,078	61,944	27,300
19	Camden, N. J.....	64,083	200	43,795	5,990	8,817	214,402	.....	1,321	1,923
20	Canton, Ohio.....	18,223	1,000	18,634	2,640	.....	91,361	918	3,331	10,491
21	Charleston, S. C.....	72,350	4,503	47,000	23,642	55,161	(f)	.....	.....	3,814
22	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	a34,327	(b)	32,000	a9,586	(e)	42,857	.....	.....	218
23	Chelsea, Mass.....	a35,997	(b)	32,013	8,825	32,293	113,937	4,677	5,975	3,520
24	Chicago, Ill. (c).....	3,619,435	225,365	1,554,065	174,404	12,000	7,090,514	257,000	356,186	365,925
25	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	559,965	136,252	474,407	41,245	206,458	913,847	40,078	49,891	34,775
26	Cleveland, Ohio.....	385,716	190,097	434,566	11,851	116,343	1,553,893	83,744	76,596	32,252
27	Columbus, Ohio.....	131,681	15,168	182,062	10,866	30,274	350,391	12,526	10,776	6,506
28	Covington, Ky.....	35,898	7,629	27,069	840	16,693	112,733	.....	.....	2,230
29	Dallas, Tex.....	35,096	1,816	33,428	1,199	11,413	81,983	.....	2,712	914
30	Davenport, Iowa.....	21,738	1,500	25,519	5,806	.....	136,293	.....	5,717	3,550
31	Dayton, Ohio.....	75,557	2,265	66,196	4,816	11,189	288,275	11,889	705	3,813
32	Denver, Colo.....	a123,171	(b)	132,643	40,298	14,257	652,151	8,000	50,552	10,442
33	Des Moines, Ia. (p).....	44,480	5,050	68,500	3,825	2,900	246,065	8,250	8,159	5,203
34	Detroit, Mich.....	500,530	11,400	517,076	43,048	69,004	857,708	50,966	50,789	9,696
35	Dubuque, Iowa (q).....	27,792	900	32,198	1,579	.....	87,026	.....	1,082	5,079
36	Duluth, Minn.....	42,110	10,399	83,022	6,985	859	231,304	6,045	14,476	908
37	Elizabeth, N. J.....	50,882	700	21,810	4,951	16,710	97,203	.....	821,067	2,829
38	Elmira, N. Y.....	26,597	1,500	47,693	3,845	15,412	108,113	.....	5,587	943
39	Erie, Pa.....	29,271	.....	46,529	5,466	.....	g122,228	(h)	2,996	738
40	Evansville, Ind.....	45,210	2,339	54,263	4,416	1,890	211,948	.....	1,700	2,897
41	Fall River, Mass.....	12,933	7,435	103,640	7,792	107,847	272,130	11,543	2,810	.....
42	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	a28,995	(b)	44,775	3,091	.....	93,233	6,516	11,000	3,054
43	Fort Worth, Tex.....	16,955	2,500	32,856	1,310	4,200	42,222	.....	.....	.....
44	Galveston, Tex.....	50,717	4,000	60,031	3,539	19,729	47,868	1,481	601	.....
45	Gloucester, Mass.....	a25,623	(b)	32,258	1,976	30,813	84,891	.....	367	.....
46	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	86,983	2,224	114,049	7,116	15,509	278,472	9,458	19,120	10,567
47	Harrisburg, Pa.....	32,934	.....	13,201	3,895	250	126,678	.....	500	(re)
48	Hartford, Conn.....	111,696	6,164	99,486	9,536	96,499	160,583	10,560	24,660	3,308
49	Haverhill, Mass.....	30,389	1,426	42,450	2,523	34,720	129,292	8,241	6,932	4,154
50	Hoboken, N. J.....	90,493	(q)	76,611	1,900	11,718	164,549	20,930	4,050	9,089
51	Holyoke, Mass.....	a46,883	(b)	59,475	3,179	48,676	173,042	3,000	5,089	5,665
52	Houston, Tex.....	45,190	1,556	47,297	15,859	1,800	109,039	.....	.....	1,508
53	Indianapolis, Ind.....	133,832	5,000	151,171	8,864	34,431	520,052	42,707	66,420	11,464
54	Jersey City, N. J.....	399,319	4,812	219,144	9,014	22,744	417,300	25,780	4,543	24,675
55	Johnstown, Pa.....	14,550	2,407	8,245	995	.....	64,705	.....	574	300
56	Joliet, Ill.....	21,649	1,600	21,847	2,100	.....	86,096	3,091	.....	264
57	Kansas City, Kans.....	42,090	3,500	40,000	.....	.....	97,177	.....	.....	(j)
58	Kansas City, Mo.....	173,788	a16,894	199,286	b634,969	cc2,850	436,415	18,263	.....	(dd)
59	Knoxville, Tenn.....	a21,146	(b)	19,634	1,065	9,552	84,849	.....	.....	2,000

a Including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

b Included in expenditures for police department.

c Including expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets and garbage removal.

d Including \$44,239.92 received from State.

e Included in expenditures for health department.

f Supported by State and county.

g Including expenditures for libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.

h Included in expenditures for schools.

i Including expenditures for care of streets, other.

j Included in expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets.

k Including \$22,693.31 received from State and county.

l Cleaning done by chain gang.

m Including expenditures for garbage removal.

n Including expenditures for hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.

o Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

p Data are for 15 months, except for police and fire departments, schools, library, and parks, which are for 12 months.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION.

Care of streets.											
Clean- ing and sprink- ling.	Other.	Street lighting.	Garbage removal.	Interest on debt.	Water- works.	Elec- tric- light works.	Gas works.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, ceme- teries, etc.	Other.	Total.	Marg- inal num- ber.
\$4,740	\$31,727	\$30,630	.....	\$28,830	.....	.....	.....	\$2,813	\$76,105	\$451,080	1
30,319	36,239	85,210	.....	149,492	\$460,067	.....	.....	1,189	654,629	2,152,993	2
40,000	71,150	.....	\$27,564	238,285	249,469	\$77,879	.....	33,397	226,414	1,759,290	3
574	14,750	19,572	1,700	31,860	25,484	.....	.....	.....	10,707	219,122	4
3,000	22,414	15,475	.....	46,930	16,349	.....	.....	642	42,374	282,887	5
(e)	43,885	77,480	(e)	154,543	41,472	.....	.....	12,647	91,799	1,009,454	6
3,000	13,000	25,000	3,850	42,958	18,442	.....	.....	.....	13,400	220,022	7
4,994	6,919	23,041	3,000	100,133	6,000	.....	.....	10,830	341,509	628,375	8
216,905	152,802	399,550	164,023	1,526,466	818,519	.....	.....	80,750	2,844,062	9,988,744	9
8,255	7,424	.....	.....	36,818	21,829	10,675	.....	.....	35,767	255,250	10
\$27,493	(j)	41,500	.....	17,842	28,814	.....	.....	2,000	54,193	371,963	11
(i)	12,561	17,052	7,500	43,335	.....	.....	.....	2,783	43,015	242,259	12
455,228	767,915	651,276	598,153	3,162,174	1,300,876	.....	.....	1,009,347	9,327,844	25,081,877	13
24,085	43,213	51,635	17,733	72,200	.....	.....	.....	5,639	127,873	733,158	14
14,266	43,515	27,541	5,465	92,017	33,331	.....	.....	3,297	182,749	671,167	15
193,370	54,141	338,993	169,527	614,704	344,911	.....	.....	127,066	3,940,638	8,819,661	16
9,847	38,090	20,059	.....	41,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,619	433,839	17
50,915	128,298	89,182	47,070	135,795	76,112	.....	.....	28,012	872,767	2,191,472	18
m14,736	10,851	71,070	(j)	103,404	53,005	.....	.....	.....	270,278	893,875	19
i15,869	(j)	21,628	.....	40,721	25,998	.....	.....	300	50,176	301,200	20
14,438	28,326	30,000	11,476	157,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,246	557,719	21
3,494	8,477	10,757	4,216	64,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,188	285,906	22
9,318	2,376	26,766	4,090	50,116	25,056	.....	.....	.....	110,669	486,538	23
434,378	413,902	674,418	473,136	1,368,411	1,589,990	203,608	.....	313,315	1,402,913	20,528,972	24
189,999	70,869	326,779	23,583	1,814,642	741,979	.....	.....	56,696	632,385	6,313,850	25
141,403	23,947	210,427	.....	549,285	201,556	.....	.....	124,244	238,645	3,904,410	26
27,923	9,093	52,517	15,800	401,682	94,883	.....	.....	3,000	175,156	1,530,284	27
9,178	17,145	24,345	4,650	97,676	24,460	.....	.....	130	51,837	432,423	28
12,784	28,815	22,826	.....	102,346	25,328	.....	.....	.....	38,533	400,663	29
18,253	14,701	26,058	2,400	13,016	.....	.....	.....	7,048	87,116	339,315	30
20,362	4,528	52,653	16,314	211,676	34,521	.....	.....	15,922	174,508	995,099	31
64,193	71,709	91,458	8,300	144,057	.....	.....	.....	9,063	355,354	1,776,608	32
6,000	18,750	55,000	.....	60,906	.....	.....	.....	43,793	117,003	703,544	33
122,994	441,360	.....	51,000	217,039	110,819	99,713	.....	9,491	198,136	3,360,769	34
11,103	15,062	24,877	1,463	66,138	.....	.....	.....	884	54,680	331,763	35
6,107	45,683	49,245	.....	164,535	14,512	.....	\$9,075	3,544	\$961,060	1,651,375	36
(f)	2,592	21,750	6,000	134,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,687	637,561	37
1,997	31,074	34,303	.....	28,845	.....	.....	.....	11,035	\$191,179	507,883	38
4,130	14,869	35,454	.....	40,478	45,938	.....	.....	1,049	63,317	409,961	39
8,534	6,080	32,987	5,422	106,847	30,163	.....	.....	2,395	38,993	557,994	40
23,801	191,693	81,371	6,050	218,152	45,331	.....	.....	63,172	\$332,897	1,001,247	41
10,543	10,169	32,094	6,097	88,873	24,289	.....	.....	300	35,538	348,467	42
(g)	13,888	.....	.....	100,120	39,523	5,624	.....	.....	35,099	294,297	43
4,446	49,639	.....	21,694	187,397	21,358	29,410	.....	2,718	28,408	532,940	44
12,090	61,085	13,241	.....	31,438	9,030	.....	.....	5,238	120,633	425,593	45
32,534	37,198	49,725	1,243	74,170	49,474	.....	.....	24,433	137,409	940,684	46
5,000	\$27,069	31,871	.....	59,870	30,484	.....	.....	.....	58,863	382,085	47
40,351	134,860	53,635	22,737	151,079	59,992	.....	.....	8,830	142,617	1,135,933	48
23,001	44,554	32,976	2,725	78,636	35,103	.....	.....	3,794	138,010	618,926	49
10,046	11,582	27,262	4,409	63,606	7,500	.....	.....	4,755	\$249,680	763,207	50
14,820	17,932	33,774	20,593	144,764	36,536	.....	.....	3,549	182,184	799,062	51
.....	68,322	17,496	21,631	39,253	.....	.....	.....	13,368	226,233	607,802	52
81,768	64,778	102,000	42,517	83,489	2,346	.....	.....	19,319	191,787	1,561,945	53
m39,696	78,048	140,071	(j)	1,015,225	246,645	.....	.....	4,773	3,813,979	6,465,768	54
8,000	5,872	17,555	.....	14,691	.....	.....	.....	2,047	24,144	164,085	55
13,000	7,977	14,016	3,222	10,553	18,517	.....	.....	.....	23,024	227,556	56
\$30,000	(j)	21,600	(j)	60,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	84,867	341,144	57
(y)	(dd)	71,512	19,109	223,276	130,286	.....	.....	ee	376,841	1,703,499	58
1,000	12,387	25,157	3,300	70,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,374	253,282	59

q Data are for 13 months, except for schools, which are for 12 months.

r Including State and county tax.

s Including expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets.

t Included in expenditures for parks and gardens.

u Including \$138,531.77 State and county tax.

v Including State, county, and bank tax.

w Included in expenditures for care of streets, other.

x Including expenditures for sewers.

y Included in expenditures, "Other."

z Including expenditures for care of streets, other: garbage removal, and sewers.

aa Not including expenditures for police courts, included in "Other."

bb Including expenditures for hospitals.

cc Not including expenditures for hospitals, included in expenditures for health department.

dd Paid for by owners of abutting property.

ee Including expenditures for police courts and cleaning and sprinkling streets.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.	Parks and gardens.	Sewers.
60	La Crosse, Wis.....	\$819,926	(b)	\$38,716	\$939	.....	\$87,340	\$1,500	\$898	\$819
61	Lancaster, Pa.....	14,105	.....	12,017	1,569	\$1,068	102,307	.....	.....	.....
62	Lawrence, Mass.....	\$51,749	(b)	46,566	28,728	58,281	167,148	13,091	6,469	3,953
63	Lincoln, Nebr.....	16,457	\$600	22,581	1,784	250	99,443	3,559	100	3,529
64	Little Rock, Ark.....	27,721	1,469	40,520	5,009	6,078	73,467	.....	.....	1,884
65	Los Angeles, Cal.....	114,779	8,201	100,200	12,218	4,914	420,267	17,636	16,705	3,542
66	Louisville, Ky.....	232,471	140,552	223,470	7,493	62,030	491,850	.....	53,351	16,432
67	Lowell, Mass.....	\$122,638	(b)	119,370	26,327	108,880	336,089	15,065	.....	15,898
68	Lynn, Mass.....	\$81,978	(b)	90,221	8,679	16,104	236,977	8,500	5,823	11,079
69	McKeesport, Pa.....	25,728	1,000	23,657	2,026	.....	82,784	.....	1,000	.....
70	Macon, Ga.....	39,169	2,760	45,028	118,996	8,944	186,310	.....	.....	3,070
71	Malden, Mass.....	\$29,931	(b)	30,012	15,925	10,390	152,971	13,806	1,811	32,697
72	Manchester, N. H.....	39,370	6,618	67,298	4,566	19,527	105,480	5,005	6,514	4,940
73	Memphis, Tenn.....	\$69,336	(b)	71,358	57,147	26,325	68,000	\$5,000	(f)	4,300
74	Milwaukee, Wis.....	330,049	31,421	399,631	30,892	.....	656,391	59,480	99,821	92,050
75	Minneapolis, Minn.....	214,028	15,499	304,032	38,109	85,244	574,846	52,110	103,434	23,623
76	Mobile, Ala.....	33,535	2,717	38,457	4,282	7,522	(n)	.....	1,592	.....
77	Nashville, Tenn.....	87,148	4,800	87,407	3,320	23,436	163,451	2,481	280	280
78	Newark, N. J.....	372,068	10,600	251,215	50,117	142,481	724,563	36,650	4,881	62,943
79	New Bedford, Mass.....	120,242	.....	78,461	19,608	80,870	214,320	17,780	20,621	12,710
80	New Haven, Conn.....	196,589	11,050	135,253	13,994	85,423	378,720	14,000	22,064	7,980
81	New Orleans, La.....	226,113	60,883	297,480	38,803	43,993	430,063	6,417	6,539	.....
82	Newport, Ky.....	16,427	4,921	11,135	720	4,422	45,880	350	190	1,792
83	New York, N. Y.....	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)
84	Norfolk, Va.....	50,705	.....	33,251	3,660	12,920	45,050	2,250	6,274	11,668
85	Oakland, Cal.....	78,508	8,551	85,331	9,026	1,800	289,021	18,428	11,178	4,828
86	Omaha, Nebr.....	93,963	12,029	114,080	7,606	779	381,430	13,323	10,653	10,762
87	Oshkosh, Wis.....	11,233	1,067	20,868	.....	8,394	65,816	2,226	1,047	.....
88	Patterson, N. J.....	115,027	(f)	110,800	5,000	54,222	230,187	14,589	26,020	9,156
89	Pawtucket, R. I.....	46,724	43	38,304	.....	18,907	128,203	7,095	297	8,484
90	Peoria, Ill.....	53,622	15,071	59,423	5,723	.....	172,940	11,118	11,747	5,439
91	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,716,920	515,719	1,004,169	247,164	655,369	3,457,758	194,500	554,828	65,448
92	Pittsburg, Pa.....	463,574	12,500	410,771	75,879	155,763	1,087,345	90,000	127,626	20,372
93	Portland, Me. (n).....	44,162	3,089	60,130	2,484	33,910	100,434	6,600	4,276	9,320
94	Portland, Oregon.....	76,857	5,901	98,303	2,835	1,453	230,852	1,000	9,696	2,909
95	Providence, R. I.....	351,624	4,375	351,738	10,068	34,224	579,343	10,000	43,572	66,136
96	Pueblo, Colo.....	23,027	1,065	23,610	12,798	.....	87,061	3,000	5,973	1,506
97	Quincy, Ill.....	18,408	8,526	26,459	3,293	1,029	69,229	3,000	5,000	905
98	Reading, Pa.....	\$36,700	(b)	32,524	3,176	.....	169,094	.....	11,987	48,719
99	Richmond, Va.....	97,925	7,369	84,287	4,996	37,127	120,179	5,000	7,055	3,519
100	Rochester, N. Y.....	\$159,523	(b)	221,128	8,742	95,426	496,640	2,395	33,760	5,229
101	Rockford, Ill.....	13,612	1,480	22,734	1,828	1,100	88,673	4,372	600	2,452
102	Sacramento, Cal.....	26,765	5,104	34,356	6,373	8,540	126,906	10,438	1,311	17,586
103	Saginaw, Mich. (c).....	38,493	1,067	36,810	1,120	24,688	173,356	2,009	674	13,487
104	St. Joseph, Mo.....	\$54,278	\$7,358	48,903	7,537	1,290	177,252	8,210	5,500	(b)
105	St. Louis, Mo.....	951,330	199,407	742,323	98,515	591,525	1,281,047	55,478	138,023	79,337
106	St. Paul, Minn.....	169,604	35,480	179,841	9,578	22,490	429,555	16,179	44,845	1,231
107	Salon, Mass.....	\$38,646	(b)	30,545	\$20,500	40,904	118,190	10,296	6,144	3,910
108	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	34,839	4,968	31,392	6,372	1,121	223,077	5,176	4,395	9,930
109	San Antonio, Tex.....	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)
110	San Francisco, Cal.....	817,369	229,349	739,671	114,073	186,115	1,238,967	43,221	239,695	196,369
111	Savannah, Ga.....	85,531	2,143	74,363	14,579	17,827	1126,900	.....	12,959	23,492
112	Scranton, Pa.....	52,695	855	38,068	7,575	81,070	243,276	8,187	5,449	3,650
113	Seattle, Wash.....	\$559,648	\$2,590	77,144	7,602	250	208,936	8,354	3,915	6,901
114	Sioux City, Iowa.....	15,725	3,609	20,501	2,574	.....	96,968	1,429	354	5,269
115	Somerville, Mass.....	\$54,713	(b)	57,389	25,921	40,465	281,299	10,144	7,689	7,755
116	South Bend, Ind.....	19,888	.....	29,580	440	.....	66,191	2,739	1,340	.....
117	Spokane, Wash.....	27,750	3,171	61,528	8,634	1,800	71,046	2,352	9,377	3,244

a Including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

b Included in expenditures for police department.

c Including State and county tax.

d For garbage removal from city stables, etc.

e Cleaning done by chain gang.

f For irrigation plant.

g Including State and county tax and State's portion of liquor licenses.

h Including expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets and garbage removal.

i Paid by State and county.

j Included in expenditures for health department.

k Contributed to support of private library.

l Included in expenditures for care of streets, other.

m Including expenditures for parks and gardens.

n Supported by State and county.

o Including expenditures for garbage removal.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION—Continued.

Care of streets.													
Clean- ing and sprink- ling.	(other.	Street lighting.	Garbage removal.	Interest on debt.	Water- works.	Elec- tric- light works.	Gas works.	Docks, wharves, bridges, markets, ceme- teries, etc.	Other.	Total.	Marg- inal num- ber.		
\$4,507	\$11,152	\$19,658	.....	\$25,783	\$18,011	.....	.....	\$6,682	\$132,508	\$368,434	50		
1,091	10,102	25,144	.....	20,466	20,828	.....	.....	.....	24,394	233,151	61		
21,800	47,477	31,500	\$8,400	100,258	55,937	.....	.....	30,108	180,334	851,799	62		
4,160	10,538	19,624	d 276	102,343	32,209	.....	.....	2,707	20,666	340,826	63		
(e)	6,574	.....	.....	5,925	.....	\$8,741	.....	.....	17,043	194,431	64		
70,142	29,248	50,401	18,337	66,023	f 14,849	.....	.....	9,848	171,699	1,128,940	65		
43,899	76,828	120,885	32,771	265,863	120,203	.....	.....	13,970	587,679	2,492,747	66		
24,734	135,476	87,968	14,700	119,145	197,469	.....	.....	28,770	g 337,882	1,690,411	67		
19,581	64,788	64,795	32,562	190,899	50,953	.....	.....	.....	1,615,834	2,498,273	68		
5,124	6,065	17,209	997	19,230	17,686	.....	.....	3,696	27,128	233,930	69		
(j)	41,279	14,800	(j)	46,683	.....	.....	.....	2,971	31,517	341,527	70		
8,190	43,436	28,721	2,953	50,780	121,674	.....	.....	1,338	416,178	960,822	71		
16,005	34,500	54,872	15,163	86,053	61,550	.....	.....	12,486	c 210,425	750,492	72		
8,447	m 24,753	33,945	13,400	109,281	.....	.....	.....	21,350	90,145	583,787	73		
18,683	207,967	189,152	61,358	243,270	131,600	.....	.....	46,718	798,006	3,396,639	74		
177,156	45,610	160,999	865	331,168	146,324	.....	.....	19,092	597,189	2,903,328	75		
(e)	o 22,518	17,151	(l)	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,257	49,875	191,906	76		
31,165	100,309	44,647	2,400	167,694	66,139	.....	.....	4,975	73,016	868,948	77		
114,343	7,384	205,457	61,000	320,319	805,652	.....	.....	27,531	3,466,593	6,663,797	78		
15,000	83,877	49,199	15,000	155,498	123,163	.....	.....	35,807	59,922	1,102,078	79		
69,875	48,994	80,993	4,949	161,251	.....	.....	.....	8,050	320,925	1,569,120	80		
108,044	183,679	p 207,596	q 264,518	613,194	.....	.....	.....	52,662	1,136,834	3,676,818	81		
2,495	5,830	14,716	3,975	114,917	37,807	.....	.....	.....	72,217	337,884	82		
(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	83		
17,316	15,559	19,824	4,500	197,393	32,847	.....	.....	8,684	160,870	622,781	84		
53,838	27,044	67,089	.....	29,628	.....	.....	.....	2,196	78,889	765,346	85		
31,173	48,146	57,737	s 992	293,478	.....	.....	.....	549	216,196	1,322,806	86		
1,500	15,072	17,520	250	17,515	.....	.....	.....	3,402	385	166,490	87		
66,784	10,678	73,116	22,917	179,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 538,018	1,455,894	88		
15,931	28,449	28,722	4,000	194,289	40,479	.....	.....	6,964	152,300	719,251	89		
12,268	21,498	41,305	s 550	23,961	.....	.....	.....	9,147	71,932	515,744	90		
581,574	394,488	1,102,304	346,843	2,340,421	1,155,206	.....	.....	157,264	4,630,062	20,122,034	91		
192,643	269,776	261,391	77,154	785,891	345,271	.....	.....	276,295	748,131	5,409,382	92		
13,000	38,319	43,059	4,659	142,702	.....	.....	.....	32,934	343,785	883,854	93		
48,258	15,797	76,493	6,152	284,144	32,769	.....	.....	6,833	79,316	979,729	94		
56,161	153,907	290,300	24,632	763,898	84,124	.....	.....	20,815	769,395	3,623,402	95		
247,797	13,802	19,101	.....	71,599	24,207	.....	.....	5,892	51,532	354,825	96		
5,832	16,601	19,292	990	56,245	.....	.....	.....	2,484	20,515	257,839	97		
6,403	27,865	31,481	3,055	56,281	53,892	.....	.....	992	26,634	508,603	98		
28,665	37,099	30,891	6,715	386,954	39,132	.....	115,979	18,585	108,489	1,140,957	99		
247,797	14,511	225,973	31,090	396,816	103,435	.....	.....	15,578	581,587	2,639,450	100		
6,189	46,340	19,465	945	22,387	25,364	.....	.....	1,057	20,843	279,441	101		
28,003	13,650	24,049	577	130,085	21,941	.....	.....	8,837	43,744	508,861	102		
5,102	70,036	34,372	240	81,694	31,658	.....	.....	13,901	42,155	570,859	103		
6,534	p 34,799	.....	.....	81,210	.....	20,538	.....	.....	100,978	504,384	104		
385,048	601,234	410,366	151,192	840,403	521,085	.....	.....	69,099	1,904,888	9,030,301	105		
41,282	123,629	111,144	12,001	555,083	60,169	.....	.....	14,771	329,289	2,156,277	106		
19,534	47,798	41,003	(j)	56,732	31,986	.....	.....	.....	614,416	1,071,613	107		
22,809	3,094	34,681	11,458	127,400	16,515	.....	.....	7,186	188,357	725,770	108		
(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	109		
136,529	181,790	297,423	2,970	86,590	.....	.....	.....	1,090	1,747,267	6,158,428	110		
52,966	112,526	28,379	24,487	163,887	43,736	.....	.....	23,697	79,452	882,914	111		
23,289	21,593	47,645	.....	48,013	.....	.....	.....	3,748	82,210	608,023	112		
9,616	11,627	18,798	922	215,085	51,233	.....	.....	2,510	105,598	789,929	113		
3,963	13,684	12,405	3,181	98,844	25,728	(t)	.....	6,893	ee 24,611	335,638	114		
16,993	68,761	43,897	17,766	45,968	61,901	.....	.....	.....	259,937	993,700	115		
3,374	167,551	16,659	.....	20,934	23,978	.....	.....	1,563	15,560	368,897	116		
6,032	9,829	9,617	.....	143,622	11,643	.....	.....	3,261	59,642	432,548	117		

p Including expenditures for 1897.

q Including expenditures for 1896 and 1897.

r Not reported on account of reorganization of city.

s For removal of dead animals only.

t Included in expenditures, "Other."

u Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

v Data are for 16 months.

w Including expenditures for police courts.

x Expenditures for police courts included in expenditures for police department.

y Including expenditures for sewers.

z Not reported.

aa Including expenditures for city jail.

bb Expenditures for city jail included in expenditures for police department.

cc Including expenditures for electric-light works.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.	Parks and gardens.	Sewers.
118	Springfield, Ill.	\$26,245	\$3,255	\$38,445	\$1,174	\$4,782	\$124,166	\$3,114	\$2,359	\$4,600
119	Springfield, Mass.	61,221	8,820	90,261	7,755	61,302	304,020	26,608	28,431	9,495
120	Springfield, Mo.	8,993	1,593	12,703			44,862			194
121	Springfield, Ohio.	25,782	2,900	24,606	1,420	13,554	106,202	5,956	4	131
122	Superior, Wis.	b 20,693	(c)	25,768	3,887		93,965	3,000	175	1,908
123	Syracuse, N. Y.	b 90,598	(c)	152,517	23,424	96,203	399,106	17,340	20,726	(d)
124	Tacoma, Wash.	29,729	1,004	41,198	2,113		126,219	3,175	4,156	4,546
125	Taunton, Mass.	38,136		26,748	3,138	32,978	105,314	7,396	982	4,983
126	Terre Haute, Ind.	28,796	2,000	42,941	3,118	1,832	132,585	5,482	2,057	20,000
127	Toledo, Ohio.	103,151	18,401	145,880	12,722		366,467	15,050	13,640	6,112
128	Topeka, Kans.	b 16,860	(c)	26,178	3,815		100,629	3,827	10	
129	Trenton, N. J.	b 72,779	(c)	68,838	4,500	76,321	228,169		13,977	4,316
130	Troy, N. Y.	97,525	4,997	56,037	7,207	15,375	159,353		2,428	3,264
131	Utica, N. Y.	b 28,691	(c)	43,654	13,600		145,913	8,577	2,962	5,887
132	Washington, D. C.	627,395	190,028	232,264	44,054	315,813	1,066,186	6,024	22,050	71,748
133	Waterbury, Conn.	36,528	4,881	30,807	2,240		118,979	1,000	694	5,207
134	Wheeling, W. Va.	26,631	6,843	30,420	2,979		98,827	6,601		1,098
135	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	31,327	500	28,329	2,289		129,128		150	
136	Williamsport, Pa.	10,260	(d)	20,660	1,330	27,096	74,459		1,000	
137	Wilmington, Del.	82,300		35,080	7,130		150,056		25,909	8,242
138	Worcester, Mass.	136,437		155,305	17,119	126,618	528,173	34,928	24,607	79,243
139	Yonkers, N. Y.	57,877	2,789	22,993	9,917	225	186,687	2,000		(g)
140	Youngstown, Ohio.	b 38,584	(c)	30,358	6,811		135,671	2,634	2,970	4,155

a For removal of dead animals only.

b Including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

c Included in expenditures for police department.

d Included in expenditures, "Other."

e Including expenditures for sewers.

f Including expenditures for care of streets, other.

g Included in expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION—Concluded.

Care of streets.											
Clean- ing and sprink- ling.	Other.	Street lighting.	Garbage removal.	Interest on debt.	Water- works.	Elec- tric- light works.	Gas works.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, ceme- teries, etc.	Other.	Total.	Mar- ginal num- ber.
\$11,923	\$39,593	\$25,487	\$931	\$50,558	\$18,739			\$6,080	\$26,090	\$387,541	118
45,749	70,816	55,823	11,791	129,621	40,445			3,118	272,908	1,234,244	119
	8,796	12,053	a 300	8,011				362	43,145	141,012	120
2,453	18,888	32,261	1,413	58,815	19,214			7,587	17,363	378,559	121
2,000	19,736	12,000		82,301				3,807	200,778	469,518	122
53,471	37,671	92,929	41,133	282,402	66,933				c 202,927	1,577,380	123
f 21,362	(g)			204,073	36,233	\$39,088		2,500	45,343	560,739	124
5,800	39,369	8,260	1,453	62,705	22,328	25,825		3,002	141,875	530,292	125
43,279	34,741	25,954	10,176	15,203				37,618	30,699	436,481	126
38,093	32,608	71,252	12,000	282,032	131,022		\$37,057	36,486	145,112	1,467,085	127
4,800	8,023			33,361		11,197		391	132,938	342,024	128
f 23,302	(g)	30,377	9,247	125,616	37,400				545,796	1,180,644	129
105,805		60,242	(g)	47,489	70,017				208,198	817,937	130
18,557	7,183	57,296	6,902	8,685				8,397	81,558	439,962	131
161,742	226,726	209,933	50,365	620,792	181,374			32,992	2,112,229	6,171,708	132
8,000	8,108	21,184	5,096	72,412	11,844				32,337	360,317	133
7,298	4,791		5,993	29,143	85,978	21,906	68,657	4,510	27,240	428,915	134
50	23,720	30,230		31,335					62,236	339,293	135
3,763	14,441	16,604		39,561					b 48,204	257,978	136
9,035	26,752	43,704	24,516	84,440	48,454				220,601	766,599	137
47,633	249,408	101,006	14,827	336,293	40,634			1,556	388,671	2,277,658	138
k 68,236	(g)	67,501	(g)	141,490	145,312			(g)	357,794	1,062,773	139
f 16,249	(g)	22,737		22,265	17,787				48,901	342,122	140

A Including expenditures for garbage removal.

i Including expenditures for construction, grading, etc., of existing streets; no new streets opened during year.

j Contributed to support of private library.

k Including expenditures for care of streets, other; garbage removal, sewers, and docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AND ASSETS.

Cities.	Income.			Expenditure.			Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.	Assets.
	Ordinary receipts.	Extraordinary receipts.	Total.	For construction and other capital outlay.	For maintenance and operation.	Total.		
Akron, Ohio.....	*584,231	\$290,004	\$875,135	\$217,246	\$451,080	\$668,326	\$200,509	(a)
Albany, N. Y.....	2,569,676	704,277	3,273,953	532,377	2,152,093	2,685,370	588,583	\$6,852,750
Allegheny, Pa.....	2,807,370	327,717	3,135,087	1,111,276	1,759,296	2,870,572	264,515	(a)
Allentown, Pa.....	379,761	33,459	413,220	66,351	219,122	285,473	127,747	1,385,737
Altounga, Pa.....	470,890	11,937	482,827	59,871	282,887	342,758	140,069	(a)
Atlanta, Ga.....	1,451,097	326,678	1,777,775	177,423	1,009,454	1,186,877	590,898	6,500,998
Auburn, N. Y.....	360,651	.....	360,651	60,007	220,022	280,029	80,022	14,462,853
Augusta, Ga.....	643,358	111,071	754,429	70,156	628,375	698,531	55,898	3,395,000
Baltimore, Md.....	9,192,717	3,349,143	12,541,860	2,059,990	9,988,744	12,048,734	493,126	37,938,686
Bay City, Mich.....	383,769	91,517	475,286	105,571	255,250	360,821	114,465	1,617,479
Binghamton, N. Y.....	593,739	247,035	840,774	310,592	371,963	682,555	158,219	(a)
Birmingham, Ala.....	271,788	17,156	288,944	25,548	242,250	267,807	21,137	1,982,750
Boston, Mass.....	24,042,483	15,846,150	39,888,633	10,372,711	25,081,877	35,454,588	4,424,045	94,069,468
Bridgeport, Conn.....	942,826	21,844	964,170	110,102	733,158	843,260	120,919	(a)
Brockton, Mass.....	785,026	728,421	1,514,047	802,856	671,167	1,474,023	40,024	(a)
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6,012,222	4,939,246	10,951,468	1,731,815	8,819,661	10,551,476	399,992	22,969,064
Butte, Mont.....	619,228	151,729	770,957	208,623	433,839	637,462	138,495	961,923
Cambridge, Mass.....	2,090,198	1,482,319	3,572,517	1,174,895	2,191,472	3,366,367	206,150	11,161,062
Camden, N. J.....	1,172,243	308,900	1,481,143	124,142	863,775	988,017	493,126	(a)
Canton, Ohio.....	496,686	141,932	637,618	108,863	301,200	500,063	137,555	(a)
Charleston, S. C.....	627,160	102,000	729,160	162,233	557,719	719,952	9,208	825,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	316,965	.....	316,965	20,284	285,008	306,290	10,075	501,675
Chelsea, Mass.....	840,965	355,933	906,898	496,252	486,538	982,790	14,108	(a)
Chicago, Ill. (b).....	25,807,320	8,973,334	34,780,674	11,505,036	20,528,972	32,034,008	2,746,666	79,084,766
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7,698,859	1,273,073	8,971,932	1,756,342	6,313,850	8,070,192	901,740	54,000,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7,961,889	3,752,431	11,714,320	4,153,901	3,904,410	8,058,311	3,656,009	43,092,831
Columbus, Ohio.....	1,068,235	1,100,132	2,828,348	1,276,260	1,530,284	2,806,544	21,804	12,780,470
Covington, Ky.....	709,386	99,946	809,331	148,393	432,423	580,816	228,515	(a)
Dallas, Tex.....	654,653	32,334	686,987	49,797	400,663	450,460	236,527	(a)
Davenport, Iowa.....	497,529	168,238	665,767	212,379	339,315	551,694	114,073	1,323,868
Dayton, Ohio.....	1,840,386	603,208	2,443,594	642,968	995,099	1,638,067	805,527	(a)
Denver, Colo.....	2,313,236	530,754	2,849,990	758,296	1,775,608	2,533,904	816,086	(a)
Des Moines, Ia. (c).....	1,130,843	323,203	1,454,106	524,863	700,544	1,225,407	228,099	(a)
Detroit, Mich.....	6,354,862	214,011	6,568,873	1,668,908	3,360,769	5,029,677	1,538,996	24,598,108
Dubuque, Iowa (d).....	409,619	93,578	503,197	137,164	331,763	468,927	94,270	(a)
Duluth, Minn.....	1,156,994	1,010,417	2,167,411	422,745	1,651,375	2,074,120	93,291	5,184,803
Elizabeth, N. J.....	711,103	108,791	819,894	83,382	637,561	720,943	98,951	887,971
Elmira, N. Y.....	582,699	29,000	611,699	51,264	507,883	559,147	52,552	1,351,552
Erie, Pa.....	644,459	168,295	812,654	301,498	409,961	711,459	101,195	3,051,737
Evansville, Ind.....	866,993	52,800	918,893	142,029	557,994	700,023	218,870	2,803,434
Fall River, Mass.....	1,836,427	1,126,255	2,962,682	1,255,794	1,601,247	2,857,041	105,941	5,408,061
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	629,193	.....	629,193	94,936	348,467	443,403	185,790	(a)
Fort Worth, Tex.....	442,805	.....	442,805	15,650	294,297	309,947	132,858	2,819,746
Galveston, Tex.....	800,203	58,000	858,203	195,275	532,940	728,215	129,988	4,494,649
Gloucester, Mass.....	542,673	459,649	1,002,322	454,479	425,593	880,072	122,250	1,410,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1,480,337	200,000	1,680,337	217,497	940,684	1,158,181	522,156	4,458,588
Harrisburg, Pa.....	591,884	8,867	600,751	119,923	383,085	503,008	97,743	2,299,985
Hartford, Conn.....	1,665,559	338,687	2,004,246	555,745	1,135,933	1,691,678	312,568	(a)
Haverhill, Mass.....	676,780	382,881	1,059,661	400,914	618,926	1,019,840	39,821	2,927,366
Hoboken, N. J.....	918,608	104,175	1,022,783	164,589	763,207	927,796	94,987	1,624,726
Holyoke, Mass.....	954,176	703,708	1,657,884	837,667	799,062	1,636,729	21,155	4,251,972
Houston, Tex.....	592,281	411,520	1,003,801	304,191	607,862	912,053	91,748	(a)
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2,073,845	1,119,004	3,192,849	1,584,700	1,561,945	3,146,645	46,204	2,199,353
Jersey City, N. J.....	5,725,651	4,656,366	10,382,017	2,604,335	6,405,768	9,070,103	1,311,914	(a)
Johnstown, Pa.....	214,287	105,818	320,105	60,270	104,085	224,355	95,750	924,108
Joliet, Ill.....	309,769	155,010	554,779	200,219	227,556	427,775	127,004	(a)
Kansas City, Kans.....	516,922	283,140	800,062	338,918	381,144	720,062	80,000	800,000
Kansas City, Mo.....	2,398,755	.....	2,398,755	251,871	1,703,499	1,955,370	443,385	7,500,000
Knoxville, Tenn.....	254,684	109,516	364,200	105,582	253,282	358,864	5,336	452,668
La Crosse, Wis.....	568,649	48,212	616,861	88,475	368,434	456,909	159,952	1,146,341
Lancaster, Pa.....	852,912	34,745	887,657	116,412	233,151	349,563	38,094	1,686,579
Lawrence, Mass.....	949,734	494,186	1,443,920	519,933	851,799	1,371,732	72,188	3,636,253
Lincoln, Nebr.....	460,494	175,407	635,901	204,922	340,826	545,748	90,153	2,583,649
Little Rock, Ark.....	211,827	.....	211,827	4,255	194,431	198,686	13,141	430,641
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1,600,397	543,129	2,143,526	644,900	1,128,949	1,773,849	369,677	1,173,709
Louisville, Ky.....	3,162,182	688,830	3,849,012	1,176,741	2,492,747	3,669,488	179,524	12,607,430
Lowell, Mass.....	1,795,202	1,774,518	3,569,720	1,646,960	1,690,411	3,337,371	232,349	9,393,478
Lynn, Mass.....	1,571,826	1,302,642	2,874,468	314,743	2,498,273	2,813,016	61,452	6,168,307
McKeesport, Pa.....	354,618	155,216	509,734	212,379	233,930	446,309	63,425	1,395,000
Macon, Ga.....	412,708	73,717	486,425	144,898	341,527	486,425	.....	411,279

a Not reported.

b Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

c Data are for 15 months, excluding exceptions noted in Tables XIII, XIV, and XV, which are for 12 months.

d Data are for 13 months, except for maintenance of schools, which are for 12 months.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AND ASSETS—Concluded.

Cities.	Income.			Expenditure.			Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.	Assets.
	Ordinary receipts.	Extraordinary receipts.	Total.	For construction and other capital outlay.	For maintenance and operation.	Total.		
Malden, Mass.	\$840,578	\$283,067	\$1,124,545	\$155,262	\$960,822	\$1,116,084	\$8,461	\$3,289,568
Manchester, N. H.	1,032,898	360,060	1,392,898	527,199	750,409	1,277,691	115,207	5,578,010
Memphis, Tenn.	986,432		986,432	197,961	583,787	781,748	204,684	(a)
Milwaukee, Wis.	5,952,355	268,624	6,220,979	1,066,222	3,396,639	4,462,861	1,758,118	23,677,080
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,153,058	352,424	4,505,482	893,262	2,903,328	3,796,590	708,892	22,381,666
Mobile, Ala.	169,555	21,609	194,164		191,906	191,906	2,258	(a)
Nashville, Tenn.	1,022,645	163,799	1,186,444	235,086	868,948	1,104,034	82,410	3,974,815
Newark, N. J.	4,855,762	3,522,225	8,377,987	1,445,316	6,663,797	8,109,113	268,874	(a)
New Bedford, Mass.	1,342,715	1,027,867	2,370,582	1,192,532	1,102,078	2,294,610	75,972	5,441,288
New Haven, Conn.	1,771,785	1,355,098	3,127,783	1,516,213	1,560,120	3,076,333	51,450	(a)
New Orleans, La.	4,528,723		4,528,723	656,159	3,676,818	4,332,977	195,746	(a)
Newport, Ky.	332,268	90,948	423,216	13,259	337,884	351,143	72,073	974,000
New York, N. Y.	(b)	(b)	173,176,202	(b)	(b)	151,117,790	22,058,412	(a)
Norfolk, Va.	834,743	73,390	908,133	153,809	622,781	776,590	131,544	1,749,278
Oakland, Cal.	863,061	4,359	867,420	96,522	765,346	861,868	5,552	1,918,202
Omaha, Nebr.	1,890,002	668,392	2,567,454	868,016	1,322,896	2,190,912	376,542	8,161,431
Oshkosh, Wis.	290,185	16,881	307,066	124,194	166,490	290,684	16,382	679,962
Paterson, N. J.	1,485,627	1,525,138	3,010,765	1,548,142	1,455,894	3,004,036	6,729	(a)
Pawtucket, R. I.	813,097	969,481	1,782,578	1,039,663	719,251	1,758,914	23,664	(a)
Peoria, Ill.	723,967	560,161	1,284,128	336,558	515,744	1,152,342	131,786	2,683,361
Philadelphia, Pa.	28,333,272	3,571,270	31,904,542	6,952,980	20,122,033	27,075,014	4,829,528	(a)
Pittsburg, Pa.	8,881,452	2,370,263	11,260,715	2,967,847	5,400,382	9,368,229	1,892,486	(a)
Portland, Me. (c)	994,121	395,244	1,389,365	459,219	883,854	1,343,073	46,292	(a)
Portland, Ore.	1,161,590	823,930	1,985,520	803,007	979,729	1,782,736	202,784	11,187,391
Providence, R. I.	4,107,413	1,151,385	5,258,798	1,414,890	3,623,402	5,038,292	220,506	16,826,218
Pueblo, Colo.	563,662	125,427	689,089	284,695	354,823	639,520	49,569	118,725
Quincy, Ill.	337,885	143,652	481,537	132,380	257,893	390,219	91,318	1,190,140
Reading, Pa.	625,350	206,860	832,230	221,069	508,803	729,872	102,358	2,897,968
Richmond, Va.	1,453,740	448,537	1,902,277	750,565	1,140,957	1,891,522	16,755	7,673,458
Rochester, N. Y.	3,142,778	3,434,146	6,576,926	3,258,945	2,639,450	5,898,395	678,531	12,274,941
Rockford, Ill.	346,499	257,724	604,223	303,022	279,441	582,463	21,700	1,363,743
Sacramento, Cal.	894,884	335,910	1,250,794	588,476	608,861	1,097,337	153,457	3,987,697
Saginaw, Mich. (d)	724,653	302,485	1,027,138	310,104	570,853	880,957	146,181	(a)
St. Joseph, Mo.	661,374		661,374	74,022	504,384	578,406	82,968	1,300,000
St. Louis, Mo.	13,394,961	2,902,450	16,297,391	3,350,079	9,030,300	12,389,371	3,908,026	36,212,502
St. Paul, Minn.	2,886,827	1,543,845	4,430,672	1,597,645	2,556,277	3,753,922	676,750	17,444,851
Salom, Mass.	713,585	465,000	1,178,585	103,946	1,071,611	1,175,559	3,026	(a)
Salt Lake City, Utah	852,708	35,819	888,527	118,167	725,770	843,937	44,596	(a)
San Antonio, Tex.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
San Francisco, Cal.	8,138,786	339,550	8,478,336	1,024,458	6,158,428	7,182,886	1,295,456	26,515,450
Savannah, Ga.	955,244	96,167	1,051,411	158,758	868,914	1,041,672	9,739	2,119,588
Scranton, Pa.	950,094	122,722	1,072,816	172,000	668,028	840,113	232,703	2,718,368
Seattle, Wash.	1,141,009	193,971	1,335,880	294,263	789,929	1,084,192	251,688	5,512,500
Sioux City, Iowa.	451,219	807,172	1,258,391	704,520	335,638	1,040,158	214,233	2,441,476
Somerville, Mass.	1,323,107	1,076,000	2,399,107	1,335,031	993,709	2,328,731	70,376	(a)
South Bend, Ind.	427,086	182,203	609,289	136,481	368,897	505,378	103,911	(a)
Spokane, Wash.	658,420	507,133	1,365,553	797,829	432,544	1,230,374	135,179	3,876,570
Springfield, Ill.	429,746	145,891	575,637	154,696	387,541	542,237	33,400	1,731,472
Springfield, Mass.	1,671,789	668,500	2,539,889	1,038,280	1,234,244	2,272,524	267,365	6,932,399
Springfield, Mo.	217,109	79,071	297,080	89,101	141,012	236,113	66,967	382,340
Springfield, Ohio	455,656	319,614	775,270	357,006	338,559	695,465	78,805	1,089,805
Superior, Wis.	889,073	34,079	923,152	327,288	469,518	796,896	96,346	2,125,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,692,940	2,715,764	4,408,704	2,678,432	1,577,380	4,255,812	152,892	9,402,192
Tacoma, Wash.	701,504	28,116	729,620	104,957	560,739	665,696	63,924	6,840,591
Taunton, Mass.	639,678	405,394	1,045,072	506,125	539,292	1,036,417	8,655	2,441,901
Terre Haute, Ind.	521,667	182,360	684,027	180,078	498,481	616,559	67,468	(a)
Toledo, Ohio	2,223,739	345,665	2,569,404	650,353	1,467,085	2,123,438	445,966	(a)
Topeka, Kans.	504,857	104,695	609,552	124,951	342,024	466,975	142,577	1,125,000
Trenton, N. J.	1,071,783	650,376	1,722,159	370,702	1,180,644	1,551,346	170,813	4,715,665
Troy, N. Y.	1,003,066	699,550	1,702,616	661,507	837,937	1,499,534	203,082	(a)
Utica, N. Y.	559,980	147,274	707,254	205,250	499,962	645,212	62,042	1,257,381
Washington, D. C.	7,225,059	42,402	7,267,461	853,885	6,171,708	7,025,593	e 241,808	(a)
Waterbury, Conn.	543,376	288,827	832,203	424,075	360,317	784,992	47,211	(a)
Wheeling, W. Va.	580,099		580,099	88,424	438,913	517,539	62,760	2,013,028
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	412,846	166,220	579,066	238,645	339,293	577,938	1,128	(a)
Williamsport, Pa.	374,457	72,688	447,145	114,204	257,978	372,182	74,903	951,663
Wilmington, Del.	972,336	60,000	1,032,336	199,161	766,599	965,760	66,576	(a)
Worcester, Mass.	3,150,306	2,510,756	5,661,062	2,501,907	2,767,658	4,779,565	881,497	11,999,644
Yonkers, N. Y.	983,031	776,195	1,759,226	631,968	1,062,773	1,694,741	64,485	4,258,380
Youngstown, Ohio	485,636	177,629	663,264	213,466	349,122	562,588	100,676	1,903,459

a Not reported.

b Not reported on account of reorganization of city.

c Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

d Data are for 16 months.

e Covered into the United States Treasury.

TABLE XVII.—PER CAPITA DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Cities.	Not debt.	Assessed valuation of real and personal property.	Expenditures for maintenance.						Total.
			Police department, including police courts, city jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Schools.	Care of streets.	Street lighting.	All other purposes.	
Akron, Ohio.....	\$13.68	\$413.82	\$0.91	\$1.48	\$4.10	\$0.01	\$0.77	\$3.11	\$11.28
Albany, N. Y.....	32.94	666.85	1.80	1.41	2.77	.87	.85	14.03	21.53
Allegheny, Pa.....	45.68	632.81	1.10	1.05	2.68	.89	.....	8.35	14.07
Allentown, Pa.....	18.60	567.61	.29	.58	2.32	.44	.56	2.07	6.26
Altoona, Pa.....	25.29	(a)	.65	.48	2.17	.64	.39	2.74	7.07
Atlanta, Ga.....	29.81	544.26	1.47	1.15	1.48	b .45	.80	c 5.11	10.46
Auburn, N. Y.....	24.02	424.00	.47	.19	2.34	.50	.78	2.60	6.88
Augusta, Ga.....	35.00	373.60	1.20	.93	(d)	.24	.46	9.74	12.57
Baltimore, Md.....	59.65	498.89	2.22	.88	2.60	.08	.74	11.34	18.46
Bay City, Mich.....	16.89	279.40	.53	.08	2.23	.41	.....	2.87	6.72
Binghamton, N. Y.....	14.01	402.32	.62	.57	e 2.88	.61	.92	f 2.67	8.27
Birmingham, Ala.....	48.09	453.33	1.04	1.04	.83	.33	.47	2.75	6.46
Boston, Mass.....	93.00	1,778.82	3.02	2.01	4.59	2.10	1.12	30.22	43.06
Bridgeport, Conn.....	18.71	855.40	.85	.91	2.19	.96	.74	4.82	10.47
Brockton, Mass.....	44.37	704.72	1.22	1.27	3.30	1.55	.74	9.92	18.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	37.05	614.19	1.07	.82	2.61	.62	.83	15.18	22.05
Butte, Mont.....	10.60	314.00	1.10	.54	2.73	.96	.40	2.95	8.68
Cambridge, Mass.....	68.17	995.01	1.30	.89	3.95	1.99	.77	15.45	24.35
Camden, N. J.....	31.17	339.03	.92	.63	3.06	g .37	1.02	h 6.34	12.34
Canton, Ohio.....	19.14	258.25	.43	.42	2.06	.36	.40	3.04	6.80
Charleston, S. C.....	55.86	255.31	1.14	.70	(d)	.03	.44	5.29	8.20
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	27.70	429.66	1.14	1.07	1.43	.40	.36	5.13	9.53
Chelsea, Mass.....	34.60	995.90	1.07	.96	3.40	.98	.80	7.33	14.54
Chicago, Ill. (i).....	13.76	119.44	2.08	.84	3.83	.46	.36	3.53	11.10
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61.94	481.30	1.68	1.14	2.20	.63	.79	8.77	15.21
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33.25	374.45	1.52	1.14	2.77	.44	.55	3.85	10.27
Columbus, Ohio.....	44.70	452.17	1.05	1.30	2.50	.26	.38	5.44	10.93
Covington, Ky.....	38.25	436.36	.79	.49	2.05	.48	.44	3.61	7.86
Dallas, Tex.....	34.68	444.23	.74	.67	1.68	.82	.46	3.64	8.01
Davenport, Iowa.....	8.00	353.10	.58	.64	3.41	.82	.67	2.36	8.48
Dayton, Ohio.....	39.22	491.72	.92	.78	3.39	.29	.62	5.71	11.71
Denver, Colo.....	16.57	361.43	.72	.78	3.84	.80	.54	3.76	10.44
Des Moines, Iowa (j).....	17.46	237.13	.71	.98	3.52	.35	.79	3.60	10.01
Detroit, Mich.....	10.51	593.25	1.46	1.48	2.45	1.61	.....	2.60	9.60
Dubuque, Iowa (k).....	28.94	534.14	.64	.72	1.93	.02	.55	2.91	7.37
Duluth, Minn.....	84.10	448.70	.88	1.38	3.86	.86	.82	19.72	27.52
Elizabeth, N. J.....	65.62	340.11	1.03	.44	1.94	b .05	.44	c 8.85	12.75
Elmira, N. Y.....	24.29	409.27	.67	1.14	2.57	.79	.82	6.10	12.09
Erie, Pa.....	13.96	319.31	.49	.78	e 2.04	.31	.56	f 2.65	6.83
Evansville, Ind.....	32.60	407.38	.71	.81	3.16	.25	.49	2.91	8.33
Fall River, Mass.....	37.12	631.48	1.34	1.06	2.79	2.23	.83	8.17	16.42
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	13.99	456.79	.57	.90	1.86	.41	.64	2.59	6.97
Fort Worth, Tex.....	56.27	431.42	.56	.94	1.21	.40	.....	5.30	8.41
Galveston, Tex.....	47.90	450.12	.91	1.00	.80	.90	.....	5.27	8.88
Gloucester, Mass.....	19.40	514.45	.84	1.06	2.78	2.40	.43	6.44	13.95
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	19.00	280.38	.90	1.15	2.81	.70	.41	3.53	9.50
Harrisburg, Pa.....	17.72	500.00	.66	.26	2.53	1.07	.64	m 2.90	7.66
Hartford, Conn.....	50.15	829.35	1.53	1.29	2.09	2.28	.69	0.87	14.75
Haverhill, Mass.....	41.92	706.44	.88	1.18	3.58	1.87	.91	8.72	17.14
Hoboken, N. J.....	21.17	418.01	n 1.40	1.19	2.55	.34	.42	o 5.94	11.84
Holyoke, Mass.....	35.66	809.56	1.04	1.32	3.85	.73	.75	10.07	17.76

a Not reported.

b Not including expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets.

c Including expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets.

d Supported by State and county.

e Including expenditures for libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.

f Not including expenditures for libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.

g Including expenditures for removal of garbage.

h Not including expenditures for removal of garbage.

i Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

j Data are for 15 months, except for police and fire departments, schools, library, and parks, which are for 12 months.

k Data are for 13 months, except for schools, which are for 12 months.

l Including expenditures for sewers.

m Not including expenditures for sewers.

n Not including in expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

o Including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

TABLE XVII.—PER CAPITA DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE—Continued.

Cities.	Net debt.	Assessed valuation of real and personal property.	Expenditures for maintenance.						Total.
			Police department, including police courts, city jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Schools.	Care of streets.	Street lighting.	All other purposes.	
Houston, Tex.	\$38.66	\$375.47	\$0.78	\$0.79	\$1.82	\$1.14	\$0.59	\$5.31	\$10.13
Indianapolis, Ind.	10.09	599.28	.69	.76	2.60	.73	.51	2.52	7.81
Jersey City, N. J.	86.75	461.81	2.06	1.12	2.13	a .60	.72	b 26.38	33.01
Johnstown, Pa.	12.48	413.61	.55	.27	2.09	.45	.57	1.36	5.29
Joliet, Ill.	8.00	95.37	.77	.73	2.89	.70	.47	2.03	7.59
Kansas City, Kans.	23.33	161.18	.95	.83	2.02	c .63	.45	d 3.06	7.94
Kansas City, Mo.	23.44	339.05	e .95	1.00	2.18	(f)	.36	g 4.03	8.52
Knoxville, Tenn.	83.85	268.70	.53	.49	1.37	.33	.63	2.98	6.33
La Crosse, Wis.	12.53	234.13	.62	1.21	2.73	.40	.61	5.85	11.51
Lancaster, Pa.	14.35	360.37	.33	.28	2.37	.26	.58	1.53	5.40
Lawrence, Mass.	30.59	656.21	.90	.81	2.92	1.21	.55	8.49	14.88
Lincoln, Nebr.	27.90	83.70	.28	.38	1.66	.24	.33	2.79	5.68
Little Rock, Ark.	8.83	307.20	.73	1.01	1.84	.16	.....	1.12	4.86
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.11	555.45	1.12	.91	3.82	.90	.46	3.05	10.26
Louisville, Ky.	41.63	528.25	1.66	.99	2.20	.54	.54	5.15	11.08
Lowell, Mass.	38.05	800.73	1.38	1.35	3.79	1.81	.99	9.75	19.07
Lynn, Mass.	47.95	759.48	1.22	1.34	3.53	1.26	.97	28.91	37.23
McKeesport, Pa.	12.71	455.70	.84	.74	2.59	.37	.54	2.23	7.31
Macon, Ga.	25.07	467.46	1.40	1.50	2.88	h 1.38	.49	i 3.73	11.38
Malden, Mass.	45.23	804.54	.92	.92	4.71	1.59	.88	20.54	29.56
Manchester, N. H.	32.62	540.14	.84	1.22	1.92	j .92	1.00	7.75	13.65
Memphis, Tenn.	39.12	531.41	.92	.95	.77	j .44	.45	k 4.25	7.78
Milwaukee, Wis.	20.44	525.82	1.29	1.43	2.84	.81	.68	5.58	12.13
Minneapolis, Minn.	29.50	475.29	1.02	1.35	2.55	.99	.75	6.21	12.87
Mobile, Ala.	119.74	428.50	.95	1.01	(m)	a .59	.45	b 2.05	5.05
Nashville, Tenn.	36.88	363.33	1.02	.97	1.82	1.53	.50	3.81	9.65
Newark, N. J.	38.84	503.18	1.89	.91	2.63	.44	.75	18.11	24.23
New Bedford, Mass.	59.27	1,024.15	2.15	1.40	3.63	1.77	.88	9.65	19.68
New Haven, Conn.	29.99	613.58	1.89	1.23	3.44	1.08	.74	5.80	14.18
New Orleans, La.	52.04	488.89	1.01	1.04	1.51	1.02	n .73	7.59	12.90
Newport, Ky.	41.39	329.30	.68	.35	1.46	.26	.47	7.51	10.73
New York, N. Y.	69.78	878.22	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)
Norfolk, Va.	49.91	393.28	.78	.51	.69	.51	.80	6.79	9.58
Oakland, Cal.	7.23	648.63	1.16	1.14	3.85	1.08	.83	2.08	10.20
Omaha, Nebr.	43.09	206.17	.67	.72	2.41	.50	.87	3.70	8.37
Oshkosh, Wis.	12.51	309.33	.41	.70	2.19	.55	.58	1.12	5.55
Paterson, N. J.	28.45	18.98	p 1.04	1.00	2.08	.70	.66	q 7.70	13.18
Pawtucket, R. I.	120.24	953.03	1.34	1.09	3.66	1.27	.82	12.37	20.55
Peoria, Ill.	11.83	145.02	1.32	1.14	3.83	.65	.79	2.69	9.92
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.33	697.04	2.61	.81	2.79	.79	.89	8.33	16.22
Pittsburg, Pa.	41.89	1,067.96	1.59	1.38	3.64	1.55	.87	9.05	18.08
Portland, Me. (r)	28.46	947.17	1.14	1.45	2.42	1.24	1.04	14.01	21.30
Portland, Oregon.	61.04	415.49	.90	1.06	2.62	.73	.83	4.46	10.60
Providence, R. I.	85.05	1,063.72	2.14	2.12	8.49	1.27	1.75	11.06	21.83
Pueblo, Colo.	25.39	182.85	.55	.66	1.99	.45	.44	4.04	8.13
Quincy, Ill.	26.08	98.96	.63	.62	1.61	.52	.45	2.17	6.00
Reading, Pa.	18.66	554.18	.48	.43	2.23	.45	.41	2.69	6.69
Richmond, Va.	66.25	650.09	1.00	.80	1.14	.72	.29	6.92	10.87
Rochester, N. Y.	52.17	644.53	.91	1.26	2.84	1.50	1.29	7.28	15.08
Rockford, Ill.	15.96	168.77	.46	.69	2.69	1.59	.59	2.45	8.47

a Including expenditures for removal of garbage.

b Not including expenditures for removal of garbage.

c Including expenditures for sewers and removal of garbage.

d Not including expenditures for sewers and removal of garbage.

e Not including expenditures for police courts.

f Included in expenditures for all other purposes.

g Including expenditures for police courts and care of streets.

h Not including expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets.

i Including expenditures for cleaning and sprinkling streets.

j Including expenditures for parks and gardens.

k Not including expenditures for parks and gardens.

l Not including \$2,254,787.53 debt assumed by State on reorganization of city.

m Supported by State and county.

n Including expenditures for 1897.

o Not reported on account of reorganization of city.

p Not including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

q Including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

r Not including city of Deering, annexed to Portland February 6, 1899.

TABLE XVII.—PER CAPITA DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE—Concluded.

Cities.	Net debt.	Assessed valuation of real and personal property.	Expenditures for maintenance.						Total.
			Police department, including police courts, city jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Schools.	Care of streets.	Street lighting.	All other purposes.	
Sacramento, Cal.....	\$4.72	\$450.30	\$0.92	\$0.90	\$3.65	\$1.20	\$0.71	\$7.17	\$14.64
Saginaw, Mich. (a) ..	20.38	253.53	.06	.61	2.89	1.25	.57	3.53	9.51
St. Joseph, Mo.	20.82	303.03	.82	.65	1.70	5.55		3.01	6.73
St. Louis, Mo.	30.67	566.06	1.85	1.19	2.06	1.58	.66	7.15	14.49
St. Paul, Minn.	43.71	431.54	.95	.83	1.99	.77	.52	4.94	10.00
Salem, Mass.	24.64	788.56	1.07	.85	3.28	1.62	1.14	21.81	29.77
Salt Lake City, Utah.	45.48	456.37	.57	.45	3.19	.37	.50	5.29	10.37
San Antonio, Tex.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
San Francisco, Cal.	10.74	774.00	2.91	2.05	3.44	.88	.83	7.00	17.11
Savannah, Ga.	49.69	545.86	1.35	1.14	1.95	2.55	.44	6.15	13.56
Scranton, Pa.	7.24	206.15	.51	.37	2.32	.43	.45	2.28	6.36
Seattle, Wash.	57.09	409.52	.83	1.03	2.79	.28	.25	5.35	10.53
Sioux City, Iowa.	56.70	166.31	.55	.59	2.77	.50	.35	4.83	9.59
Somerville, Mass.	25.87	845.66	.91	.96	4.69	1.43	.73	7.84	16.56
South Bend, Ind.	19.96	429.95	.62	.92	2.07	5.34	.52	2.06	11.53
Spokane, Wash.	61.52	419.51	.69	1.37	1.58	.35	.21	5.41	9.61
Springfield, Ill.	25.34	113.31	.70	.92	2.96	1.23	.61	2.81	9.23
Springfield, Mass.	37.85	1,191.13	1.21	1.56	5.27	2.13	.97	10.26	21.40
Springfield, Mo.	4.28	273.42	.35	.42	1.50	.29	.40	1.74	4.70
Springfield, Ohio.	22.62	425.00	.72	.62	2.66	.53	.61	3.12	8.46
Superior, Wis.	34.98	285.61	.59	.74	2.68	.62	.34	8.44	13.41
Syracuse, N. Y.	50.00	600.53	.70	1.17	3.07	.70	.71	5.78	12.13
Tacoma, Wash.	88.42	470.21	.61	.82	2.52	.43		6.83	11.21
Taunton, Mass.	42.27	676.95	1.27	.89	3.51	1.51	.28	10.22	17.68
Terre Haute, Ind.	9.68	518.17	.77	1.07	3.31	1.95	.65	3.16	10.91
Toledo, Ohio.	40.71	358.16	.86	1.03	2.58	.50	.50	4.86	10.33
Topeka, Kans.	20.61	252.99	.48	.75	2.88	.37		5.29	9.77
Trenton, N. J.	27.02	415.25	1.00	.94	3.13	.32	.42	10.36	16.17
Troy, N. Y.	23.11	713.00	1.53	.84	2.38	1.56	.90	5.28	12.51
Utica, N. Y.	8.07	628.24	.48	.73	2.43	.43	.95	2.31	7.33
Washington, D. C.	52.79	664.56	2.84	.81	3.71	1.35	.73	12.04	21.48
Waterbury, Conn.	32.99	272.19	1.01	.75	2.90	.89	.52	3.22	8.79
Wheeling, W. Va.	14.92	613.87	.88	.80	2.00	.32		6.69	11.29
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10.41	174.95	.64	.57	2.53	.47	.60	1.92	6.79
Williamsport, Pa.	22.53	298.55	.32	.65	2.33	.58	.52	3.67	8.06
Wilmington, Del.	28.26	555.56	1.14	.49	2.08	.50	.60	5.84	10.65
Worcester, Mass.	47.66	990.92	1.80	1.48	4.98	2.83	.96	10.14	21.69
Yonkers, N. Y.	67.39	787.54	1.85	.51	4.15	1.52	1.50	14.50	23.62
Youngstown, Ohio.	12.59	254.33	.74	.58	2.61	.31	.44	2.03	6.71

a Data are for 16 months.

b Including expenditures for sewers.

c Not including expenditures for sewers.

d Not reported.

e Including expenditures for removal of garbage.

f Not including expenditures for removal of garbage.

g Not including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

h Including expenditures for police courts, city jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

i Including expenditures for sewers, docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc., and removal of garbage.

j Not including expenditures for sewers, docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc., and removal of garbage.

RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

CONNECTICUT.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Connecticut, for the year ending November 30, 1898. Samuel B. Horne, Commissioner. 234 pp.

The following are the contents of this report: Introduction, 8 pages; textile industries, 86 pages; organized labor, 63 pages; condition of manufactures, 43 pages; labor legislation, 15 pages.

INTRODUCTION.—A brief review is given of the current work of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, also a statement of the subjects investigated by the National, State, and foreign labor bureaus during the fiscal year.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.—This presentation covers returns from 162 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, knit, and silk goods. The investigation related to capital invested, wages paid, persons employed, cards, looms, spindles, and knitting machines in use, value of product, assessment and taxes, etc. In the tabulations these facts are shown for each establishment returned. The following statement shows the totals and averages for each of the four industries:

STATISTICS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1897.

Items.	Goods manufactured.				
	Cotton.	Woolen.	Knit.	Silk.	Total.
Establishments considered.....	60	54	23	25	162
Horse power.....	30,499	10,371	2,833	3,860	47,563
Capital invested.....	\$15,671,700	\$6,906,000	\$1,862,000	\$4,008,000	\$28,448,700
Value of product manufactured.....	\$15,540,534	\$11,887,228	\$3,630,551	\$7,489,485	\$38,546,798
Amount paid in wages.....	\$4,830,023	\$2,607,953	\$967,753	\$1,734,739	\$10,200,468
Per cent of wages paid of product value.....	31	22	27	23	26
Per cent of value of production of full capacity.....	89	78	74	77	81
Average number of males employed.....	7,767	4,993	981	2,301	16,042
Average number of females employed.....	7,870	2,745	2,025	2,853	15,493
Sets of cards in use.....	.....	417	128	.....	543
Looms in operation.....	21,080	3,213	38	.....	24,331
Machines in operation.....	.....	.....	1,204	.....	1,204
Spindles in operation.....	1,038,020	91,928	53,514	.....	1,183,462
Taxes paid (b).....	\$147,210	\$61,800	\$21,134	\$35,166	\$265,310
Number of tenements owned.....	3,084	1,117	137	.....	4,338
Rate of rent per month.....	\$0.90 to \$1.11	\$2.08 to \$1.13	\$3 to \$12	.....	.....
Average weekly wages:					
Weavers, highest.....	\$18.00	\$12.04	.....	\$15.00	.....
Weavers, lowest.....	\$5.00	\$5.50	.....	\$7.50	.....
Spinners, highest.....	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$14.40	\$10.00	.....
Spinners, lowest.....	\$4.00	\$4.75	\$7.15	\$4.50	.....
Knitters, highest.....	.....	.....	\$11.00	.....	.....
Knitters, lowest.....	.....	.....	\$4.50	.....	.....

a This percentage, apparently, should be 77; the one given is, however, according to the original.
b Including closed establishments.

Comparative figures, obtained from public and private sources, are also presented, showing the relative conditions of the cotton industry in the New England and in eight of the Southern States. A synopsis is given of the laws relating to the hours of labor and the employment

of women and children in these States. From this it appears that while all of the New England States have an age limit for the employment of children and restrict the hours of labor of women and children, only one of the eight Southern States provides an age limit for children in factories and three limit the hours of labor.

ORGANIZED LABOR.—This investigation relates to the number and membership of labor organizations in the State; the wages, hours of labor, and stability of employment of members; advantages of organization, benefit features, etc. In 1898 there were 139 labor organizations reported in the State, of which 105 made returns.

The following table shows, by occupations, the number of labor organizations reporting, their membership, the number of members unemployed, and the benefits derived from organization:

MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1898.

Occupations.	Organ- izations report- ing.	Members.			Members unem- ployed.			Unions deriving benefits from organization.	
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	In- creased wages.	Shorter hours.
Bakers	6	163	.....	163	15	.....	15	4	4
Barbers	4	87	.....	87	1	.....	1	1	2
Brewers	3	79	.....	79	2	.....	2	4	3
Butchers	4	795	.....	795	45	.....	45	3	1
Carpenters	9	1,224	.....	1,224	146	.....	146	6	7
Cigar makers	11	754	3	757	44	.....	44	10	10
Hatters	9	2,627	1,123	3,750	570	224	794	7	2
Horseshoers	2	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Iron molders	10	552	.....	552	24	.....	24	8	1
Locomotive engineers	3	378	.....	378	20	.....	20	3	3
Machinists	4	237	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Miscellaneous	12	902	109	1,011	33	.....	33	7	5
Musicians	5	345	4	349	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Plumbers	5	163	.....	163	48	.....	48	3	3
Printers	6	305	13	318	43	1	44	6	4
Printing pressmen	2	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Railway train men	4	276	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Textile workers	6	336	187	523	15	3	18	3	3
Total	105	9,298	1,439	10,737	1,006	228	1,234	78	54

^a According to the number of organizations reporting, the number of unions deriving benefit by increased wages should apparently be 3 instead of 4.

In the preceding tabulation the hatters are shown to have had by far the largest membership—3,750, or over one-third of the organized working people in the State belonging to this craft. The carpenters were next in importance, a total membership of 1,224 being reported. There were 1,234 members of labor organizations reported as unemployed, 1,006 being males and 228 females. Nearly two-thirds of the unemployed members were hatters. As a result of organization, increased wages were reported for 78 unions and shorter hours for 54 unions.

CONDITION OF MANUFACTURES.—The statistics regarding the condition of manufactures show, by industries, for each of 564 identical establishments, the number of persons employed on July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1898, the percentage of increase or decrease in the number employed, the amount paid in wages during the years ending July 1,

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1897 and 1898, respectively, the percentage of increase or decrease in wages, and the estimated per cent of business done of full capacity, during the latter year, on basis of wages paid. Following is a summary, by industries, of the facts reported:

PERSONS EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID, 1897 AND 1898, AND PER CENT OF BUSINESS DONE, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Persons em- ployed July 1—		Per cent of in- crease.	Amount paid in wages during the year end- ing July 1—		Per cent of in- crease.	Esti- mated per cent of busi- ness done of full capac- ity.
		1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.		
Brass and brass goods	61	13,677	15,622	14.2	\$6,472,869	\$7,648,823	18.2	89.6
Buttons, buckles, and pins.	10	1,445	1,760	21.8	531,079	717,372	35.1	92.3
Carriages and carriage parts	22	720	744	3.3	459,817	463,277	2.1	64.8
Corsets	10	4,342	4,416	1.7	1,338,695	1,482,053	10.7	91.9
Cutlery and tools	36	1,887	2,178	15.4	839,344	995,923	18.7	67.6
Firearms	7	806	934	15.9	431,487	465,026	7.8	72.1
General hardware	54	8,017	8,286	3.4	3,439,431	3,664,356	6.8	74.2
Hats and caps	21	2,585	2,658	2.8	1,106,956	1,140,418	3.0	73.5
Iron and iron foundries ..	33	3,522	3,930	11.6	1,948,332	2,100,186	7.8	63.9
Leather goods	15	533	597	2.4	304,473	301,618	α .9	56.5
Machine shops	66	7,715	7,424	α 3.8	4,391,603	5,253,426	19.6	91.6
Musical instruments and parts	7	800	893	11.6	352,912	412,420	16.9	72.5
Paper and paper goods	49	2,417	2,420	.1	922,402	962,989	3.3	71.8
Rubber goods	14	4,068	4,255	4.6	1,591,333	2,112,170	32.7	91.7
Shoes	9	531	532	α .4	203,448	184,395	α 9.4	71.9
Silver and plated ware	27	3,908	4,083	4.5	1,870,065	2,093,986	12.0	70.5
Stone cutting and quarry- ing	10	742	691	α 6.9	239,352	374,422	56.4	67.3
Wire and wire goods	11	710	774	9.0	295,511	330,732	11.9	78.7
Woodworking	42	1,998	1,996	1.4	891,310	1,001,876	12.4	72.3
Miscellaneous	54	1,511	1,476	α 2.3	738,865	787,182	6.5	72.5
Total	564	61,957	65,669	6.0	28,370,284	32,498,659	14.6	79.9

α Decrease.

The preceding table shows increased business activity in 1898 when compared with the preceding year. In the 564 establishments reporting there was an average increase of 6 per cent in the number of persons employed, and of 14.6 per cent in the amount paid for wages. The proportion of business done of full capacity on the basis of wages paid shows an average of 79.9 per cent for the year ending July 1, 1898.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of North Carolina, for the year 1897. James Y. Hamrick, Commissioner. 268 pp.

The various subjects treated in this report may be grouped as follows: Manufacturing industries, 92 pages; electric plants, 10 pages; agriculture, 67 pages; fisheries, 13 pages; railroads, 21 pages; tobacco and tobacco manufacturing, 17 pages; newspapers, 13 pages; letters, 17 pages; chronology of labor bureaus, 10 pages.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—The industries considered in this report are cotton, woolen, silk, and jute mills, flouring mills, taneries, 10493—No. 24—6

furniture factories, lumber, and miscellaneous factories and trades. Each of these industries is considered separately and the data consist for the most part of lists of firms engaged in each industry, their locality, the character of the products, and in the case of the textiles the capacity of each plant and the capital invested. In the lumber industry, the capacity of each plant, the output, and the number of employees are also shown.

The report shows that in 1897 there were 210 cotton mills in the State, of which 183 were spinning and weaving mills, having a total capacity of 24,517 looms and 1,041,385 spindles; 25 were hosiery mills, with 1,410 knitting machines, and 2 were dyeing and finishing mills. They gave employment to 26,287 persons. The average daily wages paid for textile work was, for male adults, \$1.11 for skilled and \$0.66½ for unskilled labor, and for female adults, \$0.67½ for skilled and \$0.46 for unskilled labor. Children earned an average of \$0.34½ per day. The average working day consisted of 11½ hours. The estimated capital invested in spinning and weaving mills was \$17,242,950. There were 15 woolen mills, with 5,394 spindles and 239 looms. Two silk mills and 2 jute mills were also reported.

Of the other manufacturing establishments reported in the State, 86 were roller flour mills, 123 were tanneries, and 35 were furniture factories. The last-named industry gave employment to 1,359 men and 268 children, whose average daily wages in 1897 were \$0.97½ and \$0.42½, respectively. In 1893, 323 lumber mills were reported in eastern North Carolina.

ELECTRIC PLANTS.—Twenty-three electric-lighting companies, 8 telegraph companies, 13 telephone exchanges, 9 electric street railways, and 75 isolated electric plants are listed in the report.

AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES.—A chapter each is devoted to general agricultural statistics, truck farming, fruit growing, and fisheries.

RAILROADS.—There were 3 principal and 29 minor railroad systems in the State in 1897, employing 8,838 persons. Tables are given showing the number and average daily wages of the employees of each road, and the mileage and assessed valuation of railroad property in the State. The following statement shows the average daily wages of railroad employees in the State in 1897:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1897.

Occupations.	Average daily wages.	Occupations.	Average daily wages.	Occupations.	Average daily wages.
Station agents	\$1.42	Other train men	\$0.99	Other track men	\$0.75
Other station men	.94	Machinists	2.26	Flag switch watchmen	1.08
Enginemen	3.20	Carpenters	1.67	Telegraph operators	1.48
Firemen	1.18	Other shopmen	1.26	Other employees	1.11
Conductors	2.25	Section foremen	1.34		

TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING.—Tables are given showing the average wages of employees engaged in the tobacco industry,

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internal-revenue receipts, etc. In 1896 the State produced 65,629,170 pounds of tobacco, the total value of which was estimated at \$3,783,926. The average wages of tobacco factory employees in 1897 were: For skilled labor, men \$1.14, women \$0.57; for unskilled labor, men \$0.62, women \$0.38; children \$0.28.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of North Dakota, for the two years ending June 30, 1898. H. U. Thomas, Commissioner. 125 pp.

This report is devoted mainly to statistics of agriculture. The principal subjects treated may be grouped as follows: Climatic statistics, 5 pages; agriculture, 52 pages; railroads, 3 pages; flouring mills, 2 pages; the dairy industry, 18 pages; live stock, 15 pages; coal mines, 4 pages; abstract of assessment of personal and real property, 4 pages. There are also brief chapters on rivers, streams, and lakes, immigration, homestead laws, weights and measures, sire certificates, wool markets, and adulteration and substitutes.

RAILROADS.—Tables are given showing for the years 1897 and 1898 the mileage and assessed value of each railroad in the State. The total mileage reported was 2,823 in 1897 and 2,867 in 1898. The assessed value of railroad property was \$8,619,440.25 in 1897 and \$12,869,329 in 1898.

FLOURING MILLS.—A list is given of 67 flouring mills in the State, showing the name, location, and motive power of each.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.—Returns were made by 23 creameries and cheese factories in the State, of which all but 10 had suspended operation. The quantity of cheese made in private families aggregated 151,339 pounds in 1896 and 150,395 in 1897, and of butter, 4,013,775 pounds in 1896 and 4,243,468 pounds in 1897. The milk sold to creameries and cheese factories was valued at \$47,564 in 1896 and \$73,782 in 1897, and to others, \$25,633 in 1896 and \$19,874 in 1897.

COAL MINES.—In 1896, 123 mines were reported in operation, producing 78,199 tons of coal. In 1897 there were 35,742 tons of coal reported for 143 mines. The returns regarding number of employees and total wages are incomplete.

WISCONSIN.

Eighth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. 1897-1898. Halford Erickson, Commissioner. xiv, 701 pp.

This report consists of three parts: Cost of production of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and corn, 196 pages; factory inspection, etc., 358 pages; manufacturers' returns, 147 pages.

COST OF PRODUCTION.—The purpose of this investigation was to ascertain the relation of the cost of production of wheat, oats, rye,

barley, and corn to their respective value or selling price. Over 3,000 returns were received by the bureau from farmers throughout the State. Of these, 1,510 were used in this report. The items upon which the cost of production was based were the labor cost of the various operations, the cost of seed, taxes, cost of maintenance of horses, cost of fertilizing material, depreciation in the value of machinery and horses, and interest on the value of machinery, horses, land, and other investments. In the labor cost is included the time actually expended by the farmer, members of his family, or employees, reckoned at the usual rates paid for farm labor. The detailed calculations and analysis, as presented in this report, are based upon 510 of the most complete returns, covering the best agricultural counties in the southern and eastern parts of the State. These 510 returns form the basis for the table following, which shows the cost of production per acre and per bushel for each item of expenditure. For most of the items the cost of production per acre is based on data for 1896. The cost of seed and of grain used for feed or maintenance of horses was, however, based on average prices for the six years ending in 1896. In arriving at the cost per acre for thrashing, shelling, and marketing the average yield instead of the yield for 1896 was used. The cost of production per bushel was likewise based on the average yield, which in the case of wheat was 17.5 bushels per acre; oats, 39 bushels; rye, 18 bushels; barley, 30 bushels, and corn, 42 bushels.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF GRAIN.

Items.	Wheat.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Corn.	
	Per acre.	Per bushel.	Per acre.	Per bushel.	Per acre.	Per bushel.	Per acre.	Per bushel.	Per acre.	Per bushel.
Plowing	\$0.535	\$0.0306	\$0.535	\$0.0137	\$0.535	\$0.0297	\$0.535	\$0.0178	\$0.535	\$0.0128
Harrowing, etc	.192	.0110	.192	.0049	.192	.0107	.192	.0064	.230	.0055
Seeding and planting	.106	.0061	.106	.0027	.106	.0059	.106	.0035	.143	.0034
Cultivating .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.677	.0161
Cutting	.117	.0067	.117	.0030	.117	.0065	.117	.0039	.930	.0221
Husking .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.340	.0319
Shocking	.140	.0080	.140	.0036	.140	.0078	.140	.0047	.....	.....
Stacking	.296	.0169	.296	.0076	.296	.0165	.296	.0099	.....	.....
Thrashing	.480	.0274	.680	.0174	.510	.0283	.663	.0221	.....	.....
Marketing	.240	.0137	.300	.0077	.230	.0128	.380	.0126	.560	.0133
Shelling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.550	.0131
Seed	1.150	.0657	.880	.0226	.800	.0444	.950	.0317	.080	.0010
Taxes	.256	.0146	.256	.0066	.256	.0142	.256	.0085	.256	.0061
Maintenance of horses	.867	.0435	.867	.0222	.867	.0482	.867	.0289	.867	.0207
Fertilizing (2.3 loads of manure) ..	.690	.0394	.690	.0177	.890	.0383	.690	.0230	.690	.0164
Other expenses	.500	.0286	.500	.0128	.500	.0278	.500	.0167	.500	.0119
Depreciation in value of machinery	.429	.0245	.429	.0110	.429	.0238	.429	.0143	.429	.0102
Depreciation in value of horses ..	.125	.0071	.125	.0032	.125	.0069	.125	.0042	.125	.0030
Total annual investment	6.123	.3498	6.113	.1567	5.793	.3218	6.246	.2042	7.912	.1884
Interest on value of machinery ..	.257	.0147	.257	.0066	.257	.0143	.257	.0086	.257	.0061
Interest on value of horses	.075	.0043	.075	.0019	.075	.0042	.075	.0025	.075	.0018
Interest on annual investment ..	.855	.0203	.855	.0091	.835	.0186	.803	.0121	.475	.0124
Interest on value of land	2.640	.1509	2.640	.0677	2.640	.1407	2.640	.0880	2.640	.0629
Total cost	9.450	.5400	9.440	.2420	9.100	.5056	9.581	.3194	11.359	.2715

a On the basis of 42 bushels to the acre, figures here apparently should be \$0.0113; those given are, however, according to the original.

b On the basis of 42 bushels to the acre, figures here apparently should be \$0.2705; those given are, however, according to the original.

The total investment of capital per acre was calculated to be: For wheat, \$55.66; oats, \$55.65; rye, \$55.29; barley, \$55.79, and corn, \$57.45. The value of the wheat crop produced in 1896 was \$11.70 and of the straw \$1.30 per acre, showing after the deduction of \$9.45, the cost of production, a surplus of \$3.55 per acre. In the case of oats, the value of the crop in 1896 was \$6.97 and of the straw \$2.30 per acre, while the cost of production was \$9.44, showing a deficit of \$0.17. In the case of rye there was a deficit of \$0.30 per acre, the cost of production being \$9.10, the value of the crop \$6.60, and the value of the straw \$2.20. The production of barley cost \$9.58 per acre, while the value of the crop was \$8.96 and of the straw \$1.50 per acre, showing a surplus of \$0.88 in 1896. The total cost of producing one acre of corn was \$11.36, the value of the crop in 1896 was \$10.56 per acre and the value of the stalks \$3, showing a surplus of \$2.20.

While the data collected and used in this investigation relate to conditions in 1896, the cost computed is said to represent a fair average of the several years preceding. A comparison of the cost of production shown in the table with the average value of crops, etc., for the 6 years ending with 1896 shows a surplus per acre in each case as follows: Wheat, \$2.53; oats, \$3; rye, \$1.20; barley, \$4.82; corn, \$5.92.

MANUFACTURES.—In the presentation of manufacturing statistics for 1896 and 1897 this bureau has closely followed the methods of the Massachusetts bureau. The statistics are based upon the returns made by 1,245 identical establishments in the case of capital invested, stock used, and goods made and work done; 1,479 establishments in the case of average proportion of business done, and 1,499 establishments in the case of wages, yearly earnings, persons employed, and time in operation.

In 1897 there were returned 625 private firms and 608 corporations. A comparison of the relation between the number of firms and corporations in 1896 and 1897 shows little change. The following summary shows the total number of firms and corporations and partners and stockholders in each of the two years:

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS CONTROLLING 1,233 IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896 AND 1897.

Items.	Number.	
	1896.	1897.
Private firms	619	625
Partners	1,134	1,325
Average number of partners to a private firm	1.83	2.12
Corporations	614	608
Stockholders	7,214	7,716
Average number of stockholders to a corporation	11.75	12.69

The following table shows the items of capital invested, value of stock used, goods made and work done, and wages during the years 1896 and 1897, for each of the 7 leading industries and for all other industries collectively.

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED, GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE, AND WAGES PAID, BY INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital invested.			Stock used.		
		1896.	1897.	Percent of in- crease.	1896.	1897.	Percent of in- crease.
Flour and feed.....	86	\$6,449,116	\$7,411,133	14.92	\$15,889,410	\$18,724,577	17.84
Lager beer.....	71	33,943,545	35,539,091	a 4.66	3,270,795	3,702,671	13.20
Leather.....	33	10,394,318	12,124,012	16.64	9,789,314	11,320,816	15.64
Lumber, laths, and shingles.....	168	44,989,633	45,642,002	1.45	9,861,062	12,187,522	23.59
Machines and machinery.....	86	8,244,923	9,038,030	b 8.77	3,058,369	3,333,014	8.94
Paper and pulp.....	34	8,224,977	9,014,723	9.60	3,392,882	3,481,577	2.61
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	73	5,504,932	5,541,357	.66	2,680,742	2,879,007	7.40
Other industries.....	694	58,153,680	65,450,321	12.55	39,083,692	42,500,886	8.74
Total.....	1,245	175,905,124	189,760,669	7.88	87,027,266	98,130,070	12.76

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Goods made and work done.			Estab- lish- ments.	Wages paid.		
		1896.	1897.	Percent of in- crease.		1896.	1897.	Percent of in- crease.
Flour and feed.....	86	\$19,186,233	\$22,016,981	14.75	86	\$547,830	\$586,731	c 6.73
Lager beer.....	71	15,394,071	16,945,217	10.08	71	1,649,640	1,696,468	2.23
Leather.....	33	13,445,946	15,153,361	12.70	33	1,730,571	2,026,342	13.28
Lumber, laths, and shingles.....	168	18,322,764	22,043,162	20.30	168	3,904,245	4,566,264	16.96
Machines and machinery.....	86	7,662,023	8,155,581	6.44	86	2,195,742	2,343,671	6.74
Paper and pulp.....	34	6,592,166	6,555,806	d .55	34	1,243,243	1,240,476	d .22
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	73	5,002,045	5,260,706	5.17	73	1,086,510	1,159,449	6.71
Other industries.....	694	69,548,258	73,815,859	6.14	948	19,332,041	22,971,643	18.83
Total.....	1,245	155,152,906	169,946,673	9.53	1,499	31,749,822	36,583,044	15.23

a Figures here apparently should be 4.70; those given are, however, according to the original.

b Figures here apparently should be 9.62; those given are, however, according to the original.

c Figures here apparently should be 7.10; those given are, however, according to the original.

d Decrease.

The 1,245 establishments considered reported an aggregate capital of \$175,905,124 in 1896 and \$189,760,669 in 1897, an increase of 7.88 per cent. The value of the stock used in these establishments was \$87,027,266 in 1896 and \$98,130,070 in 1897, an increase of 12.76 per cent. The total value of goods made and work done was \$155,152,906 in 1896 and \$169,946,673 in 1897, an increase of 9.53 per cent. The greatest relative increase, however, was in the case of aggregate wages paid by 1,499 establishments, namely, from \$31,749,822 in 1896 to \$36,583,044 in 1897, or 15.22 per cent.

The proportion of business done by 1,479 establishments, as compared with their maximum capacity, was 71.80 per cent in 1897 and 69.53 in 1896. There was also an increase of 2.81 per cent in the average number of days that 1,499 establishments were in operation, or from 263.40 days in 1896 to 270.81 days in 1897. The following table shows these items during 1896 and 1897 for each of the seven leading industries and for all other industries collectively.

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AVERAGE DAYS IN OPERATION OF 1,499 ESTABLISHMENTS AND PER CENT OF BUSINESS DONE, BY INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Average days in opera-tion.			Per cent of business done of maximum capacity of establishments.		
		1896.	1897.	Percent of in-crease.	1896.	1897.	Percent of in-crease.
Flour and feed	86	263.66	271.42	2.94	70.37	75.27	6.96
Lager beer	71	301.37	300.97	a .13	61.35	64.34	4.87
Leather	33	280.16	293.03	4.59	73.69	79.61	8.03
Lumber, laths, and shingles	168	190.34	203.91	7.11	61.20	70.00	14.38
Machines and machinery	86	272.64	282.88	3.76	64.84	68.01	4.89
Paper and pulp	34	288.78	287.85	b .35	83.20	83.00	a .24
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	73	248.02	257.14	3.68	66.25	69.76	5.30
Other industries	948	263.38	270.88	c 2.81	d 69.55	d 71.65	d 3.02
Total	1,499	263.40	270.81	2.81	e 69.53	e 71.80	e 3.26

a Decrease.

b Decrease. Figures apparently should be 0.32; those given are, however, according to the original.

c Figures here apparently should be 2.85; those given are, however, according to the original.

d Figures for 928 establishments, 20 establishments in railway equipment industry not reporting.

e Figures for 1,479 establishments, 20 establishments in railway-equipment industry not reporting.

The average number of employees and their average yearly earnings in 1,499 identical establishments are similarly shown in the following table:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE WAGES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Average number of per-sons employed.			Average yearly earn-ings.		
		1896.	1897.	Percent of in-crease.	1896.	1897.	Percent of in-crease.
Flour and feed	86	1,095	1,132	3.38	\$500.30	\$518.31	3.60
Lager beer	71	3,133	3,108	a .80	526.54	542.62	3.05
Leather	33	4,340	4,754	9.54	412.57	428.66	3.42
Lumber, laths, and shingles	168	11,542	11,827	2.47	338.26	386.09	14.14
Machines and machinery	86	4,317	4,466	3.91	508.63	522.44	2.72
Paper and pulp	34	3,117	3,152	1.12	398.66	393.71	e 1.30
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	73	3,207	3,507	9.35	338.79	330.61	a 2.41
Other industries	948	49,300	55,568	12.71	392.13	413.40	5.42
Total	1,499	80,051	87,534	9.35	d 386.63	e 416.79	f 7.80

a Decrease.

b Figures here apparently should be \$393.55; those given are, however, according to the original.

c Decrease. Figures apparently should be 1.33; those given are, however, according to the original.

d Figures here apparently should be \$396.62; those given are, however, according to the original.

e Figures here apparently should be \$417.93; those given are, however, according to the original.

f Figures here apparently should be \$5.37; those given are, however, according to the original.

The average number of persons employed was 80,051 in 1896 and 87,534 in 1897, an increase of 9.35 per cent. The average yearly earnings per individual employed in the 1,499 establishments were \$396.62 in 1896 and \$417.93 in 1897, an increase of 5.37 per cent. The above series of tables shows, therefore, a general increase in business activity in 1897 as compared with the preceding year.

TWELFTH REPORT ON THE ANNUAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Annual Statistics of Manufactures, 1897. Twelfth Report. xv, 249 pp. (Issued by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Horace G. Wadlin, Chief.)

The following statistics are presented in this report: Statistics of manufactures, 103 pages; selected industry presentations, 43 pages; analysis, 51 pages; industrial chronology, 49 pages.

The statistical presentations are mainly based upon the returns made for 1896 and 1897 by 4,695 identical establishments, representing 77 manufacturing and mechanical industries in the State. They do not include all the establishments in the State, but show the trend of industrial progress as reported by a large number of typical establishments.

The 4,695 establishments considered were conducted, in 1897, by 3,522 private firms and 1,124 corporations, a decrease of 0.96 per cent in the number of private firms and an increase of 3.02 per cent in the number of corporations as compared with 1896. There was likewise a decrease in the number of partners from 5,659 in 1896 to 5,529 in 1897, or 2.30 per cent, and an increase in the number of stockholders from 42,452 in 1896 to 43,634 in 1897, or 2.78 per cent. The average number of partners to a private firm in 1897 was 1.57, and the average number of stockholders to a corporation was 38.82.

The following tables show the aggregate capital invested, the value of goods made and work done, the value of stock used, and the wages paid during the years 1896 and 1897 for each of the 9 leading industries, for the remaining 68 industries collectively, and for all of the 4,695 identical establishments:

CAPITAL INVESTED AND GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE IN 77 INDUSTRIES,
1896 AND 1897.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital invested.			Goods made and work done.		
		1896.	1897.	Per cent of in- crease.	1896.	1897.	Per cent of in- crease.
Boots and shoes	675	\$21,550,886	\$23,014,435	6.79	\$93,590,910	\$99,773,896	6.61
Carpetings	12	6,063,982	6,784,921	11.89	5,941,456	6,364,709	7.12
Cotton goods	163	112,561,310	110,655,603	a 1.69	85,561,417	85,414,023	a .17
Leather	126	6,995,486	7,559,363	8.06	18,740,542	21,837,377	16.52
Machines and machinery.	360	26,058,192	27,574,500	5.82	28,455,766	25,159,094	a 11.59
Metals and metallic goods.	384	17,570,592	18,308,737	4.20	22,774,083	22,172,268	a 2.65
Paper and paper goods ...	91	20,977,979	20,989,176	.05	19,865,086	19,033,033	.34
Woolen goods	117	21,655,660	25,390,647	17.25	20,885,900	25,509,328	22.57
Worsted goods	81	14,623,700	16,397,790	12.13	17,829,822	24,111,098	35.23
Other industries	2,736	132,742,084	137,696,219	3.73	246,234,943	246,512,233	.11
Total	4,695	380,799,877	394,371,391	3.56	559,880,511	576,877,064	3.04

a Decrease.

MANUFACTURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

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STOCK USED AND WAGES PAID IN 77 INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Stock used.			Wages paid.		
		1896.	1897.	Percent of in-crease.	1896.	1897.	Per cent of in-crease.
Boots and shoes.....	675	\$57,383,071	\$61,012,700	6.33	\$21,868,856	\$22,505,580	2.91
Carpetings.....	12	3,445,442	3,898,404	13.15	1,490,036	1,605,379	7.74
Cotton goods.....	163	49,172,309	48,987,402	a 38	23,603,529	26,430,493	3.35
Leather.....	126	13,166,483	16,195,365	23.00	2,851,793	3,051,684	7.11
Machines and machinery.	360	10,377,522	8,978,151	a 13.48	9,941,133	9,116,199	a 8.30
Metals and metallic goods.	384	10,321,786	9,951,944	a 3.56	6,920,670	6,707,323	a 3.08
Paper and paper goods....	91	11,825,894	11,387,275	a 3.71	3,680,395	3,800,714	3.27
Woolen goods.....	117	12,183,271	15,036,363	23.42	5,494,181	6,285,365	14.40
Worsted goods.....	31	10,641,690	14,676,178	37.91	3,819,656	4,528,314	18.55
Other industries.....	2,736	138,723,859	140,028,579	.94	48,669,710	48,269,994	b .70
Total.....	4,695	317,241,327	330,154,301	4.07	130,339,959	132,334,075	1.53

a Decrease.

b Decrease. Figures apparently should be 0.82; those given are, however, according to the original.

The above tables show that in the 4,695 establishments, taken as a whole, there was an increase in each of the four items given above, namely, capital invested, goods made, stock used, and wages paid. Of the 9 leading industries, 5 show an increase in each of these items, while the remaining 4 industries show an increase in one or more of the same.

A comparison of the increase or decrease of the total production each year since 1886, as shown by the present and former reports, is given in the following table:

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE, BY YEARS, 1886 TO 1897.

Years.	Number of establish-ments con-sidered in each year compared.	Increase in value of goods made and work done in each year as compared with the previous year.		Years.	Number of establish-ments con-sidered in each year compared.	Increase in value of goods made and work done in each year as compared with the previous year.	
		Amount.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
1886 and 1887...	1,027	\$13,919,859	5.29	1892 and 1893..	4,397	a 51,793,852	a 8.10
1887 and 1888...	1,140	11,168,695	3.61	1893 and 1894..	4,093	a 56,793,448	a 10.27
1888 and 1889...	1,364	9,653,992	2.45	1894 and 1895..	3,629	43,048,021	9.18
1889 and 1890...	3,041	22,838,970	4.37	1895 and 1896..	4,619	a 31,376,727	a 5.51
1890 and 1891...	3,745	8,068,053	1.33	1896 and 1897..	4,635	16,996,553	3.04
1891 and 1892...	4,473	33,180,365	5.37				

a Decrease.

An examination of the above table shows that from 1886 to 1892, inclusive, there was an increase each year in the value of goods produced and work done in the industries considered; in 1893 and 1894 there was a decline; in 1895, an increase; in 1896, another decline; while in 1897 a slight increase is again noted.

The average number of employees and their average yearly earnings in 1896 and 1897 in the 4,695 identical establishments are shown in the following table. The persons included are wage earners only, the officers, clerks, or other salaried persons not being considered.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE WAGES IN 77 INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Average number of em- ployees.			Average yearly earnings.		
		1896.	1897.	Per cent of in- crease.	1896.	1897.	Per cent of in- crease.
Boots and shoes	675	45,427	47,788	5.20	\$481.41	\$470.95	a 2.17
Carpetings	12	4,325	4,622	6.87	344.52	347.33	.82
Cotton goods	163	77,689	79,144	1.90	329.65	334.33	1.42
Leather	126	6,013	6,413	6.65	474.27	476.33	.43
Machines and machinery	360	18,503	17,387	a 6.03	537.27	524.31	a 2.41
Metals and metallic goods	384	13,709	13,608	a .74	504.83	492.90	a 2.36
Paper and paper goods	91	8,917	9,177	2.92	412.74	414.16	.34
Woolen goods	117	15,088	16,868	11.78	364.14	372.66	2.34
Worsted goods	31	10,951	12,705	16.02	318.80	356.42	2.18
Other industries	2,738	104,890	106,106	1.16	464.01	454.92	a 1.96
Total	4,695	305,492	313,816	2.72	426.60	421.69	a 1.16

a Decrease.

The average number of persons employed in all of the establishments considered was 305,492 in 1896 and 313,816 in 1897, an increase of 8,324 persons, or 2.72 per cent. Seven of the 9 leading industries show an increase in 1897 as compared with 1896, the greatest relative increase being 16.02 per cent, in the worsted goods industry. The average number of persons employed in the 9 leading industries represented 65.67 per cent of the aggregate average number employed in all industries in 1896, and 66.19 per cent of those employed in 1897.

The average yearly earnings per individual employed in the 4,695 establishments was \$426.60 in 1896 and \$421.69 in 1897, a decrease of \$4.97 or 1.16 per cent. Six of the 9 leading industries show an increase and 3 a decrease in this average. The greatest relative increase was 2.34 per cent, in the woolen goods industry, and the greatest relative decrease was 2.41 per cent, in the machines and machinery industry.

The following table shows, for the 77 industries, the percentage of males and females of the whole number employed at each specified weekly rate of wages:

PER CENT OF MALES AND FEMALES OF THE WHOLE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT SPECIFIED WEEKLY WAGES IN 77 INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Weekly wages.	1896.		1897.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under \$5	38.19	61.81	39.04	60.96
\$5 or under \$6	37.03	62.97	37.20	62.71
\$6 or under \$7	48.54	51.46	47.79	52.21
\$7 or under \$8	57.83	42.17	57.82	42.18
\$8 or under \$9	66.59	33.41	65.07	34.93
\$9 or under \$10	81.11	18.89	81.45	18.55
\$10 or under \$12	86.79	13.21	86.88	13.12
\$12 or under \$15	94.14	5.86	94.03	5.97
\$15 or under \$20	97.25	2.75	97.53	2.47
\$20 or over	98.30	1.70	98.46	1.54
Total	60.86	39.14	60.42	39.58

Of the whole number of persons reported as receiving less than \$5 per week in 1897, 39.04 per cent were males and 60.96 per cent were

females. The proportion of males in each class increased as the wages advanced from \$6 upward, while the proportion of females decreased correspondingly. The proportion of females employed in 1897 in the 4,695 establishments shows a slight increase over the proportion in 1896.

The fluctuations in the different wage classes are shown in the following table, the total number of males, females, and both sexes, respectively, being each considered as representing 100 per cent, and the number of employees in each class constituting parts of this aggregate:

PER CENT OF THE TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES AT SPECIFIED WEEKLY WAGES
IN 77 INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

Weekly wages.	1896.			1897.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	8.11	26.48	14.20	8.58	26.51	14.60
\$5 or under \$6.....	5.54	19.01	10.00	5.73	19.06	10.21
\$6 or under \$7.....	8.59	18.38	11.84	8.69	18.77	12.07
\$7 or under \$8.....	9.37	13.78	10.83	9.39	13.55	10.78
\$8 or under \$9.....	9.30	9.41	9.34	9.05	9.62	9.25
\$9 or under \$10.....	12.15	5.71	10.01	12.08	5.44	9.85
\$10 or under \$12.....	14.02	4.31	10.80	14.21	4.25	10.86
\$12 or under \$15.....	16.45	2.07	11.68	16.59	2.08	11.72
\$15 or under \$20.....	12.44	.71	8.56	11.93	.60	8.13
\$20 or over.....	4.03	.14	2.74	3.75	.12	2.53
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The class in which the proportion of the sexes is about the same each year is that receiving \$8 or under \$9 per week. The percentages of males in this class in 1896 and 1897 were 9.30 and 9.05, respectively, and of females, 9.41 and 9.62, respectively.

The proportion of business done and the number of days in operation in 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following table:

PER CENT OF BUSINESS DONE AND AVERAGE DAYS IN OPERATION IN 77
INDUSTRIES, 1896 AND 1897.

[The percentage of business done represents the relation of the actual production to the greatest amount of goods that can be turned out with the present facilities, the latter being considered as 100 per cent.]

Industries.	Establishments.	Per cent of business done of maximum capacity of establishments.		Average days in operation.	
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Boots and shoes.....	675	60.40	59.78	284.60	284.74
Carpetings.....	12	68.83	67.33	244.64	243.77
Cotton goods.....	163	79.52	81.90	279.92	285.15
Leather.....	126	61.06	60.93	288.05	292.15
Machines and machinery.....	360	57.54	54.26	292.85	275.70
Metals and metallic goods.....	384	59.26	57.54	279.65	277.54
Paper and paper goods.....	91	73.81	75.32	267.80	272.49
Woolen goods.....	117	70.30	78.58	264.69	282.90
Worsted goods.....	31	68.90	84.94	285.44	294.43
Other industries.....	2,736	58.66	57.71	282.48	284.19
Total.....	4,695	59.99	59.72	281.03	283.33

The average proportion of business done of the total capacity in all the establishments in 1896 is represented by 59.99 per cent, and in 1897 by 59.72 per cent, a slight decline in the latter year. Five of the 9 leading industries show a decline and 4 an increase in this proportion.

The average number of days in operation in all establishments considered was 281.03 in 1896 and 283.33 in 1897, a slight increase during the latter year. Six of the 9 leading industries show an increase in the average days worked in 1897 and 3 a decrease.

The next table presents, for the year 1897, the actual product per \$1,000 of capital invested in each of the 9 leading industries, the average product per employee, the percentage of industry product paid in wages, and the percentage devoted to other expenses:

INDUSTRY PRODUCT, WAGES, AND PROFIT AND EXPENSES IN 9 SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1897.

[By "industry product" is meant the actual result of the productive forces in the industry; that is, the added value created above the value of stock and materials consumed. The values presented in this table under the designation "industry product" are obtained by deducting from the total value of goods made and work done in each industry the value of stock used, the difference being added value or actual product due to the industry. In the division of the proceeds of each industry, one part of this industry product is paid to the labor force in the form of wages, this being labor's share of the product. The balance constitutes a fund from which are paid freights, insurance, interest on loans (credit capital), interest on stock (fixed or invested capital), rents, commissions, salaries, etc.; in fact, all expenses other than those for stock and wages. The remainder, if any, is the profit of the employer. The entire balance of the industry product remaining after the deduction of the amount paid in wages becomes a "profit and minor expense fund," and is thus designated in the table. Of course it will be understood that the term "minor expense" is relative. The expenses paid out of this balance are in themselves considerable in amount, and are only to be classed as minor in comparison with the generally larger amounts expended for materials (stock) and wages.]

Industries.	Industry product.	Wages.	Profit and minor expense fund.	Industry product.		Percentage of industry product.	
				Per \$1,000 of capital.	Average per employee.	Paid in wages.	Devoted to profit and minor expenses.
Boots and shoes.....	\$38,761,196	\$22,505,580	\$16,255,616	\$1,684.21	\$811.11	58.06	41.94
Carpetings.....	2,466,305	1,605,379	880,926	363.50	533.60	65.09	34.91
Cotton goods.....	36,426,620	26,460,493	9,966,133	329.19	460.26	72.64	27.36
Leather.....	5,612,012	3,054,684	2,587,328	746.36	879.78	54.14	45.86
Machines and machinery.....	16,180,943	9,116,199	7,064,744	586.81	1,039.76	56.34	43.66
Metals and metallic goods....	12,218,324	6,707,323	5,511,001	667.35	897.88	54.90	45.10
Paper and paper goods.....	8,545,758	3,800,744	4,745,014	407.15	931.21	44.48	55.52
Woolen goods.....	10,563,025	6,285,365	4,277,660	416.02	626.29	59.50	40.50
Worsted goods.....	9,434,920	4,528,314	4,906,606	575.38	742.01	48.00	52.00

^a Figures here apparently should be \$930.63; those given are, however, according to the original.

The largest industry product per \$1,000 of capital invested was shown in the boot and shoe industry, namely, \$1,684.21, while the smallest, \$329.19, was found in the cotton goods industry. When the percentage of industry product paid in wages is considered, that of cotton goods leads, with 72.64 per cent, and the paper goods industry ranks lowest, the percentage being 44.48.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF NEW YORK.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the State of New York. Transmitted to the Legislature January 9, 1899.
Henry C. Johnson, W. H. H. Webster, and William Purcell, Commissioners. 48 pp.

The present report contains a brief résumé of the character and duties of the board of mediation and arbitration and a review of some of its most important work during the year ending October 31, 1898. During this period the board obtained information of 271 strikes and lockouts. These were distributed as follows among the different occupations:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN NEW YORK, BY OCCUPATIONS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

Occupations.	Strikes and lockouts.	Occupations.	Strikes and lockouts.	Occupations.	Strikes and lockouts.
Actors	2	Garment workers	32	Railway employees....	1
Bakers	1	Glass workers.....	1	Salesmen	2
Bell boys.....	1	Gold beaters	1	Shirt makers	1
Bicycle works	1	Hammock and tent		Shoe workers	4
Bill posters.....	1	makers	1	Silk weavers	3
Box makers	1	Handkerchief makers.	2	Spinners	1
Brass workers	1	Hat and cap makers..	1	Stage carpenters	1
Brickmakers	3	Horseshoe makers.....	1	Stage hands	2
Buffers	1	Ice handlers.....	2	Stonecutters.....	3
Building trades	81	Iron molders	1	Stoneworkers	2
Button makers	1	Iron workers	1	Street railway em-	
Cab drivers	1	Knee stakers	1	ployees	2
Cabinetmakers.....	1	Knitting mill em-		Suede wheel operators.	1
Caisson workers	1	ployees	10	Teamsters	1
Canal laborers	26	Laborers	9	Ushers	1
Cap makers	2	Laundry workers.....	5	Velvet weavers.....	1
Car builders	1	Linemen	1	Waiters	2
Cement workers' helpers	1	Longshoremen	3	Waitresses	1
Chewing gum makers..	1	Lumber shovers.....	1	Weavers	1
Cigarette makers.....	5	Machinists	1	Wood bundlers.....	1
Cigar makers	7	Metal polishers.....	2		
Coopers	3	Molders	4		
Core makers	1	Plumbers	1		
Electrical appliance		Printing trades.....	13		
makers	1	Quarrymen	1		
				Total	271

RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen im Gezeirbebetriebe in Österreich während des Jahres 1897. Herausgegeben vom k. k. Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. 392 pp.

The present report on strikes and lockouts in Austria for the year 1897 is the first of this series published by the recently-created bureau of labor statistics of the Austrian ministry of commerce. The scope of this report is similar to the reports published for previous years by the Austrian bureau of statistics. The data are presented in a series of six tables, containing (1) strikes according to geographical distribution, (2) strikes according to industries, (3) general summary of strikes, (4) comparative figures for 1894 to 1897, (5) details of each individual strike, and (6) details of each lockout. These tables are preceded by an analysis. An appendix contains a brief review of industrial conditions in 1897, tables showing contributions of trade unions in aid of strikes, and copies of papers and documents relating to strikes and lockouts in 1897.

STRIKES.—The year 1897 shows a considerable falling off in the number of strikes, establishments affected, strikers involved, and days lost on account of strikes. This is shown in the following table, giving the aggregate results for each of the years 1891 to 1897:

STRIKES, BY YEARS, 1891 TO 1897.

Year.	Strikes.	Estab- lishments involved.	Strikers.	Per cent of strik- ers of total em- ployees.	Days lost.
1891	104	1,917	14,025	24.64	247,086
1892	101	1,519	14,123	57.36	150,992
1893	172	1,207	28,120	61.75	518,511
1894	159	2,468	44,075	72.59	566,463
1895	205	869	28,026	60.88	297,845
1896	294	1,403	36,114	63.33	575,768
1897	221	819	34,835	64.11	354,922

There were, in 1897, 221 strikes, affecting 819 establishments and involving 37,456 employees. Of the latter 34,835 were strikers and 2,621 were others thrown out of employment on account of the strikes. The strikers represented 64.11 per cent of all employees in the establishments considered. A total of 32,156 strikers were reemployed and 1,497 new employees took the places of strikers. These items are shown by industries in the following table.

STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1897.

Industries	Strikes.	Estab-lish-ments.	Total employ-ees.	Strikers.		Others thrown out of employ-ment.	Strikers reem-ployed.	New employ-ees after strikes.
				Num-ber.	Per cent of total employ-ees.			
Stone, glass, china, and earthen-ware.....	27	67	4,995	3,053	61.12	500	2,785	114
Metals and metallic goods.....	26	169	2,528	1,568	a 62.01	83	1,323	180
Machinery and instruments.....	20	20	8,025	4,689	58.43	130	4,275	145
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	28	120	1,895	1,382	b 72.90	96	1,133	222
Leather, hides, brushes, and feathers.....	11	22	1,148	834	72.65		806	6
Textiles.....	28	41	15,062	11,275	74.86	1,395	10,588	350
Wearing apparel and millinery.....	11	42	471	300	63.69	8	243	42
Paper.....	3	3	1,147	1,026	89.45	24	1,022	
Food products.....	8	118	2,474	1,519	61.40	15	1,422	78
Chemical products.....	7	7	486	287	59.05	4	252	35
Building trades.....	34	74	10,244	4,995	48.76	249	4,523	201
Printing and publishing.....	5	8	329	144	43.77		83	58
Commerce.....	7	122	1,940	1,121	57.78		1,090	26
Transportation.....	5	5	3,576	2,629	73.52	122	2,611	18
Stenographers.....	1	1	13	13	100.00			13
Total.....	221	819	54,333	34,835	64.11	2,621	32,156	1,497

a Figures here apparently should be 62.03; those given, however, are according to the original.

b Figures here apparently should be 72.93; those given, however, are according to the original.

Of the 15 industries represented that of textiles shows the largest number of strikers, namely, 11,275, or 32.37 per cent of all the strikers reported. Next in importance with regard to the number of strikers were the building trades with 4,995, or 14.34 per cent, and machinery and instruments with 4,689, or 13.46 per cent of the total number.

The following table shows for the years 1894 to 1897 the percentage of strikers and of days lost in each of the seven groups of industries most extensively affected by strikes and in the remaining eight groups of industries collectively:

PERCENTAGE OF STRIKERS AND OF DAYS LOST, BY INDUSTRIES, 1894 TO 1897.

Industries.	Per cent of strikers.				Per cent of days lost.			
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Stone, glass, china, and earthen-ware.....	14.55	35.48	8.91	8.76	5.48	31.18	7.98	17.20
Metals and metallic goods.....	6.24	13.18	8.23	4.50	6.69	18.35	7.36	12.88
Machinery and instruments.....	3.02	1.05	5.70	13.46	.29	.50	7.54	11.75
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	22.21	8.34	16.54	3.97	49.85	18.24	25.41	4.64
Textiles.....	14.33	14.58	27.11	32.37	8.05	11.36	39.44	27.43
Food products.....	4.60	2.41	.99	4.36	.16	.38	.21	1.09
Building trades.....	33.98	19.13	15.05	14.34	23.14	9.58	4.13	10.73
Other industries.....	1.01	5.83	17.47	18.24	6.34	10.35	7.93	13.38
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the entire number of strikers 25,644, or 73.62 per cent, were males, and 9,191, or 26.38 per cent, were females; 22,231, or 63.82 per cent, were skilled employees, 11,630, or 33.39 per cent, were unskilled laborers, and 974, or 2.79 per cent, were apprentices.

The duration of strikes in 1897 for each industry is shown by 10-day periods in the following table.

DURATION OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1897.

Industries.	10 days or less.	11 to 20 days.	21 to 30 days.	31 to 40 days.	41 to 50 days.	51 to 60 days.	Over 60 days.	Total.
Stone, glass, china, and earthenware.....	18	3	2	.....	1	.....	3	27
Metals and metallic goods.....	16	3	2	1	.....	1	3	26
Machinery and instruments.....	13	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	20
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	14	7	4	.....	1	.....	2	28
Leather, hides, brushes, and feathers.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Textiles.....	19	3	3	1	1	.....	1	28
Wearing apparel and millinery.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Paper.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Food products.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Chemical products.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Building trades.....	30	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Printing and publishing.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Commerce.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Transportation.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Stenographers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	152	30	17	5	4	3	10	221

The strikes were mostly of short duration. Of the 221 strikes reported 152, or 68.78 per cent, lasted 10 days or less, while but 10 strikes lasted over 60 days. The longest strike reported continued for 211 days. The average duration of strikes was 13.20 days.

In presenting strikes by causes, the cause and not the strike is made the unit, and the figures, therefore, show the number of times that each cause figured as an incentive to a strike, regardless of the actual number of strikes. Thus in 1897 there were 221 strikes, while 303 causes are enumerated. The following table shows the causes of strikes by industries:

CAUSES OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1897.

Industries.	Against reduction of wages.	For increase of wages.	For regularity or change in method of payment.	For reduction of hours.	For discharge of foremen.	Against obnoxious treatment.	Against discharge of employees.	Against obnoxious rules.	For discharge of employees.	Other causes.	Total.
Stone, glass, china, and earthenware.....	7	9	2	4	2	1	4	4	.....	6	39
Metals and metallic goods.....	4	14	.....	7	1	2	4	.....	.....	6	38
Machinery and instruments.....	2	6	.....	3	5	.....	4	5	1	.....	26
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	2	10	.....	8	1	2	4	.....	1	4	32
Leather, hides, brushes, and feathers.....	1	6	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	17
Textiles.....	5	11	.....	3	2	3	1	4	2	7	38
Wearing apparel and millinery.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	15
Paper.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Food products.....	.....	5	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	1	3	16
Chemical products.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	10
Building trades.....	2	22	3	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	43
Printing and publishing.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	8
Commerce.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Transportation.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7
Stenographers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	24	100	7	44	19	13	27	17	7	39	303

The most frequent cause of strikes in 1897 was the demand for increased wages. Next in importance was the demand for reduced hours of labor. Of the demands relating to wages, 17.69 per cent were successful, 36.73 per cent were partly successful, and 45.58 per cent were unsuccessful. Of the demands relating to hours of labor, 17.91 per cent were successful, 29.85 per cent were partly successful, and 52.24 per cent were unsuccessful.

The following table shows the results of strikes in 1897, classified according to industries:

RESULTS OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1897.

Industries.	Succeeded.		Succeeded partly.		Failed.		Total.	
	Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.
Stone, glass, china, and earthenware.....	4	440	9	1,939	14	674	27	3,053
Metals and metallic goods.....	6	123	9	1,272	11	173	26	1,568
Machinery and instruments.....	4	2,370	5	1,395	11	924	20	4,689
Wooden and caoutchouc goods.....	4	231	11	948	13	203	28	1,382
Leather, hides, brushes, and feathers.....			7	722	4	112	11	834
Textiles.....	6	788	11	2,357	11	8,130	28	11,275
Wearing apparel and millinery.....	2	40	6	215	3	45	11	300
Paper.....			1	439	2	587	3	1,026
Food products.....			5	1,194	3	325	8	1,519
Chemical products.....	2	125	2	56	8	106	7	237
Building trades.....	9	813	9	3,393	16	759	34	4,965
Printing and publishing.....			1	59	4	85	5	144
Commerce.....			3	800	4	321	7	1,121
Transportation.....	1	285	2	2,190	2	154	5	2,629
Stenographers.....					1	13	1	13
Total.....	38	5,245	81	16,979	102	12,611	221	34,835

Of the 221 strikes reported, 38 were successful, 81 were partly successful, and 102 were failures. Of the strikers involved, 5,245 succeeded, 16,979 succeeded partly, and 12,611 failed.

LOCKOUTS.—Lockouts were reported in 11 establishments, affecting 1,544 out of a total of 2,937 employees. The prevailing cause of lockouts was the observance of Labor Day (May 1) by employees. Of the 1,544 persons locked out, 1,507 were reemployed, 30 were dismissed, and 7 failed to return.

BELGIUM.

Travail du Dimanche: Consultation des conseils de l'industrie et du travail, enquête dans les grands magasins, consultation de l'Association pour le repos du dimanche en Belgique. Volume IV. Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. 1898. lxxx, 332 pp.

The present volume is one of a series of reports published by the Belgian labor bureau, showing the results of an investigation regarding the nature, frequency, and causes of Sunday labor. Volumes I and II relate to investigations conducted on this subject by factory inspectors in industrial establishments, Volume III to investigations by mining

engineers in mines and quarries, and Volume V, which was the second of the series published, relates to Sunday labor in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and England. These reports have been reviewed in previous numbers of the Bulletin.

The present report, Volume IV, contains (1) information furnished by the councils of industry and labor regarding Sunday labor in industrial establishments, (2) facts collected regarding Sunday work in large stores, and (3) communications received from the Association for Sunday Rest in Belgium. Information was also requested of industrial and commercial associations, but without success.

The responses of the councils of industry and labor refer to the same items of inquiry and cover the same kind of industries as the information obtained by factory inspectors and mining engineers, and they serve to complete the data presented in Volumes I, II, and III. Returns were received from 237 sections of councils of industry and labor. These responses were grouped by industries and presented in the form of 97 monographs, each monograph representing an industry. No summary was made of the information thus collected.

The investigation of Sunday work in large stores was conducted by agents selected by the governors of the different provinces, at the request of the ministry of industry and labor. The inquiry was intended to cover only those large stores which employ a considerable number of persons on Sunday, and it does not, therefore, give any idea of the proportion of establishments which were open or closed on that day. Notwithstanding this intention, 55 establishments in which no Sunday work was carried on were included in the report. The information regarding large stores shows the frequency, duration, and causes of Sunday work and the conditions under which it was carried on. As in the other volumes, the facts are presented in the form of statistical tables and brief monographs.

Returns were received regarding 444 establishments, in 377 of which Sunday work was carried on regularly; in 3, both regularly and irregularly; and in 9 stores the Sunday work was only of an irregular nature. In 55 stores returned, no Sunday work was carried on.

The most important result shown by this inquiry is the number of employees taking part in regular Sunday work. Of the 380 establishments in which persons were employed every Sunday, there were 11 for which the maximum number of employees only could be shown and one case where the number was not reported. The results as presented show that of 4,929 persons considered in this inquiry, 2,837, or 57.56 per cent, did regular Sunday work. This number represents 77.79 per cent of the persons employed during the week in establishments regularly in operation on Sunday. In the case of 536 of these employees a system of rotation was in use whereby the same individuals worked on every other or every third Sunday, or only on a fixed number of Sundays during the year.

There were 207 employees working irregularly on Sunday, 175 of whom worked on only one Sunday during the year, while 32 were more frequently engaged in Sunday work. The remaining 1,885 employees considered in this investigation were never required to do Sunday work.

As regards the causes of regular Sunday work, most of the stores reported that they must keep open on Sunday in order to satisfy their customers who are usually either working people who prefer to buy on Sunday, or are persons living at a distance and who can not come into town during week days. In some of the cases the reasons given were the necessity to fill urgent orders, as in the case of clothing, mill and brewery products, natural flowers, periodicals, etc. In other cases perishable goods had to be cared for or delivered on Sundays.

Irregular Sunday work in stores was chiefly necessitated by the annual stock taking or by urgent orders requiring attention during the busy season.

The concluding chapter of this report consists of responses received from four local sections of the Association for Sunday Rest in Belgium. The responses relate to the questions (1) whether Sunday labor was customary in local commerce, and (2) whether the closing of stores on Sunday should be left to the voluntary cooperation of the merchants or should be regulated by law. As to the first question the responses show that while manufacturing establishments are generally closed, the stores are usually open on Sunday. Some progress, however, was reported in the direction of voluntary Sunday closing. With regard to the second question the responses vary, but the prevailing opinion appears to be in favor of the regulation of Sunday work by legislation.

FRANCE.

Les Caisses Patronales de Retraites des Établissements Industriels. Office du Travail, Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes. 1898. vi, 437 pp.

The above work of the French labor bureau is a report on employers' superannuation funds in manufacturing establishments, undertaken by direction of the committee on provident and social insurance institutions of the French Chamber of Deputies. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the number of superannuation funds instituted by employers for the benefit of the working people, the nature of these funds, and the results of their operations. Although the investigation proper was limited to establishments which came under the jurisdiction of factory inspectors in 1896 and 1897, in other words, factories and workshops, the report also contains a review of superannuation funds for employees in transportation industries, and brief accounts of such institutions in mines and Government manufactories. An appendix relates to the retirement of civilians in military establishments, road laborers, and sailors on merchant and fishing vessels.

The report on private superannuation funds in factories and workshops divides the funds into two classes, namely, (1) separate funds subsidized either entirely or in part by the respective employers, and (2) arrangements whereby the employers' contributions are placed to the individual credit of each employee who has an account in the National Old-age Insurance Bank.

The first named of these two classes of funds are usually defective in their financial organization because they are not based on the longevity tables. They exist from day to day and are exposed to the risk of not being in condition to meet their obligations. Often these funds exist in name only, the pensions being paid directly by the establishment without the creation of any special fund. The statistics presented regarding these funds show for each establishment considered the industry, the number of employees, the number of participants in the fund, the number of pensioners, age limit for eligibility to pensions, minimum length of service or membership required, pension rates, contributions of employers and of members toward the fund, amounts expended for pensions, and a few other items. The report shows that, in 1896, 84 funds of this character existed in 135 establishments. Of 86,388 employees in these establishments, 73,892 were participants in the superannuation funds. On January 1, 1895, 3,621 persons were receiving pensions from these private pension funds.

An age limit was prescribed for eligibility to pension allowances in the case of 48 funds in 94 establishments affecting 50,378 participants. This limit was most frequently 60 years, although under various conditions it ranged from 39 to 70 years in different establishments. A minimum limit of service, as a condition of eligibility, was prescribed in the case of 63 funds in 112 establishments affecting 61,486 participants. This limit of service varied from 3 to 40 years, the periods most frequently prescribed being 20, 25, and 30 years. Upon the death of the pensioner the pension reverted to the widow or orphans in the case of 14 funds in 27 establishments having 9,499 participants. As regards premature invalidity, 19 funds granted pensions in all cases of invalidity, and in 3 cases the granting of pensions on account of premature invalidity was optional with the establishment. Twenty-three of the funds, having 12,000 participants, received contributions from employees, all the rest being exclusively maintained by the employers. During 1894, 1,043,054 francs (\$201,309) were paid in pensions out of funds of this class.

The other class of superannuation funds considered in the investigation proper comprises those possessing a system whereby the employers' allowances are paid on the individual accounts of employees in the National Old-age Insurance Bank. The arrangement in this case consists in the payment of regular allowances by employers, the chief object of which is to encourage employees to make similar payments in this bank. Statistics regarding this class show the number and indus-

try of the establishments considered, total employees, number receiving allowances on their accounts, rate or amount of employers' allowances and employees' deposits, total amount deposited in 1896, and other information. The inquiry covered only those institutions wherein the employers made actual contributions and did not include those where they acted only as intermediaries.

The report shows that there were 63 institutions of this character in 72 establishments, employing 40,491 persons. Of the latter, 25,128 had accounts in the National Old-age Insurance Bank, and profited by these arrangements on the part of employers. The payments in the bank were sometimes made simultaneously by the employers and employees, and sometimes exclusively by the former. In 19 cases, comprising 21 establishments and 18,629 participants, employers alone made the deposits, while in 44 cases, comprising 51 establishments and 6,499 employees, payments were made by both parties. In 8 cases the arrangements made it obligatory for employees, members of aid funds, or profit sharers to make deposits in the National Old-age Insurance Bank. The amounts payable were fixed in cases where payments were obligatory, while in other cases a minimum rate was indicated toward which employers would contribute. In 20 of the 44 cases mentioned both parties contributed equally within certain limits; in 11 the employers paid more and in 5 less than the employees, and in 8 cases there was no fixed relation between the payments of the parties.

In 62 institutions of this character, embracing 70 establishments, there were, in 1896, 25,008 accounts with the National Old-age Insurance Bank, representing a total deposit of 1,108,033 francs (\$213,850) during the year. Of this sum 564,962 francs (\$109,037) was alienated and 543,071 francs (\$104,813) was reserved capital. The average amount per account deposited during the year was 44.30 francs (\$8.55).

A summary of the above data shows that there were 201 private manufacturing establishments where employers contributed either wholly or in part toward the maintenance of superannuation funds for their employees. A total of 98,656 employees were affected by these funds. The reports of factory inspectors show that in 1896 there were 296,797 establishments of this character in France, employing 2,656,074 persons, so that the above figures represent but 0.07 per cent of all private manufacturing establishments, and 3.71 per cent of all employees. In the case of 6 establishments and 364 participants both classes of funds were simultaneously in operation.

The 98,656 participants in superannuation funds in private factories and workshops, which are considered in the report proper, constitute but a small proportion of all employees in France who are benefited by such institutions. There were, in addition to the above, 17,240 employees of State match and tobacco factories who were provided with individual accounts in the National Old-age Insurance Bank; 165,378 participants in employers' superannuation funds in mining

establishments, and 195,777 participants in such funds in the transportation service. These, together with the sailors in the merchant marine and fishery service, Government employees on public roads, and civilians in military workshops, for whom provision is made in case of superannuation, make a total in round numbers of 660,000 participants in employers' superannuation institutions in France. This number represents, however, not more than 17 per cent of all employees in the country who come under the various categories mentioned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tenth Report on Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland, 1897.
lxxiv, 268 pp. (Published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade.)

The present report brings the information regarding the number and membership of all trade unions, trade councils, and federations of trade unions and of trade councils in Great Britain and Ireland up to the end of the year 1897. It also shows the financial condition of 100 of the principal trade unions at that time and their income and expenditure during 1897. The information is presented in the form of detailed tables showing the returns for the years 1892 to 1897 for each trade union, arranged according to industries. These tables are preceded by an analysis and a series of summary tables. In the body of the report only those trade unions are considered which furnished returns for all the six years. The rest, which were few and unimportant, are separately shown in an appendix.

The number of trade unions making complete returns for 1897 was 1,287. Fifty-two new trade unions, with a membership of 34,259 persons, were formed during 1897, and 35 unions, with a membership of 2,141, were dissolved. Fifty-five unions were amalgamated into 17 during the year. The net result of these changes was a decrease of 21 in the number of trade unions. The unions returned had 13,335 branches and 1,609,909 members, showing an increase of 118,902 in the membership as compared with 1896. The bulk of the trade-union membership was found in large unions, 87 per cent of the aggregate belonging to unions consisting of 1,000 members or over. The 25 largest unions had a total membership of 845,530, or over one-half of the entire membership of the 1,287 unions reporting.

Of the 1,609,909 members of trade unions returned at the end of 1897, 1,490,134, or 93 per cent, were males, and 119,775, or 7 per cent, were females. Of the 1,287 unions, 25 were composed exclusively of women, and 114 were mixed unions. Over 91 per cent of all female trade unionists were engaged in textile trades.

The following tables show the number and membership of trade unions, by groups of industries, for the six years 1892 to 1897, inclusive.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—GREAT BRITAIN. 723

NUMBER OF TRADE UNIONS, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1892 TO 1897.

[In this tabulation only those trade unions were considered which furnished returns for all of the six years included in this period.]

Year.	Build- ing.	Mining and quarry- ing.	Metal, engi- neering, and ship- build- ing.	Textile.	Cloth- ing.	Trans- porta- tion (land and sea).	Print- ing, paper, etc.	Wood- work- ing and furnish- ing.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1892.....	87	73	293	218	41	61	51	197	202	1,203
1893.....	101	77	286	223	45	64	55	113	286	1,250
1894.....	125	78	282	233	43	65	55	114	295	1,280
1895.....	127	78	278	242	47	66	54	117	294	1,303
1896.....	134	77	283	242	51	63	55	116	287	1,306
1897.....	138	61	272	244	48	65	54	115	287	1,287

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1892 TO 1897.

[In this tabulation only those trade unions were considered which furnished returns for all of the six years included in this period.]

Year.	Build- ing.	Mining and quarry- ing.	Metal, engi- neering, and ship- build- ing.	Textile.	Cloth- ing.	Trans- porta- tion (land and sea).	Print- ing, paper, etc.	Wood- work- ing and furnish- ing.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1892.....	106,358	315,098	277,824	204,125	63,033	153,037	45,213	31,674	229,079	1,500,451
1893.....	175,370	318,142	285,012	205,516	69,880	141,639	46,744	31,732	213,500	1,478,474
1894.....	181,679	307,771	262,802	215,120	81,591	123,316	47,884	30,845	180,757	1,437,765
1895.....	182,003	279,559	267,313	218,443	78,261	119,890	49,016	31,698	178,609	1,404,888
1896.....	196,559	276,480	302,151	218,119	76,768	134,366	50,912	30,460	197,433	1,461,007
1897.....	219,072	282,432	317,518	217,217	73,617	183,418	52,527	38,401	223,707	1,603,909

Of the industries enumerated above all but the textile and clothing trades show an increase in trade-union membership during the year, and even in the case of these exceptions the decrease was but slight. The largest membership (317,518) was reported by the group of metal, engineering, and shipbuilding. Next in order were the groups of mining and quarrying, with 282,432, and of building trades, with 219,072 members.

The financial operations and benefit features of trade unions are shown for only 100 of the leading organizations. These in 1897 comprised 1,059,609, or 66 per cent of the total trade-union membership reported. The following comparative statement shows the financial operations of the 100 principal trade unions for the six years 1892 to 1897:

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF 100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS, 1892 TO 1897.

Year.	Members at end of year.	Income.	Expendi- ture.	Funds on hand at end of year.
1892.....	902,981	\$7,685,064	\$6,902,219	\$7,877,842
1893.....	910,119	7,856,375	8,904,066	6,740,151
1894.....	924,584	7,930,205	6,977,914	7,082,443
1895.....	914,786	7,583,286	6,767,921	8,504,905
1896.....	961,026	8,144,483	6,002,799	10,046,539
1897.....	1,059,609	9,615,262	9,227,234	11,064,507

While a steady growth is shown both in membership and financial operations, the increase in the income and expenditures was relatively greater than that of membership. In 1897 there was an exceptional increase in expenditures, due very largely to the engineering dispute which occurred during that year.

A comparison of the items of expenditure during the six-year period shows a steady growth of expenditure on superannuation, a comparatively uniform cost per head for sickness, accident, and funeral benefits, and marked variations in the expenditures for dispute and unemployed benefits. These points are brought out by the two following tables:

EXPENDITURES OF 100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS ON VARIOUS BENEFITS, ETC.,
1892 TO 1897.

Year.	Unem- ployed, traveling, and emigra- tion benefit. (a)	Dispute benefit. (a)	Sick and accident benefit.	Superan- nation benefit.	Funeral benefit.	Other benefits and grants to members.	Working and other expenses.	Total.
1892.....	\$1,710,633	\$1,715,441	\$1,023,148	\$498,485	\$333,788	\$382,906	\$1,237,809	\$6,902,210
1893.....	2,250,781	2,815,929	1,175,951	547,910	366,657	584,627	1,222,251	8,994,066
1894.....	2,244,376	779,419	1,129,429	595,835	341,161	665,226	1,231,478	6,977,914
1895.....	2,122,933	907,135	1,284,590	641,702	372,010	220,282	1,219,272	6,767,924
1896.....	1,384,062	748,988	1,200,994	693,564	369,163	301,704	1,364,324	6,002,799
1897.....	2,638,733	2,109,628	1,312,904	740,715	399,812	539,602	1,485,840	9,227,234

a In a few cases it was not possible to separate a certain amount of dispute benefit from unemployed benefit.

EXPENDITURES PER MEMBER OF 100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS ON VARIOUS
BENEFITS, ETC., 1892 TO 1897.

[The expenditure per member is calculated throughout on the basis of the total membership of the 100 principal trade unions, and not on the membership of the unions paying the particular classes of benefits.]

Year.	Unem- ployed, traveling, and emigra- tion benefit. (a)	Dispute benefit. (a)	Sick and accident benefit.	Superan- nation benefit.	Funeral benefit.	Other benefits and grants to members.	Working and other expenses.	Total.
1892.....	\$1.89	\$1.00	\$1.13	\$0.55	\$0.37	\$0.42	\$1.37	\$7.63
1893.....	2.48	3.13	1.29	.60	.40	.64	1.34	9.88
1894.....	2.43	.84	1.22	.65	.37	.72	1.33	7.56
1895.....	2.32	.99	1.41	.70	.41	.24	1.32	7.40
1896.....	1.44	.78	1.25	.72	.39	.31	1.36	6.25
1897.....	2.49	1.99	1.24	.70	.38	.51	1.40	8.71

a In a few cases it was not possible to separate a certain amount of dispute benefit from unemployed benefit.

The expenditure per head for unemployed, traveling, and emigration benefit purposes was greater in 1897 than in any of the five preceding years, and the expenditure for 1897 for dispute benefits was only exceeded in 1893.

Of all the industries represented in the tabulations, the group of metal, engineering, and shipbuilding incurred the greatest expenditure for unemployed and dispute benefits. The total expenditure shown for this group of industries for these two items was £685,311 (\$3,335,066) in 1897, or 70 per cent of the aggregate expenditures for such purposes

of the 100 leading unions. In 1896 the trade unions represented in this group expended but £166,778 (\$811,625) for unemployed and dispute benefits. The abnormal conditions in 1897 were due, as stated above, to a strike of unusual magnitude which occurred during that year.

Other forms of labor organizations considered in this report are trade councils and federations of trade unions. Trade councils are defined as "purely consultative bodies without power to direct the action of the unions represented on them, or to levy funds in aid of those on strike, or for other purposes." For the purposes of the present report a federation is "an association either of trade societies connected with the same industry or of societies belonging to several industries with varying degrees of relationship."

The following summary shows the distribution of federations according to groups of industries and the trade councils for the years 1894 to 1897, inclusive:

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE COUNCILS, 1894 TO 1897.

Groups of industries.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Num-ber.	Member-ship.	Num-ber.	Member-ship.	Num-ber.	Member-ship.	Num-ber.	Member-ship.
Federation of trade unions:								
Building trades	34	95,908	41	95,024	38	74,821	38	92,162
Mining and quarrying	14	476,807	14	417,328	13	401,916	12	361,182
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	14	180,961	15	191,068	16	207,750	16	212,416
Textiles	19	304,507	19	298,802	19	178,434	20	269,198
Transportation (land and sea)	3	19,300	2	23,716	3	57,820	6	73,924
Printing, paper, etc.	5	28,008	5	29,820	8	32,595	8	34,318
Woodworking and furnishing	9	12,508	10	13,217	15	18,050	13	17,804
Enginemcn	4	10,666	4	10,085	4	10,082	5	10,925
Other trades	4	4,162	5	10,969	6	15,282	6	20,447
Total	106	1,132,767	115	1,090,050	122	996,759	124	1,092,376
Trade councils	148	698,550	151	696,270	148	694,701	151	693,390

It will be observed that federations were most numerous in the building trades, but the largest federation membership occurred in groups of mining and quarrying, of textiles, and of metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades.

The aggregate membership of trade unions participating in the 124 federations was reported as 1,092,376, but to obtain the actual number of individuals, 310,657 should be deducted, leaving a net membership of 781,719. This deduction is necessary on account of duplication arising from the fact that the same union was sometimes affiliated with more than one federation. These duplicates occurred mainly in the building, mining and quarrying, and textile trades.

ITALY.

Statistica degli Scioperi avvenuti nell'Industria e nell'Agricoltura durante l'anno 1897. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio, Direzione Generale della Statistica. 1899. 122 pp.

This is a report on strikes and lockouts in Italy during the year 1897, prepared by the bureau of statistics of the Italian department of agriculture, industry, and commerce. It covers labor disputes in the various branches of industry and among agricultural laborers.

The report shows a total of 217 strikes in the various industries, and 12 strikes among agricultural laborers in Italy during 1897. In the summary tables presented in the report only the 217 strikes in industrial establishments are considered. These involved a total of 76,570 strikers and occasioned a loss of 1,113,535 working-days.

The following table shows the number of strikes, strikers, and days lost during each year from 1879 to 1897 in all industries except agriculture:

STRIKES, STRIKERS, AND DAYS LOST ON ACCOUNT OF STRIKES, 1879 TO 1897.

Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes for which strikers were reported.	Strik-ers.	Strikes for which days lost were reported.	Days lost.	Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes for which strikers were reported.	Strik-ers.	Strikes for which days lost were reported.	Days lost.
1879	32	28	4,011	28	21,896	1889	126	125	23,322	123	215,880
1880	27	26	5,900	26	91,806	1890	139	133	34,402	129	167,637
1881	44	39	8,272	38	95,578	1891	132	128	31,733	123	258,059
1882	47	45	5,854	45	25,119	1892	119	117	30,800	114	214,907
1883	73	67	12,906	65	111,697	1893	131	127	32,199	122	334,323
1884	81	81	23,967	78	149,215	1894	109	104	27,595	103	323,261
1885	89	86	34,166	82	244,393	1895	126	126	19,307	126	125,068
1886	96	96	16,051	95	56,772	1896	210	210	96,051	210	1,152,503
1887	60	68	25,027	66	218,612	1897	217	217	76,570	216	1,113,535
1888	101	99	28,974	95	191,204						

The years 1896 and 1897, according to the above table, show a considerable increase over preceding years, not only in the number of strikes, but especially in the number of strikers and working-days lost on account of strikes.

The causes of strikes in 1897 and their results are shown in the two following tables:

CAUSES OF STRIKES, 1897.

Cause or object.	Strikes.		Strikers.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
For increase of wages	106	48.8	60,559	79.1
For reduction of hours	16	7.4	3,551	4.6
Against reduction of wages	27	12.4	4,426	5.8
Against increase of hours	1	.5	230	.3
Other causes	67	30.9	7,804	10.2
Total	217	100.0	76,570	100.0

RESULTS OF STRIKES, BY CAUSES, 1897.

Cause or object.	Succeeded.				Succeeded partly.				Failed.			
	Strikes.		Strikers.		Strikes.		Strikers.		Strikes.		Strikers.	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
For increase of wages.....	28	26	3,926	6	38	36	50,758	84	40	38	5,875	10
For reduction of hours.....	8	50	545	15	5	31	1,765	50	3	19	1,241	35
Against reduction of wages.....	10	37	912	20	6	22	1,803	41	11	41	1,711	39
Against increase of hours.....									1	100	230	100
Other causes.....	24	36	2,711	35	11	16	2,831	36	32	48	2,202	29
Total.....	70	32	8,094	10	60	28	57,157	75	87	40	11,319	15

Of the 217 strikes reported, 61.2 per cent were due to wage disputes, 7.9 per cent to disputes regarding hours of labor, and 30.9 per cent to other causes. Taking the strikers as the basis, it is shown that 84.9 per cent of their number struck on account of wage disputes, 4.9 per cent on account of hours of labor, and 10.2 per cent for other reasons.

Regarding the results of strikes in 1897, it is shown that 32 per cent of the strikes, involving 10 per cent of all the strikers, were successful; 28 per cent of the strikes, involving 75 per cent of the strikers, were partly successful, and 40 per cent of the strikes, involving 15 per cent of the strikers, were failures.

The following table gives a comparison of the proportionate results of strikes during a period of years:

RESULTS OF STRIKES, 1879-1891 TO 1897.

Year.	Per cent of strikes.			Per cent of strikers.		
	Success- ful.	Partly success- ful.	Failed.	Success- ful.	Partly success- ful.	Failed.
1879-1891.....	16	43	41	25	47	28
1892.....	21	29	50	29	19	52
1893.....	26	38	34	29	44	27
1894.....	34	28	38	19	24	57
1895.....	32	31	37	33	40	27
1896.....	38	24	38	70	18	12
1897.....	32	28	40	10	75	15

The proportion of successful strikes, as shown in the above table, increased from an average of 16 per cent for the years 1879 to 1891 to 38 per cent in 1896. In 1897 there was a decrease to 32 per cent. The percentage of unsuccessful strikes showed comparatively little variation, especially during the last four years of the series.

In the following table the total strikes, strikers, and working-days lost in 1897 are given by occupations.

STRIKES, STRIKERS, AND WORKING-DAYS LOST, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1897.

Occupations.	Strikes.	Strikers.			Total.	Working-days lost.
		Adults.		Children 15 years of age or under.		
		Males.	Females.			
Weavers, spinners, and carders	72	3,168	9,931	2 241	15,340	a 327,020
Miners and quarrymen	10	1,026	.....	235	1,261	5,317
Machinists	10	1,497	3	60	1,560	8,082
Founders	7	420	8	.....	428	8,856
Day laborers	19	2,858	.....	.....	2,858	7,885
Masons, stonecutters, and pavers	16	2,016	.....	315	2,331	12,943
Kiln and furnace tenders	9	703	84	7	794	9,187
Printers and compositors	4	250	62	16	328	3,288
Hatters and straw plaiters	6	2,642	20,309	13,066	42,017	628,010
Tanners	8	594	200	180	974	36,128
Dyers	2	553	87	73	713	1,253
Bakers and pastry cooks	6	1,045	.....	.....	1,045	5,565
Carpenters and joiners	3	140	.....	7	147	412
Hack drivers and boatmen	2	570	.....	.....	570	5,070
Cart drivers	2	480	.....	.....	480	2,480
Porters and coal handlers	5	1,064	.....	.....	1,064	11,164
Shoemakers, tailors, and others engaged in clothing industry	12	692	836	107	1,635	11,058
Butchers	3	170	.....	.....	170	340
Other occupations	21	1,921	915	19	2,855	29,477
Total	217	21,809	38,435	16,326	76,570	a 1,113,535

^a The duration of 1 strike was not reported.

The largest number of strikes in 1897 occurred among the textile workers, day laborers, and persons engaged in building trades. The unusual number of strikers reported was, as in 1896, due largely to a single strike among the straw plaiters of Florence, in which, in 1897, 41,550 persons, or over one-half of all the strikers enumerated, took part. This strike likewise accounts for the large number of working-days lost and the large proportion of women and children.

Twelve strikes were reported in the agricultural industry during 1897, involving 24,135 persons of both sexes. Five of these strikes were successful, 6 were partly successful, and 1 failed. All but one of these strikes were due to wage disputes.

Fourteen cases were reported in 1897 where proprietors closed their establishments for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects, but of these only 3 were directed against employees and could properly be called lockouts. These 3 lockouts affected 468 employees, and they all terminated in favor of the employers.

DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[This subject, begun in Bulletin No. 2, has been continued in successive issues. All material parts of the decisions are reproduced in the words of the courts, indicated when short by quotation marks and when long by being printed solid. In order to save space, immaterial matter, needed simply by way of explanation, is given in the words of the editorial reviser.]

DECISIONS UNDER STATUTORY LAW.

APPLICATION OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW—INABILITY OF EMPLOYEE TO WAIVE PROVISIONS OF STATUTE OR TO RECOVER PAY FOR HIS SERVICES IN EXCESS OF EIGHT HOURS PER DAY—*Short v. Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining Co., 57 Pacific Reporter, page 720.*—Suit was brought by B. L. Short against the above-named mining company and a hearing was had in the district court for the fifth district of Utah. In his complaint the plaintiff stated "that between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of November, 1896, plaintiff was employed in a mill owned and operated by the said defendant at Eureka City, State of Utah, for the purpose of treating and reducing ore, by said defendant, at the rate of \$2.50 per day, and at defendant's request; that the laws of the State of Utah, found on page 219 of the Laws of Utah for 1896, and section 1337 of the Revised Laws of 1898—an act regulating the hours of employment in underground mines [and smelters]—made eight hours a day's labor in such places, which act is hereby made a part of this complaint; that between the 5th day of June and the 1st day of November, 1896, plaintiff worked in said mill and reduction works, at the request of the defendant, twelve hours per day; that said services were not performed in cases of emergency, or when life or property was in imminent danger; that the overtime worked of four hours each day amounted to fifty-nine and one-quarter days; that said work and labor was reasonably worth the sum of \$2.50 per day—a total of \$148.15; that the said \$148.15 has not been paid, nor any part thereof." The plaintiff also set out twelve other causes of action of a similar character. The defendant filed a demurrer to each cause of action on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrers were sustained and the plaintiff declined to amend his complaint. Thereupon the court dismissed the complaint and rendered judgment against the plaintiff, who appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision June 9, 1899, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Judge Miner, and in the course of the same he used the following language:

No promise is alleged on the part of the defendant to pay for the overtime worked. This court is asked to imply a promise to pay from the

fact that plaintiff was requested to work 12 hours per day, which request plaintiff complied with. Chapter 72, p. 219, Sess. Laws, 1896, which [is] pleaded and made a part of the complaint, in force when the work was performed, reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. The period of employment of workmen in all underground mines or workings shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger.

"SEC. 2. The period of employment of workmen in smelters and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger.

"SEC. 3. Any person, body corporate, agent, manager, or employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The statute above referred to was held constitutional by this court in *State v. Holden*, 14 Utah, 71, 46 Pac., 756, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed such decision in *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S., 366, 18 Sup. Ct., 383 [Department of Labor Bulletin No. 17, page 625], holding that the act in question was a valid exercise of the police power of the State of Utah.

The plaintiff claims that he was employed by the defendant to work for 12 hours per day, and that he worked for it 12 hours per day or 4 hours more than the law allowed him to work. There could be no period of employment for the plaintiff, under his complaint, without an employer. The defendant could not well violate the law unless some one was employed and performed labor prohibited by the statute. When the plaintiff voluntarily performed services at the request of the defendant in the mill, and worked 12 hours instead of 8 hours, there was a violation of the statute. Had he worked 8 hours each day there would have been no violation of the statute. When the defendant requested the plaintiff to work 12 hours each day, and plaintiff complied with that request, the law was violated by the act of each party. The penal provision of the statute applies, and was intended to apply, not to the employer alone, but to any person who shall violate its provisions. The language of the act does not authorize any inference that it was intended by it to confer any right upon the employee to work more than 8 hours a day, and relieve him from any criminal responsibility therefor.

The complaint in this case, taken as true, shows that both the plaintiff and defendant, or person acting in its behalf, were particeps criminis in the violation of the statute. They were in *pari delicto*. By the plaintiff's act in rendering services prohibited by law at defendant's request both parties became amenable to the penal provision of the statute. The act in question was enacted as a police regulation, and for the public good, in the interest of public policy. The experience of the past few years in the business of mining and smelting and underground workings of mines shows that such business can no longer be carried on with due regard to the safety and health of those miners engaged in such business without special protection and restraint against the danger necessarily incident to such employment. For this purpose laws have been enacted in many States, including Utah, designed to meet such exigencies as may arise, and to secure the safety and health of persons who are peculiarly exposed to such dangers by inhaling unhealthy gases for an unreasonable time while engaged in their employment. The State has a direct interest in the health, safety, and prosperity of its people, and it is as much for the interest of the State

that public health should be preserved as that life should be secure. It was therefore considered that the employment of men in smelters and underground mines for a period of more than eight hours per day was detrimental to the health of such persons, and, as the State had an interest in the welfare of its citizens, such employment and labor for more than eight hours should be prohibited under penalty.

In the present case both parties knew the law. They each agreed to take part in an illegal act. In no case can a servant claim under an express or implied contract for services, when the contract under which it is claimed the services were rendered is in violation of the laws wherein a penalty is attached for the doing of the act upon which recovery is sought. In no case can such a contract be implied when the parties to it are in *pari delicto*, and where, in order to make out his case, the plaintiff is obliged to resort to the illegal transaction in proof and pleading. The judgment of the district court is affirmed with costs.

Judge Baskin delivered a dissenting opinion, from which the following is quoted:

Where a party is employed by another to perform some specific act for a stipulated sum, and afterwards, at the request of the employer, something additional is done by the employee, without any express promise of payment, the law will imply a promise by the employer to pay what the additional service is reasonably worth, and the employee may recover on an implied *assumpsit*, by alleging, as has been done in this case, the facts from which the law implies a promise to pay. This is elementary, and therefore reference to the authorities which support the principle is not necessary. The facts alleged in the complaint and admitted by the demurrer bring the case clearly within this general elementary principle, and entitle the plaintiff to recover for the extra labor performed, unless, as asserted in the majority opinion, he is *particeps criminis* with the defendant in violating the provisions of the law of 1896. The terms of this law are so ambiguous and indefinite that resort to construction is required in order to ascertain its meaning and scope. If the term "employment" is used in sections 1 and 2 in the sense of "the act of employing or using," then the gist of the offense is the employment or use by the employer of any of the workmen employed in the occupations specified for more than eight hours per day, and such employer, only, is subject to punishment under said act; and, if said term is used in the sense of "the state of being employed," then the gist of the crime consists of workmen engaged in the occupations specified laboring more than eight hours per day, and they alone are subject to punishment under said act. I am of the opinion that the term "employment" was used in the sense of the first definition of the term before mentioned, and it was not the intention of the legislature to punish the workingman. The language of the third section indicates that the act was intended to apply only to the employers of workmen. That section specifically names the employer, and, if it had been intended to apply it to employees as well, the latter term, from the natural association of ideas, would have been inserted in said section after the term "employer." The fact that this was not done is significant of the intention of the framers of the act.

In the opinion in said case [*Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S., 366, 18 Sup. Ct., 383] the court said: "It may not be improper to suggest in this connection that, although the prosecution in this case was against the employer of labor, who apparently, under the statute, is the only one liable, his defense is not so much that his right to contract has been

infringed upon, but that the act works a peculiar hardship to his employees, whose right to labor as long as they please is alleged to be thereby violated. The argument would certainly come with better grace and greater cogency from the latter class. But the fact that both parties are of full age, and competent to contract, does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality, or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself."

In our own free country it has become necessary to invoke the strong arm of the law to protect the laborer against the rapacity of his employer. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Holden v. Hardy*, expressed the opinion that the employer was the only one liable under the statute of Utah, and in that connection made the following terse statement of certain recognized facts, which, I think, show the reason why employees are exempted from liability, to wit: "The legislature has also recognized the fact, which the experience of legislators in many States has corroborated, that the proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality, and that their interests are, to a certain extent, conflicting. The former naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employees, while the latter are often induced by the fear of discharge to conform to regulations which their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health or strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules, and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them. In such case self-interest is often an unsafe guide, and the legislature may properly interpose its authority." As the plaintiff is not amenable under the statute, he was not, as asserted in the opinion of the majority of the court, *particeps criminis* in the violation of the statute. To deny the right of the plaintiff to recover the reasonable value of the extra labor performed at the request of the defendant, is to punish him whom the legislature intended to protect by said act, and reward the culpable party for an extortion which the act was passed to prevent.

COERCION OF EMPLOYEES—INDICTMENT INSUFFICIENT UNDER STATUTE—*State v. Darlington*, 53 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 925.—One Frank G. Darlington was indicted under section 2302 of the Annotated Statutes of Indiana of 1894 for the coercion of an employee, which section reads as follows:

SECTION 2302. It shall be unlawful for any individual, or member of any firm, agent, officer, or employee of any company or corporation to prevent employees from forming, joining and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual member, agent, officer or employee that coerces or attempts to coerce employees, by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, and any officer or employer, to exact a pledge from workmen that they will not become members of a labor organization as a consideration of employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In the circuit court of Marion County, Ind., this indictment was quashed upon motion of the defendant, and from this action the State appealed to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision May 23, 1899, and sustained the action of the lower court.

Judge Dowling, in delivering the opinion of the supreme court, used the following language in showing the reasons for the decision :

The indictment, omitting its title and formal parts, was as follows: "The grand jurors for the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, upon their oaths present that Frank G. Darlington, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1894, at and in the county of Marion, and State aforesaid, being then and there the agent, officer, and superintendent of a corporation, to wit, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, did then and there unlawfully coerce, and attempt to coerce one William Carroll by then and there discharging him, the said William Carroll, from the employ of said railway company, because he, the said William Carroll, was then and there a member of a lawful labor organization, to wit, the American Railway Union; contrary," etc. The grounds of the motion to quash were (1) that the facts stated in the indictment did not constitute a public offense, * * *

It is generally true as a rule of criminal pleading, that where the particular act or acts constituting the offense are clearly defined by the statute, it is sufficient to charge the offense in the language of the statute. But, as was said in *State v. Aydelott*, 7 Blackf., 157, "This mode of setting out an offense is not always attended with the requisite certainty." There should be such a specific description of the offense as will apprise the defendant with certainty of the crime with which he is charged, and enable him to plead the verdict and judgment in any future prosecution for the same offense.

To render a charge of coercion or attempted coercion intelligible, it is necessary that the act or thing the person coerced or attempted to be coerced was compelled to do, or refrain from doing, should be set forth. Used as the word "coerce" is in this indictment, its sense is incomplete. To discharge a man from employment because he is a member of a particular association, church, or political party is not to coerce, but to punish, him. A threat to discharge one in the employment of another unless he will withdraw from an association, church, or political party would, according to the result, be coercion, or an attempt to coerce.

The statute is somewhat vague and uncertain, and a charge in the words of the act that the defendant coerced or attempted to coerce an employee can not be understood without the further allegation that he threatened, or otherwise intimidated, or attempted to intimidate the employee with the penalty of a discharge unless he should sever his connection with, or refrain from joining, such association, church, or party.

By the terms of the statute, the offense consists, not in discharging the employee, but in coercing or attempting to coerce him by discharging or attempting to discharge him. But the indictment here does not show in what respect the employee was coerced, or an attempt was made to coerce him. If it had been stated that the defendant threatened to discharge the employee unless he withdrew from the labor organization of which he was a member, and that upon his refusal to withdraw he was so discharged, a different question would have been presented.

The judgment quashing the indictment is affirmed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—DUTIES OF THE MASTER—NEGLIGENCE—ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYEE—*Cunningham v. Bath Iron Works*, 43 *Atlantic Reporter*, page 106.—Action against the above-named corporation was brought by Angie Cunningham, as administratrix of the estate of her son, Mark W. Cunningham, to recover damages for injuries, resulting in death, sustained by said Cunningham while in the employ of said corporation. The case was tried before a jury in the supreme judicial court for Sagadahoc County, Me., and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. The defendant company carried the case before the full bench of the supreme judicial court, which rendered its decision February 27, 1899, setting aside the verdict and ordering a new trial. The principal reasons for the decision were that the evidence seemed to show that the deceased, who was injured by being caught in the unguarded cogwheels of an angle-iron machine, had assumed the risk of his employment and that the employer had not been negligent in the performance of its duties as to the furnishing of a safe place to work, safe machinery, etc.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Whitehouse, and the syllabus of the same, which is official, contains the following:

1. While it is the duty of the master to exercise ordinary care and foresight in providing safe machinery and a reasonably safe place in and about which the helpers and other laborers are required to work, yet the fulfillment of this duty must be tested by the experience of employees who are themselves in the exercise of due care and vigilance, and not with reference to those who are themselves negligent or venturesome or the unfortunate victims of simple and unaccountable accidents. Absolute safety is not guarantied to the laborer by the contract of employment.

2. The failure of the master to have cogwheels in a machine shop covered and guarded by a hood can not be deemed negligence, under the following conditions and circumstances: The cogwheels and their gearing, in connection with which the injury was received, were of the usual and familiar type. There was nothing peculiarly dangerous about them. All the laborers in the shop were constantly reminded both by sight and hearing of the power, as well as of the existence, of these wheels. The helpers were not required to operate the angle-iron shears, or to perform any duty within three feet of the wheels on the inward-rolling side.

4. The obligation resting upon the employer to give his employees such instructions as are reasonably necessary to enable him to understand the perils to which he is exposed, must be considered with reference to the reciprocal obligation resting upon the laborer to exercise the senses and faculties with which he has been endowed in order to discover and comprehend these perils for himself. He is not bound to inform the laborer of what he already knows, or what by the exercise of ordinary care and attention he might have known.

5. It affirmatively appears in this case that the helper who was injured was a bright and intelligent youth who had just entered upon his eighteenth year. He clearly had the opportunity to observe the revolving cogwheels from day to day and the capacity to comprehend the danger of coming in contact with their gearing. He had all the information upon that subject which could have been derived from the

most elaborate instructions. It is accordingly held that, if a laborer continues in the service of his employer under such circumstances, he will be deemed to have waived all objections to the machinery and appliances, and to have voluntarily assumed the risks incident to the service performed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY FOR SLANDERING AN EMPLOYEE—*Poissenet v. Reuther*, 25 *Southern Reporter*, page 937.—In the civil district court of the parish of Orleans, La., Emile Poissenet brought an action against Joseph Reuther, his employer, to recover damages for slander, and a judgment in his favor for \$250 was rendered. The evidence showed that Reuther was the proprietor of a bake shop and that Poissenet was a journeyman baker in his employ; that Poissenet and the foreman of the bakery had a quarrel about the manner in which Poissenet had baked the bread; that Reuther was sent for by the foreman and complaints against Poissenet were made to him; that some hours after the quarrel Reuther came in where Poissenet was and, after Poissenet had denounced the foreman to him, he began to abuse Poissenet, calling him a thief and using other and vile epithets. After the rendering of the judgment, as above noted, Reuther appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision May 1, 1899, and sustained the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Judge Watkins, and the syllabus of the same, which was prepared by the court, reads as follows:

1. An employer who suddenly, upon the spur of the moment, and in a spirit of anger, denounces an employee as a thief, and attributes to him other vile epithets, in a public place, and in the presence of many persons, is liable in damages for slander; this, notwithstanding the employer has been justly annoyed by a quarrel that had arisen between the employee and his manager.

2. Their quarrel constituted no just ground for the employer's slanderous utterances.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYEE, ETC.—*Pennsylvania Co. v. Ebaugh*, 53 *North-eastern Reporter*, page 763.—In the circuit court of Marion County, Ind., Philip K. Ebaugh recovered a judgment for damages in a suit brought by him against the above-named company for injuries received while attempting to couple cars while in the service of said company as a brakeman on one of its freight trains. Said injuries were alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the conductor of the train. The company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision May 10, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court on the ground of error of said court in refusing to give certain instructions to the jury, as requested by the defendant company.

Judge Hadley delivered the opinion of the supreme court, and in the course of the same he used the following language:

It is a rule of universal acceptance by the courts of this country that an employee assumes all the ordinary dangers of his employment, which are known to him, or which by the exercise of ordinary diligence would have been known to him. It is alike the duty of the employer and employee to be diligent in the discharge of their reciprocal duties, for the avoidance of personal injury to the latter; and both are alike bound to know, and will be chargeable as knowing, all facts and conditions that a person of ordinary caution and prudence, in a like situation, would have discovered. Neither may close his eyes nor carelessly neglect observation and inquiry for the safety of the employee, and find immunity on the ground that he did not have actual knowledge of the danger. In such cases constructive knowledge has the same force and effect as actual knowledge.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYEE—DUTY OF EMPLOYER AS TO FURNISHING SAFE APPLIANCES, ETC.—*Seldomridge v. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.*, 33 *Southeastern Reporter*, page 293.—Walter Seldomridge, a fireman in the employ of the above-named railway company, while under an engine engaged in cleaning out an ash pan was injured and died as a result thereof. Some cars were pushed by another engine against the one that Seldomridge was under, causing it to run over him and cut off both his legs. Action was brought against the railway company by C. A. Seldomridge to recover damages for the death of Walter Seldomridge, and in the circuit court of Summers County, W. Va., a judgment was rendered in his favor. The railway company then carried the case upon writ of error to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision April 22, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Brandon, and the syllabus of the same, which was prepared by the court, lays down those principles of the law which were applicable to the case, as follows:

2. An employer is not bound to furnish the most approved and safest appliance, nor provide the best method and means of work for employees; and if the same are in use by him, and can be with reasonable care used with safety, it is all that can be required of the employer.

3. An employee accepts service subject to risks incidental to it, and, when the appliances or means or methods of work are known to the employee, he can make no claim upon the employer to change them. He accepts them as they are, and, if injured therefrom, he can not recover damages.

4. When an employee willfully encounters danger known to him, or patent or open to be seen and known, he can not recover damages from his employer for injury therefrom.

5. When an employee assents to occupy the place prepared for him, and to incur the dangers to which he will be exposed thereby, having sufficient intelligence and knowledge to enable him to comprehend them, it is not a question whether such place might, with reasonable

care and expense, have been more safe. His assent has dispensed with that part of the master's duty to make it so. Having consented to serve in the way and manner in which the business was being conducted, he has no proper grounds of complaint, even if reasonable precautions have not been taken.

6. An employee can not recover from his employer for injuries received by reason of an accident which could have been averted by the employee's proper and prudent discharge of his duties; nor can his personal representative, in such case, if death ensue, maintain an action for damages by reason thereof.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—DUTY OF COMPANY TO INSPECT FOREIGN CARS—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Felton v. Bullard*, 94 *Federal Reporter*, page 781.—In the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio a judgment was rendered in favor of one Bullard, in a suit brought by him against one Felton, the receiver of a railroad within the State of Ohio, to recover damages for the death of Edward McCarn, a brakeman in the employ of Felton. Felton carried the case upon a writ of error before the United States circuit court of appeals, sixth circuit, which court rendered its decision May 15, 1899, and sustained the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the court of appeals was delivered by Circuit Judge Lurton, and the following, quoted therefrom, contains a statement of the facts in the case and the principal points of the decision:

Edward McCarn, a brakeman in the service of the plaintiff in error [Felton], was killed, while descending from the top of a moving car, by reason of the defective character of a grab iron, which broke off and threw him beneath the wheels. This grab iron was attached to the end of a foreign car, which belonged to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which had been received the day before from a connecting railway company. The grab iron was of the usual construction, and had been attached to the end of the car, in the usual way, by two screws, each of from three to four inches in length; one being at each end of the iron. An examination after the accident disclosed the fact that one of these screws was badly rusted, and had long been broken, so that it supported one end of the iron by a stub only one-half inch in length which rested in wood much decayed. The screw at the other end appeared to have been freshly broken or wrenched in two; a part being pulled out with the grab iron when it came off the car. That this defective grab iron was the direct cause of the death of the intestate was not disputed. It constituted an attachment upon a car at the time being operated by the receiver upon a line of railway within the State of Ohio.

The Ohio act of April 2, 1890 [page 149, acts of 1890], so far as it bears upon the facts of this case, furnishes a rule of law which must govern its disposition. The second section of that act makes it unlawful for any railway corporation to knowingly or negligently use or operate any car that is defective or upon which any attachment thereto belonging is defective. It also provides that, if an employee of any such corporation shall receive any injury by reason of any defective attachment thereto belonging, the corporation "shall be deemed to

have had knowledge of such defect before and at the time such injury was so sustained," and that, when the fact of such defect shall be made to appear by such employee or his legal representatives in an action against any such railroad corporation for damages on account of such injuries so received, the same shall be "prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of such corporation." This section of this statute recognizes no distinction between the liability of a railway company for injuries sustained by its employees through the operation of defective cars owned by such corporation and injuries sustained from defects in foreign cars. The statute applies to cars "owned and operated, or being run and operated, by such corporations." The liability is the same in either case. How, then, may this prima facie evidence of corporate negligence be rebutted? Prior to the passage of this act the decisions of the supreme court of Ohio were to the effect that a railroad company was not liable to a brakeman for the negligence of a car inspector, it being held that the brakeman and the inspector were fellow-servants. The third section of this act changes the law of fellow-servant in the cases to which it applies. That section provides that: "In addition to the liability now existing by law, that every person in the employ of such company, actually having power or authority to direct or control any other employee of such company, is not the fellow-servant, but superior of such other employee, also that every person in the employ of such company having charge or control of employees in any separate branch or department, shall be held to be the superior and not fellow-servant of employees in any other branch or department who have no power to direct or control in the branch or department in which they are employed."

This section would seem to have no bearing upon the case now to be decided, inasmuch as the inspector employed by the receiver had no subordinates, and had no power "to direct or control any other employee" of the receiver. He was sole inspector, with no power of direction or control and no assistants. The situation is, therefore, unique. The inspector, under the decisions of the Ohio courts, which doubtless constituted a part of "the now-existing law" referred to in this section, was the fellow-servant of the brakeman. This "now-existing law" is not changed by this section, except in so far as specifically provided by this enactment. Conceding, therefore, that the third section has no application to the peculiar facts of this case, we reach the inquiry as to the effect of the second section, which creates a statutory presumption of corporate knowledge of the defect from evidence of its existence and an injury sustained by an employee engaged in operation of such defective car. Is that prima facie case rebutted by evidence that the railroad corporation had furnished a sufficient and competent inspector? This question finds its answer in the case of *Railway Co. v. Erick*, 51 Ohio St., 146-162, 37 N. E., 128. One of the questions in that case arose upon the refusal of the trial court to instruct the jury that if the company had employed a competent inspector, whose duty it was to carefully inspect all cars and their appliances before they were permitted to go out, the company would not be liable if he neglected to make such inspection. This in various forms was refused. The supreme court held that the presumption of knowledge of the defective condition of the car in question, raised by the proof of the defect and injury, under the second section of the act of April 2, 1890, was not rebutted by proof of the employment of a competent and sufficient inspector. Upon this question the court said:

"The presumption of knowledge of the defect, before and at the time of the injury, is, by the statute, chargeable to the company; and

this statutory presumption can not be overcome by proof of facts which only raise a presumption that the company did not have such knowledge. Competent and careful inspectors are presumed to properly inspect the cars and their attachments, but such presumption would not overcome the statutory presumption of knowledge of defects before and at the time of the injury. It would take an actual and proper inspection, or its equivalent, to overcome the statutory presumption of knowledge of such defects. It will be noticed that this section of the statute also provides that, in the trial of a personal injury case against a railroad company, the fact of such defect in its cars or their attachments shall be *prima facie* evidence of negligence on the part of such corporation."

Aside from the effect to be given to the second section of the act of 1890, we hold that the duty of inspecting foreign cars is a duty due from the master to his servant, and that the master is responsible to the servant for all defects which would be disclosed by a reasonably careful inspection. The well-known course of business pursued by carriers in this country involves so large a use of foreign cars as to make it inadmissible that any distinction should be recognized between the duty of caring for the safety and protection of employees engaged in operating such cars and that exacted in respect to cars owned or controlled by the carrier. Employees can no more be said to assume the responsibility for injuries due to the defective condition of foreign cars than they can be said to assume the risk arising from defects in domestic cars which might have been discovered by proper inspection. In the one case, as much as in the other, the inspector is discharging the duty of the master to his servants, and for his negligence in this particular the master is responsible. The question is one of general, and not local, law, unless controlled by statute. It is, therefore, a question for the courts of the United States to decide upon their own judgment as to the common law controlling the question.

The rule which we deduce as having the support of the weight of authority and reason is that a railroad company owes to its servants engaged in handling or operating foreign cars the legal duty of not exposing them to dangers arising from defects which might be discovered by reasonable inspection before they are admitted into its trains.

This rule was approved and applied in *Railroad Co. v. Mackey*, 175 U. S., 72-91, 15 Sup. Ct., 491. In concluding a discussion of the question, the court, speaking by Justice Harlan, said:

"We are of opinion that sound reason and public policy concur in sustaining the principle that a railroad company is under a legal duty not to expose its employees to dangers arising from such defects in foreign cars as may be discovered by reasonable inspection before such cars are admitted into its trains."

In the later case of *Railway Co. v. Archibald*, 170 U. S., 665-669, 18 Sup. Ct., 777, the Supreme Court again had under consideration the duty of a railroad company to its servants in respect to foreign cars, and followed the doctrine announced in the case of *Railroad Co. v. Mackey*, cited above, saying:

"That it was the duty of a railroad company to use reasonable care to see that the cars employed on its road were in good order and fit for the purposes for which they were intended, and that its employees had a right to rely upon this being the case, is too well settled to require anything but mere statement. That this duty of a railroad as regards the cars owned by it exists also as to cars of other railroads received by it, sometimes designated as foreign cars, is also settled."

That this duty is not discharged by merely furnishing an inspector competent to discharge the duty is very clear, and that this was the holding in both the cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and cited above, is most apparent from an examination of the facts in the cases, as well as from the language employed by the court in considering the duty as one identical in character with that resting upon the master in respect to the inspection of his own cars before admitting them into its trains. That the master is responsible for the negligence of such an inspector, and that the inspector is not the fellow-servant of those operating such foreign cars, is the necessary conclusion from the character of the duty.

The inspector testified that he did inspect this car upon the day it was received, being the day before the happening of the accident. But it is manifest that his testimony is not based upon any memory of this particular car, but depended upon his habit and the record made of cars inspected. Did he in truth and fact test this particular grab iron by any means likely to disclose its weakness? The condition of the screw supporting one end, and of the wood into which it was screwed, was such, as disclosed by examination after the accident, as to make it obvious that any strain thrown upon that end would disclose the weakness with which it was attached. Did the inspection made involve any strain upon the weak end of this grab iron? If the inspection made did not involve such a physical test as was feasible, and calculated to disclose just such an infirmity as existed, would not a jury be warranted in finding either that no physical test at all was made, or that, if made, it was so carelessly made as to be useless? The circumstances were such as that it was not error to take the opinion of the jury. Let the judgment be affirmed.

SEAMEN—CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—COMPENSATION FOR WORK OUTSIDE OF CONTRACT—*The Lakme*, 93 *Federal Reporter*, page 230.—This was a libel brought in the United States district court for the district of Washington, northern division, by D. Springer and others against the steamer *Lakme* to recover extra wages as seamen.

A judgment in favor of said seamen was rendered by the court, and its opinion, delivered by District Judge Hanford and containing a statement of the facts in the case, reads as follows:

The libelants in this case served as mariners on board the steam schooner *Lakme* on a voyage from Seattle to St. Michaels and return, and they have received payment of the full amount of wages for the time of their service at the rate stipulated for in the shipping articles, which they signed; but they have brought this suit to recover payment for alleged overtime at the rate of 40 cents per hour. The testimony of the master and all of the crew who have appeared as witnesses is to the effect that, at the time of hiring the men, the captain informed them that they would be paid for overtime at the rate of 40 cents per hour. No such agreement, however, is contained in the shipping articles. The testimony of the libelants also shows that at Seattle, before the departure of the vessel on her voyage, they were required to work on Sundays and after working hours on week days, and that at one or two points between Seattle and St. Michaels they were also required to work on Sunday and during the hours of the night, and on

arrival at St. Michaels they discharged cargo on Sunday and on the 4th of July. They kept an account of the extra hours and Sunday and holiday work, and obtained certificates of the officers that their account of overtime was correct. There is a clear preponderance of evidence, however, that at Seattle the vessel was loaded and her fuel and cargo was stowed by stevedores, and the crew of the vessel did not work on Sundays, or at any other time, except to perform the usual and ordinary duties of seamen in taking care of the vessel, and moving her when necessary, and cleaning up. There is also direct contradiction in the evidence as to the work alleged to have been required of the crew on Sundays at intermediate places, but it is shown by clear and uncontradicted evidence that the libelants were employed in discharging cargo at St. Michaels on the 3d day of July, which was Sunday, and also on the 4th day of July; and, according to the captain's evidence, on those two days they each worked about 25 hours. The evidence fails to show that there was any emergency or reason for working the crew in discharging the cargo on those days, except to gain time for the advantage of the charterers, and it is not probable that the crew would have worked willingly without being induced by the promise of the captain that they should be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

It is the contention of the libelants that they are entitled, by virtue of the verbal contract which they made with the captain, to be paid for all of their overtime at the rate of 40 cents per hour. This claim is resisted on the grounds that the alleged verbal contract is invalid, if made, for the reason that it is not set forth in the shipping articles, and the libelants did not do any work on the ship in addition to what they were obligated by the terms of their contract to perform for the wages stipulated for in the shipping articles. As to these controverted points the decision of the court is as follows:

1. Seamen who have signed shipping articles for a voyage are bound by the terms of their contract, and it is not permissible for them to vary, add to, or take from the terms of the contract, as written, by introducing parole evidence that there was any different or additional understanding. It is necessary for the protection of seamen that ship owners and masters be held to strict performance of their part of shipping contracts, and justice requires that the same rule be applied in determining the rights of the parties, whether it be invoked by the seamen or by their adversaries.

2. By a contract of hiring like the one which these libelants signed, containing no extraordinary provisions or express stipulations in regard to the hours which seamen may be required to work, seamen become obligated to do whatever is required of them for the safety and cleanliness of the ship and preservation of her cargo, at whatever hours may be required by the master, on week days, Sundays, holidays, and at night, whether the vessel is under way, or at anchor, or moored in port; but it is not their duty to perform labor in handling the cargo on Sundays or holidays, or before or after the usual working hours constituting a customary day's labor, when the vessel is in port, and there are no circumstances of peril creating a necessity for working extra hours. The monthly wages specified in the shipping articles are legal compensation for all the labor, perils, and hardships required in navigating and taking care of the vessel and cargo under the captain's orders, and for handling the cargo in lading and stowing and unlading on ordinary working days and during the customary working hours; but when seamen are required or induced by the master to do extra

work in handling the cargo, in port, for the mere advantage of the owners or charterers, such extra work is outside of the terms of the contract contained in the shipping articles, and in all such cases the law recognizes the scriptural rule that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

3. Seamen are not exempt from working on Sundays and holidays, even when in port, if the master deems it necessary for them to work. He is the sole judge of the necessity, and seamen are obliged to obey his orders in maneuvering the ship and working cargo at all times. But it does not follow from this rule that they are not entitled to compensation for working on Sundays and holidays when the ship is in port, and there is no actual emergency. Where they perform such extra labor under compulsion, they are entitled to receive a reasonable amount of extra wages; and where the service is performed voluntarily, but under inducement by promises of the master for extra compensation, they are entitled to receive the reward promised.

4. I am convinced by the evidence that the libelants did not perform any work outside of their ordinary duties as seamen on board the *Lakme*, at Seattle or elsewhere, prior to arrival of the vessel at St. Michaels. At that place they did perform 25 hours' labor for the benefit of the charterers, which was not required of them by the contract contained in the shipping articles, and they were induced to perform said labor by the promise of the master that they should be paid for it at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

A decree will be entered awarding to each of the libelants the sum of \$10, and three-fourths of their taxable costs. I deem it proper to make a reduction of the costs to be recovered by the libelants, for the reason that the amount claimed by them for extra time is grossly excessive, and it is probable that, if they had claimed no more than they earned, this litigation might have been avoided.

DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—SUNDAY LABOR—*Breyer v. State*, 50 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 769.—In the criminal court of Davidson County, Tenn., Charles Breyer was convicted of barbering on Sunday and he appealed his case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision March 15, 1899, and sustained the conviction.

In the opinion of the court, delivered by Judge McAlister, it was said:

The only question made in this court is upon the constitutionality of chapter 114, Acts 1891. That act is as follows, to wit: "It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday in Tennessee, and any person found guilty of violating this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days or both in the discretion of the court." (Shannon's Code, § 3030.) The general statute against Sunday violation was passed in 1803, and was taken from the English statute of 29 Car. II., as follows: "If any merchant, artificer, tradesman, farmer, or other person, shall be guilty of doing or exercising any of the common avocations of life, or of causing or permitting the same to be done by his children or servants, acts of real necessity or charity excepted, on Sunday, he shall on due conviction thereof before any justice of the

peace of the county forfeit and pay three dollars, one-half to the person who will sue for the same, and the other half for use of the county."

It is insisted by counsel for plaintiff in error that a statute applicable to barbers alone is not the law of the land, but is vicious class legislation. The term "law of the land" is defined by our cases as a law which embraces all persons who are or may come into like situation and circumstances. As stated in *Stratton v. Morris*, 89 Tenn., 522, 15 S. W., 87: "Citizens may be classified under article 1, § 8, of the constitution, when the object of the legislature is to subject them to the burden of certain disabilities, duties, or obligations not imposed upon the community at large." The only limitation is that the statutory classification must be natural, and not arbitrary. The statutes of this State, as already seen, prohibit all persons from carrying on their usual and ordinary vocations on Sunday. Counsel for plaintiff in error cites, in support of his contention, *Eden v. People* (Ill. Sup.), 43 N. E., 1108. In that case it appeared that the legislature of Illinois had passed an act prohibiting barbering on Sunday. There was no general law applicable to other occupations. Under the law of that State, each and every citizen was left perfectly free to labor and transact business on Sunday, or refrain from labor and business, so long as he did not disturb the peace and good order of society. The court said, viz: "It is conceded in the argument that if the legislature had enacted a law prohibiting all business on Sunday, its validity would not be questioned; that such a law would violate no constitutional limitation;" but, because of the discrimination against the barber, the act was adjudged class legislation. The legislation in Tennessee on this subject is wholly different. Here all persons are prohibited from carrying on business on Sunday.

It is insisted, however, that the barber is discriminated against, in this: That for a violation of the act of 1891 he is punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than 15 nor more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court, while all other persons, for a violation of the act of 1803, are punishable by fine not exceeding \$3, to be recovered before a justice of the peace. It is a notorious fact that prior to the passage of the act of 1891 barber shops all over the State were kept open on Sunday, and the former statute was wholly ignored and disregarded. Yet it is part of the history of this legislation that it was enacted at the urgent solicitation of the barbers themselves, acting individually and collectively, through their organized associations. A day of rest was needed for this most industrious and overworked trade, and it was admitted that without the imposition of heavier penalties, it could not be secured; for none were willing to close their shops on Sunday unless all were made to do so. The former law was found wholly ineffective. We can not know or state judicially what reasons controlled the legislature in the passage of the act, but considerations like these would constitute sound and valid reasons for this classification, and such classification would neither be arbitrary nor unreasonable. Every sovereign State possesses within itself absolute and unlimited legislative power, except so far as it is prohibited by the fundamental law.

The fact that the legislature did not include other occupations in this particular statute, and the reasons for not doing so, are things which can not be inquired into by the courts. Of the policy or expediency of the law, the legislature is the sole arbiter, and the law is valid, although a certain class (barbers) have been selected upon whom it shall operate. The business of a barber, while it may disturb nobody, is not a work of necessity or charity. Affirmed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Brooks v. Mississippi Cotton-Oil Co.*, 25 Southern Reporter, page 479.—In an action brought by Walter Brooks against the above-named company to recover damages for injuries incurred while in its employ, a judgment was rendered for the defendant company in the circuit court of Washington County, Miss. Said judgment was rendered upon a peremptory instruction by the court in favor of the defendant company on the ground that a legal case was not made out by the plaintiff's complaint. The injury of the plaintiff was alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the assistant engineer of the company. After the judgment was rendered as above noted, the plaintiff appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision April 3, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court, delivered by Chief Justice Woods, contains a clear statement of the points upon which the decision hinged, and reads as follows:

Section 193 of our constitution of 1890 is in these words, viz:

"Every employee of any railroad corporation shall have the same rights and remedies for any injuries suffered by him from the act or omission of said corporation or its employees, as are allowed by law to other persons not employees, where the injury results from the negligence of a superior agent or officer, or of a person having the right to control or direct the services of the party injured, and also when the injury results from the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in another department of labor from that of the party injured, or of a fellow-servant on another train of cars, or one engaged about a different piece of work. Knowledge by any employee injured, of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways, or appliances, shall be no defense to an action for injury caused thereby, except as to conductors or engineers in charge of dangerous or unsafe cars, or engines voluntarily operated by them. Where death ensues from any injury to employees, the legal or personal representatives of the person injured shall have the same rights and remedies as are allowed by law to such representatives of other persons. Any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employee to waive the benefit of this section shall be null and void; and this section shall not be construed to deprive any employee of a corporation or his legal or personal representative, of any right or remedy that he now has by the law of the land. The legislature may extend the remedies herein provided for to any other class of employees."

Section 3559, Code 1892, is an exact copy of this constitutional provision, omitting the last sentence; thereby limiting the fellow-servant rule, as thus defined, to railroad corporations and their employees. In the year 1896 (Acts 1896, c. 87), Code 1892, §3559 was amended by conferring upon the employees of any corporation the rights and remedies theretofore enjoyed by railroad employees only. By an act of the legislature subsequently enacted (Acts 1898, c. 66; Code, 1892, §3559, as amended by Acts 1896, c. 87), those rights and remedies were preserved undisturbed to the employees of any corporation. These acts of 1896 and 1898 were plainly intended to extend the rights and remedies theretofore enjoyed by the railroad employees of railroad corporations only to the employees of all corporations, as was provided in the last sentence of section 193 of the constitution. The language of the acts of

1896 and 1898 is plain and unambiguous, and leaves no room for construction. The employees of all corporations were placed under the wise and beneficent constitutional rule prescribed for railroad employees, and all the allegations of the plaintiff's declaration, if established by evidence to the satisfaction of the jury, would have entitled him to a verdict. The peremptory instruction given appellee (Miss. Cotton-Oil Co.) in the court below, as we are informed by counsel for it, was based upon the theory that the acts of 1896 and 1898 did not extend the fellow-servant rule propounded in section 193 of the constitution, and declared in the code provision (section 3559) to employees of corporations other than railroads; and this must be true, for otherwise the court's action is inexplicable. This view was incorrect, and the instruction should not have been given; and the case should have been submitted, on all its facts, to the determination of the jury. We forbear any comment on the evidence, as the case must be tried again on the lines indicated in the foregoing opinion. Reversed and remanded.

LIABILITY OF RECEIVERS OF A RAILROAD ON CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT MADE BEFORE ESTABLISHMENT OF RECEIVERSHIP, ETC.—*Keeler v. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.*, 92 *Federal Reporter*, page 545.—This was an action brought in the United States circuit court for the district of Colorado by one F. L. Keeler against the aboved-named railway company for breach of contract of employment. A demurrer to the complaint was sustained and the plaintiff brought the case before the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit upon writ of error. Said court rendered its decision February 27, 1899, and sustained the action of the lower court. The case made by the complaint, which was adjudged insufficient, was as follows: Prior to September 24, 1878, the plaintiff had been in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, the predecessor of the defendant company, as a railroad engineer, and had sustained injuries. By way of settlement and compromise of a claim for damages on account of said injuries, the railroad company, on the above-named date, entered into a contract with the plaintiff, whereby it paid him \$1,720 in money, and agreed "to employ the said Keeler to work for said company in such capacity as he is capable of filling, so soon as he is able to perform the duties thereof, and to pay him the same wages for such services as the said railroad company from time to time may pay others for like services; and so long as the said Keeler shall remain and be able to perform the duties and services from time to time given him to do, and he shall remain faithful, honest, competent, and obedient, to continue him in its employ, and to treat him in all respects, as to promotion, as other employees of said company are treated." From the time of making said contract forward to December 23, 1893, when receivers were appointed for said railroad company in a suit to foreclose a mortgage on its road, the plaintiff continued in its service as a locomotive engineer. He was also employed by the receivers after their appointment until about June 20, 1894, when he left their service temporarily

on account of sickness. On August 15, of the same year, he applied to the receivers for reinstatement in their service, but they declined to further employ him. The complaint also pleaded the provisions of section 1, chapter 110, Session Laws of Kansas, 1876, which was then in force and unrepealed. This section provided, among other things, that when a railroad is sold in pursuance of a judgment foreclosing a mortgage or deed of trust thereon, the person or persons acquiring title under the sale, and their successors or assigns, may organize a new company, and "that such reorganization shall in no wise affect any liability against the old corporation existing at the time of the organization of said new company."

Circuit Judge Thayer delivered the opinion of the circuit court of appeals and, in the course of the same, he used the following language:

The complaint fails to show that by any order of court made in the course of the foreclosure proceedings the contract existing between the plaintiff and the old company, for a breach of which by the receivers the present action is brought, ever became obligatory upon the receivers; and, in the absence of such a showing, it is obvious that they did not incur a liability by refusing to employ the plaintiff on Aug. 15, 1894, which was cast upon the defendant company by virtue of the clause of the deed under which the defendant acquired title. To make out a case against the defendant company under the assumption clause contained in the deed by which it acquired title, it was necessary for the plaintiff to have shown that his contract with the old company became binding upon the receivers; and this essential fact his complaint failed to disclose.

Besides the contention that the receivers incurred a liability by refusing to employ the plaintiff on Aug. 15, 1894, it seems to be claimed in his behalf that his contract with the old company became a liability of the defendant company by virtue of the provision of section 1, c. 110, Sess. Laws Kan., 1876, without reference to any orders made in the foreclosure suit. It is observable, however, that the statute in question does not say that, when a reorganization takes place after a sale under a decree of foreclosure, the liabilities of the old corporation existing at the time the new company is formed shall become liabilities of the new company; and such could not have been the legislative intent, as a law of that character would render foreclosure proceedings wholly meaningless and futile. The clause of the statute in question merely provides "that such reorganization shall in no wise affect any liability against the old corporation existing at the time of the organization of the said new company;" and it was probably inserted, through abundant caution, to avoid a possible inference that the organization of a new corporation in the mode provided by the act worked a dissolution of the old corporation, and thereby extinguished its debts. Moreover, the complaint in the present case does not show by proper averments that the defendant company was organized as a corporation under authority conferred by section 1, c. 110, Sess. Laws Kan., 1876, as it should have shown, if it was intended to claim that by virtue of the provisions of that act the defendant company is liable to discharge all contracts, of whatsoever nature, that may have been made by the former company. We think, therefore, that no ground of recovery was disclosed by the complaint, and the judgment is hereby affirmed.

MASTER AND SERVANT—SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF WAGES AND PENALTY FOR NONPAYMENT OF SAME—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTES—*Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Co. v. Moon*, 50 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 996.—June 30, 1897, Virgil H. Moon, by his next friend, W. L. Moon, brought his action before A. P. Alexander, a justice of the peace of Center Township, Polk County, Ark., to recover \$3.30 unpaid wages, and exemplary damages at the rate of \$1.10 per day, from the above-named railroad company; on August 7, 1897, judgment was rendered in his favor. The defendant company appealed to the circuit court of Polk County, Ark., where a judgment was again rendered in favor of Moon. The company then appealed to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision April 22, 1899, and sustained the action of the lower courts. The testimony of Virgil H. Moon, in whose behalf the suit was brought, showed that he was discharged from the company's service in which he had been receiving pay at the rate of \$1.10 per day and that on the day following he received a paper which read as follows:

Letter of identification—Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Co.

Instructions to Foreman: If claimant can write, his name must be signed on the line provided for that purpose. If he can not write, you must indorse on that line, "He can not write," and sign your initials under.

To Agents: See that the above instructions are complied with, and, if necessary, require claimant to sign his name, as a means of identification.

May, 1897, W. N. Terry, Roadmaster, Mena, Ark: Time check has been issued to Virgil Moon for 3 days' work at \$1.10,—\$3.30; less board, \$—, hospital dues, — cents, — \$—. Amount due, \$—. On section No. 15, for month of May, who will apply at Mena, Ark., for his money.

Signature of claimant appears below.

Yours truly,

Pat McGuire, Foreman.

Foreman will write in station where money is to be paid.

Claimant's signature: Virgil H. Moon. Filed Aug. 7, 1897. A. P. Alexander, J. P.

His testimony also showed that Moon endeavored to collect the amount due him on several occasions, both at Mena and at other places, but never received the money. It also appeared in evidence that a judgment in favor of Moon for these wages had been rendered in a suit brought before W. N. Martin, a justice of the peace of Cove Township, and the defendant company attempted to offer a transcript from said justice in evidence by way of a special plea but the court refused permission.

Justice Hughes delivered the opinion of the supreme court in language as follows:

This action was brought under section 6243, Sand. & H. Dig., to recover \$3.30 wages due the appellee, and the penalty for not having paid the same when the employee was discharged. That section reads: "When-

ever any railroad company, or corporation engaged in the business of operating or constructing any railroad or railroad bridge, shall discharge, with or without cause, or refuse to further employ any servant or employee thereof, the unpaid wages of any such servant or employee then earned, at the contract rate, without abatement or deduction, shall be and become due and payable on the day of such discharge, or refusal to longer employ; and if the same be not paid on such day, then as a penalty for such nonpayment, the wages of such servant or employee shall continue at the same rate until paid: *Provided*, Such wages shall not continue more than sixty days, unless action therefor shall be commenced within that time."

This act was decided to be constitutional in *Leep v. Railroad Co.*, 58 Ark. 407, 25 S. W., 75, which has been affirmed on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, 15 Sup. Ct., 1042.

It is contended that the right of action for the penalty accruing was merged in the so-called judgment before W. N. Martin, a justice of the peace. But this can not be, for there was no jurisdiction or the want of service to render that judgment. It was void, and bound neither party. It was, in fact, no judgment. There could, therefore, be no merger of the cause of action in it.

The plaintiff (appellee) was discharged by the railroad company, who, it appears, has not paid the wages due him at the time of his discharge. It was the duty of the company to pay him. He was not obliged to make demand for the amount due him. If it could be said that he accepted the certificate of identification and statement of his account as payment, it is replied that he was a minor, and elected to disaffirm this agreement.

It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff's father knowingly permitted him to collect his wages, and, though he was a minor, and his father was entitled strictly to collect his wages, he waived this right, no doubt, commendably to encourage his son. He was not bound to collect, or refuse his son the right to do so. According to the case of *Railroad Co. v. Paul*, 64 Ark., 83, 93, 40 S. W., 705, the appellee was entitled to the penalty up to the time of the judgment.

SEAMEN—RIGHT TO WAGES FOR SERVICES NOT RENDERED AFTER HAVING ABANDONED SERVICE—FORFEITURE OF WAGES EARNED—
The A. M. Baxter, 93 *Federal Reporter*, page 479.—This was a libel by John Anderson and others against the schooner *A. M. Baxter* to recover wages as seamen, heard in the United States district court for the district of Washington, northern division.

The opinion of the court, delivered by District Judge Hanford, shows the facts in the case and the decision rendered and reads as follows:

The libelants signed shipping articles at San Francisco for a voyage in the schooner *A. M. Baxter* from San Francisco to Honolulu via Everett, in this State, and return to a port on the Pacific Coast, and served under their contract on the run from San Francisco to Everett, at which place they voluntarily left the vessel; assigning as their reason for doing so that the food supplied to them was bad, and that the fore-castle was wet, cold, and uncomfortable. The preponderance of the evidence is against the libelants on the question as to the quality of the food which was served to them. There is no

question but what the forecastle was clean and properly ventilated, and complied fully with the requirements of the statute on the subject, except in one particular, that it was not supplied with any apparatus for heating. At the time they left the vessel the weather was cold, and the crew suffered discomfort by having to work in the wet, chilly weather, without means for drying their clothing, or any artificial heat in their sleeping room. However, to justify their leaving the vessel before the expiration of the time for which they were hired, they should have first complained to the captain of the discomfort to which they were subjected, and requested him to supply heating apparatus, as required by section 2 of the act of March 3, 1897, entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to navigation." (29 Stat., 687.) That request was not made, and, as they left the vessel voluntarily, I hold that they can not recover wages for services not rendered, nor expenses for their return to San Francisco. They are entitled, however, to receive their wages at the contract rate for the time of their actual service. No reason for refusing to pay them for the time of actual service in the ship is suggested, except that the contract was broken on their part by their leaving the vessel without reasonable cause. The answer, however, does not charge the libelants with desertion, nor allege that they have forfeited their wages by leaving the vessel without the master's consent. Courts do not favor the forfeiture of wages earned by toil and exposure to hardship and danger, to the extent of giving decrees against seamen suing to recover wages, when such relief has not been demanded, and substantial legal reasons therefor alleged, in the respondent's pleading. Let a decree be entered in favor of the libelant Francis for the sum of \$22, and in favor of each of the other libelants for the sum of \$24, and their taxable costs.

LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES RELATING TO LABOR ENACTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1896.

[The Second Special Report of the Department contains all laws of the various States and Territories and of the United States relating to labor in force January 1, 1896. Later enactments are reproduced in successive issues of the Bulletin from time to time as published.]

CALIFORNIA.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 22.—*Contractor's bond—Protection of claims for labor on street and sewer work in municipalities.*

SECTION 1. A new section, to be known as section six and one half of said act ["An act to provide for work upon streets, lanes, alleys, courts, places, and sidewalks, and for the construction of sewers within municipalities", approved March 18, 1885], is hereby added thereto, and shall read as follows:

SECTION 6½. Every contractor, person, company, or corporation, including contracting owners, to whom is awarded any contract for street work under this act, shall, before executing the said contract, file with the superintendent of streets a good and sufficient bond, approved by the mayor, in a sum not less than one-half of the total amount payable by the terms of said contract; such bond shall be executed by the principal and at least two sureties, who shall qualify for double the sum specified in said bond, and shall be made to inure to the benefit of any and all persons, companies, or corporations who perform labor on, or furnish material to be used in the said work of improvement, and shall provide that if the contractor, person, company, or corporation to whom said contract was awarded fails to pay for any materials so furnished for the said work of improvement, or for any work or labor done thereon of any kind, that the sureties will pay the same, to an amount not exceeding the sum specified in said bond. Any material man, person, company, or corporation, furnishing materials to be used in the performance of said work specified in said contract, or who performed work or labor upon the said improvement, whose claim has not been paid by the said contractor, company, or corporation, to whom the said contract was awarded, may, within thirty days from the time said improvement is completed, file with the superintendent of streets a verified statement of his or its claim, together with a statement that the same, or some part thereof, has not been paid. At any time within ninety days after the filing of such claim, the person, company, or corporation, filing the same, or their assigns, may commence an action on said bond for the recovery of the amount due on said claim, together with the costs incurred in said action, and a reasonable attorney fee, to be fixed by the court, for the prosecution thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1899.

CHAPTER 114.—*Hours of labor on public works.*

SECTION 1. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State of California, or for any political subdivision thereof, whether said work is done by contract or otherwise, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the State, or of any political division thereof, or any person acting for or on behalf thereof, or any contractor or subcontractor, for any part of any public works of, or work done for such State or political subdivision thereof, or any person, corporation, or association whose duty it shall be to employ or to direct and control the services of such laborers, workmen, or mechanics, or who has, in fact, the direction or control of the services of such laborers, workmen, or mechanics, to require or permit them, or any of them, to labor more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life and property, or except to work upon public, military, or naval works or defenses in time of war.

SEC. 2. Each and every contract to which the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, is a party, and every contract made for or on behalf of the said State or any political subdivision thereof, which contract may involve the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman, or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, or any subcontractor, doing or contracting to do any part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property, or except to work upon public, military, or naval works or defenses in time of war, and each and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of the stipulation directed by this act of ten dollars for each laborer, workman, or mechanic, for each and every calendar day in which he shall labor more than eight hours; and the inspector or other officer or person whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of any such contract are complied with, shall report to the proper officer of such State, or political subdivision thereof, all violations of the stipulation in this act provided for in each and every such contract, and the amount of the penalties stipulated in any such contract shall be withheld by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to pay the moneys due under such contract, whether the violations for which said penalties were imposed were by the contractor, his agents or employees, or any subcontractor, his agents or employees. No person on behalf of the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, shall rebate or remit any penalty imposed under any stipulation herein provided for, unless upon a finding which he shall make up and certify that such penalty was imposed by reason of an error of fact. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the collection of said penalty from the State or any political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 3. Any officer of the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment one year.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, in so far as they are inconsistent, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 20, 1899.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

U. S. STATUTES—ACTS OF 1898-99.

(3d Sess., 55th Congress.)

CHAPTER 429.—*Criminal Code—Sunday labor—Convict labor—Employment of females and minors in barrooms prohibited.*

SECTION 141. If any person shall keep open any store, shop, grocery, ball alley, billiard room, or tippling house, for purpose of labor or traffic, or any place of amusement, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday or the Lord's day, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the above provision shall not apply to the keepers of drug stores, doctor shops, undertakers, livery-stable keepers, barbers, butchers, and bakers, and all circumstances of necessity and mercy may be pleaded in defense, which shall be treated as questions of fact for the jury to determine, when the offense is tried by jury.

SEC. 195. A judgment of imprisonment in the penitentiary need only specify the duration and place of such confinement, and thereafter the manner of the confinement and the treatment and employment of the person so sentenced shall be regulated and governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of the penitentiary wherein he is confined and the treatment and employment of persons sentenced to confinement therein.

SEC. 201. " " " The manner of such confinement [in a county jail] and the treatment of a person so sentenced shall be governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of county jails: *Provided*, That the United States marshal for said district may, under such regulations as the Attorney-General may prescribe, employ or cause to be employed upon public works any or all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jails or the penitentiary within said district: " " ".

SEC. 478. No licensee under a barroom license shall employ, or permit to be employed, or allow any female or minor or person convicted of crime, to sell, give, furnish, or distribute any intoxicating drinks or any admixture thereof, ale, wine, or beer to any person or persons. " " "

Approved March 3, 1899.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

U. S. STATUTES—ACTS OF 1898-99.

(3d Sess., 55th Congress.)

CHAPTER 218.—*Contractor's bond—Protection of claims for labor on public buildings, etc.*

SECTION 1. Hereafter any person or persons entering into a formal contract with the District of Columbia for the construction of any public building, or the prosecution and completion of any public work, or for repairs upon any public building or public work, shall be required, before commencing such work, to execute the usual penal bond, with good and sufficient sureties, with the additional obligations that such contractor or contractors shall promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract; and any person or persons making application therefor and furnishing affidavit to the department under the direction of which said work is being or has been prosecuted that labor or materials for the prosecution of such work has been supplied by him or them, and payment for which has not been made, shall be furnished with a certified copy of said contract and bond, upon which said person or persons supplying such labor and materials shall have a right of action, and shall be authorized to bring suit in the name of the District of Columbia or the United States for his or their use and benefit against said contractor and sureties and to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution: *Provided*, That such action and its prosecution shall not involve the District of Columbia or the United States in any expense: *Provided*, That in such case the court in which such action is brought is authorized to require proper security for cost in case judgment is for the defendant.

Approved February 28, 1899.

LOUISIANA.

CONSTITUTION OF 1898.

The enactment of certain labor legislation prohibited.

ARTICLE 48. The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law on the following specified subjects:

* * * * *

Regulating labor, trade, manufacturing or agriculture.

* * * * *

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity.

* * * * *

Exempting property from taxation.

* * * * *

ART. 51. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

Protection of the wages of laborers.

ART. 185. The general assembly shall pass laws to protect laborers on buildings, streets, roads, railroads, canals, and other similar works, against the failure of contractors and subcontractors to pay their current wages when due, and to make the corporation, company, or individual, for whose benefit the work is done, responsible for their ultimate payment.

Convict labor.

ART. 196. The general assembly may authorize the employment under State supervision and the proper officers and employees of the State, of convicts on public roads and other public works, or convict farms, or in manufactories owned or controlled by the State, under such provisions and restrictions as may be imposed by law, and shall enact laws necessary to carry these provisions into effect; and no convict sentenced to the State penitentiary shall ever be leased, or hired to any person, or persons, or corporation, private or public, or quasi-public, or board, save as herein authorized. This article shall take effect upon the expiration of the penitentiary lease, made pursuant to Act No. 114, approved July 10th, 1890.

Exemption of laborers, etc., from license tax.

ART. 229. The general assembly may levy a license tax, and in such case shall graduate the amount of such tax to be collected from the persons pursuing the several trades, professions, vocations, and callings. All persons, associations of persons and corporations pursuing any trade, profession, business or calling, may be rendered liable to such tax, except clerks, laborers, clergymen, school teachers, those engaged in mechanical, agricultural, horticultural, and mining pursuits, and manufacturers other than those of distilled, alcoholic, or malt liquors, tobacco, cigars, and cotton-seed oil. * * *

Convict labor.

ART. 292. When any parish shall avail itself of the provisions of this article, the judge, in passing sentence on any person convicted of any offense, when the punishment imposed by law is imprisonment in the parish jail in the first instance, or in default of payment of fine, may sentence such persons to work on the public roads and bridges and any other public works of the parish; and when the punishment prescribed by law is imprisonment in the penitentiary, he may sentence the persons so convicted to work on the public roads and bridges and other public works of the parish where the crime was committed, if the sentence actually imposed does not exceed six months. * * *

Time of taking effect of the constitution.

ART. 325. That no inconvenience may arise from the adoption of this constitution, and in order to carry this constitution into complete operation, it is hereby declared:

Eighth. This constitution, * * *, shall be in full force and effect from and after this 12th day of May, 1898, save and except as otherwise provided in and by said constitution.

ACTS OF 1898.

ACT No. 49.—*Trade-marks of trade unions.*

SECTION 1. Whenever any person, or any association or union of workmen, has heretofore adopted or used or shall hereafter adopt or use any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known, or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by such person or association or union of workmen or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or to use, sell, offer for sale or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

SEC. 2. Whoever counterfeits or imitates any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or sells, offers for sale or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other products of labor contained in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

SEC. 3. Every such person association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, a label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as provided in section 1, of this act, may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies, counterparts or facsimiles, with said secretary and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed; the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing or on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same; that no other person, firm, association, union or corpora-

tion has the right to such use, either in the identical form, or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the fac-simile or counterpart filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of one dollar. Said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or union so filing or causing to be filed any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement so many duly tested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement. Said secretary of state shall not record for any person, union or association any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement heretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, union or association.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union procure the filing of any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement in the office of the secretary of state under the provisions of this act, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declarations, verbally or in writing or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court having jurisdiction and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 5. Every such person, association or union adopting or using a label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale and may award the complaint [complainant] in any such damages resulting from such manufacture, use, sale or display as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay to such person, association or union, all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and such court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement of any such person, association or union in any manner not being authorized so to do by such person or association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union on behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

SEC. 7. Any person or persons who shall in any way use the name or seal of any such person, association or union or officer thereof in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved July 8, 1898.

ACT NO. 136.—*Municipal corporations—Convict labor.*

SECTION 15. The mayor and board of aldermen of every city, town, and village, * * * shall have power:

* * * * *
Twenty-ninth. To contract with the police jury, which is empowered in the premises, for the use of the parish jail for the use of the municipality; to provide for the working of the streets by municipal prisoners, and to contract with the parish for such work by parish prisoners, or for the working of parish roads by municipal prisoners.

* * * * *
Approved July 13, 1898.

ACT NO. 162.—*State industrial institute—Industrial training.*

SECTION 1. A State industrial institute is hereby established for the education of the white children of the State of Louisiana, in the arts and sciences.

Said institute shall be known as the "Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Insti-

into," and shall be located in that parish of the 13th senatorial district which will offer the best inducements therefor to the board of trustees, * * *

SEC. 5. The said board of trustees shall possess all the power necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the trust reposed in them, viz: The establishment of a first class industrial institute for the education of the white children of Louisiana in the arts and sciences, at which such children may acquire a thorough academic and literary education, together with a knowledge of kindergarten instructions, of telegraphy, stenography and photography, or drawing, painting, designing and engraving in their industrial applications; also a knowledge of fancy, practical and general needlework; also a knowledge of bookkeeping and agricultural and mechanical art together with such other practical industries as, from time to time, may be suggested to them by experience, or such as will tend to promote the general object of said institute, to wit: Fitting and preparing such children, male and female, for practical industries of life.

Approved July 14, 1898.

NEW MEXICO.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 18.—*The New Mexico Normal University—Manual training.*

SECTION 1. The name and title of the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas is hereby changed so that said institution shall hereafter be known and designated as "The New Mexico Normal University." * * *

SEC. 2. There are hereby established as branches or departments of said New Mexico Normal University, to be carried on at Las Vegas, a school of manual training for the Territory of New Mexico, the object of which shall be to instruct pupils, and to train and qualify teaching [teachers] to teach the use of hands and tools in the various useful arts of practical value to the people of the Territory; and also a kindergarten training school to qualify teachers of the Territory to use that system of teaching in the primary schools.

Approved February 17, 1899.

CHAPTER 36.—*The making by employees of false written statements, or of false entries concerning wages of employees in books of employers, with intent to defraud, made felony.*

SECTION 1. Every person acting in the capacity of overseer, foreman, bookkeeper, clerk, timekeeper, accountant, or any other agent or employee of any individual, copartnership or corporation doing business in this Territory, who shall willfully make or cause to be made any false statement in writing to any such individual, or to any member or members of such copartnership, or to any officer or officers of such corporation, with intent to defraud or assist to defraud such individual, copartnership or corporation, or to escape their liabilities to such individual, copartnership or corporation, or who shall make any false entry in any book kept by him, or any memorandum or statement made by him of wages due or owing to any employee or employees of such individual, copartnership or corporation, with intent to defraud such individual, copartnership or corporation out of any money, property or other valuable thing or effects, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than five years.

Approved March 11, 1899.

CHAPTER 64.—*Corporations receiving money from employees for employment of a physician, etc., to erect and maintain a pesthouse.*

SECTION 2. All mining companies, or other corporations doing business in this Territory who receive any money from their employees for the purpose of employing a physician to attend to and render medical aid to any of said employees during sickness, or to enforce sanitary regulations for the benefit of said employees, are hereby required to erect and maintain a proper and suitable pesthouse not less than one and one-half miles from any town, mining camp, settlement, or village where the headquarters of such company may be, or where the greater portion of said employees may labor, for the purpose of taking proper care of, and quarantining any and all of said employees who may be affected with any contagious, or infectious diseases and any company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act upon proper proceedings and conviction thereunder, shall be fined as set forth in section one [in any sum not less than three dollars nor more than eighty dollars], and in addition thereto shall be liable for all damages occasioned by their violation of the law as embodied in this act.

Approved March 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES.

ACTS OF 1898-99.

(3d Sess., 55th Congress.)

CHAPTER 28.—*Seamen.*

SECTION 1. Section forty-five hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 4516. In case of desertion or casualty resulting in the loss of one or more seamen, the master must ship, if obtainable, a number equal to the number of those of whose services he has been deprived of by desertion or casualty, who must be of the same grade or rating and equally expert with those whose place or position they refill, and report the same to the United States consul at the first port at which he shall arrive, without incurring the penalty prescribed by the two preceding sections.

SEC. 2. Section forty-five hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 4522. At the foot of every such contract to ship upon such a vessel of the burden of fifty tons or upwards there shall be a memorandum in writing of the day and the hour when such seaman who shipped and subscribed shall render himself on board to begin the voyage agreed upon. If any seaman shall neglect to render himself on board the vessel for which he has shipped at the time mentioned in such memorandum without giving twenty-four hours' notice of his inability to do so, and if the master of the vessel shall, on the day in which such neglect happened, make an entry in the log book of such vessel of the name of such seaman, and shall in like manner note the time that he so neglected to render himself after the time appointed, then every such seaman shall forfeit for every hour which he shall so neglect to render himself one-half of one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of the wages. If any such seaman shall wholly neglect to render himself on board of such vessel, or having rendered himself on board shall afterwards desert, he shall forfeit all of his wages or emoluments which he has then earned.

SEC. 3. Section forty-five hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 4526. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the loss or wreck of the vessel, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period. Such seaman shall be considered as a destitute seaman and shall be treated and transported to port of shipment as provided in sections forty-five hundred and seventy-seven, forty-five hundred and seventy-eight, and forty-five hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 4. Section forty-five hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 4529. The master or owner of any vessel making coasting voyages shall pay to every seaman his wages within two days after the termination of the agreement under which he shipped, or at the time such seaman is discharged, whichever first happens; and in the case of vessels making foreign voyages, or from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, or vice versa, within twenty-four hours after the cargo has been discharged, or within four days after the seaman has been discharged, whichever first happens; and in all cases the seaman shall, at the time of his discharge, be entitled to be paid, on account of wages, a sum equal to one-third part of the balance due him. Every master or owner who refuses or neglects to make payment in manner hereinbefore mentioned without sufficient cause shall pay to the seaman a sum equal to one day's pay for each and every day during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods, which sum shall be recoverable as wages in any claim made before the court; but this section shall not apply to the masters or owners of any vessel the seamen on which are entitled to share in the profits of the cruise or voyage.

SEC. 5. Section forty-five hundred and thirty of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4530. Every seaman on a vessel of the United States shall be entitled to receive from the master of the vessel to which he belongs one-half part of the wages which shall be due him at every port where such vessel, after the voyage has commenced, shall load or deliver cargo before the voyage is ended unless the contrary be expressly stipulated in the contract; and when the voyage is ended every such seaman shall be entitled to the remainder of the wages which shall then be due him as provided in section forty-five hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 6. Section forty-five hundred and forty-seven of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4547. If the master against whom such summons is issued neglects to appear, or, appearing, does not show that the wages are paid or otherwise satisfied or forfeited, and if the matter in dispute is not forthwith settled, the judge or justice or commissioner shall certify to the clerk of the district court that there is sufficient cause of complaint whereon to found admiralty process; and thereupon the clerk of such court shall issue process against the vessel. In all cases where the matter in demand does not exceed one hundred dollars the return day of the monition or citation shall be the first day of a stated or special session of court next succeeding the third day after the service of the monition or citation, and on the return of process in open court, duly served, either party may proceed therein to proofs and hearing without other notice, and final judgment shall be given according to the usual course of admiralty courts in such cases. In such suits all the seamen having cause of complaint of the like kind against the same vessel may be joined as complainants, and it shall be incumbent on the master to produce the contract and log book, if required to ascertain any matter in dispute; otherwise the complainants shall be permitted to state the contents thereof, and the burden of proof of the contrary shall be on the master. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any seaman from maintaining any action at common law for the recovery of his wages, or having immediate process out of any court having admiralty jurisdiction wherever any vessel may be found, in case she shall have left the port of delivery where her voyage ended before payment of the wages, or in case she shall be about to proceed to sea before the end of the ten days next after the day when such wages are due, in accordance with section forty-five hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 7. Section forty-five hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 4556. If the first and second officers under the master or a majority of the crew of any vessel bound on any voyage shall, before the vessel shall have left the harbor, discover that the vessel is too leaky or is otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores to proceed on the intended voyage, and shall require such unfitness to be inquired into, the master shall, upon the request of the first and second officers under the master or such majority of the crew, forthwith apply to the judge of the district court of that judicial district, if he shall there reside, or if not, to some justice of the peace of the city, town, or place for the appointment of surveyors, as in section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven provided, taking with him two or more of the crew who shall have made such request; and any master refusing or neglecting to comply with these provisions shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. Section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4557. The judge, or justice, in a domestic port, shall, upon such application of the master or commander, issue his precept, directed to three persons in the neighborhood, the most experienced and skillful in maritime affairs that can be procured; and whenever such complaint is about the provisions one of such surveyors shall be a physician or a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, if such service is established at the place where the complaint is made. It shall be the duty of such surveyors to repair on board such vessel and to examine the same in respect to the defects and insufficiencies complained of, and make reports to the judge, or justice, as the case may be, in writing, under their hands or the hands of two of them, whether in any or in what respect the vessel is unfit to proceed on the intended voyage, and what addition of men, provisions, or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the body, tackle, or apparel will be necessary; and upon such report the judge or justice shall adjudge and shall indorse on his report his judgment whether the vessel is fit to proceed on the intended voyage, and, if not, whether such repairs can be made or deficiencies supplied where the vessel then lies, or whether it is necessary for her to proceed to the nearest or most convenient place where such supplies can be made or deficiencies supplied; and the master and crew shall, in all things, conform to the judgment. The master or commander shall, in the first instance, pay all the costs of such review, report, or judgment, to be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certified by the judge or justice. But if the complaint of the crew shall appear upon the report and judgment to have been without foundation, the master or commander, or the owner or consignee of such vessel, shall deduct the amount thereof, and of reasonable damages for the detention, to be ascertained by the judge or justice, out of the wages of the complaining seamen.

SEC. 9. Section forty-five hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4558. If, after judgment that such vessel is fit to proceed on her intended voyage, or after procuring such men, provisions, stores, repairs, or alterations as may be directed, the seamen, or either of them, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, he shall forfeit any wages that may be due him.

SEC. 10. Section forty-five hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4559. Upon a complaint in writing, signed by the first or second officer and a majority of the crew of any vessel while in a foreign port, that such vessel is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea because she is leaky or insufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or any other equipment, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that her provisions, stores, and supplies are not, or have not been during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome; thereupon, in any of these or like cases, the consul, or a commercial agent who may discharge any duties of a consul, shall cause to be appointed three persons, of like qualifications with those described in section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven, who shall proceed to examine into the causes of complaint, and they shall be governed in all their proceedings and proceed as provided in section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven.

SEC. 11. Section forty-five hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4561. The inspectors in their report shall also state whether in their opinion the vessel was sent to sea unsuitably provided in any important or essential particular, by neglect or design, or through mistake or accident; and in case it was by neglect or design, and the consular officer approves of such finding, he shall discharge such of the crew as request it, and shall require the payment by the master of one month's wages for each seaman over and above the wages then due, or sufficient money for the return of such of the crew as desire to be discharged to the nearest and most convenient port of the United States, or by furnishing the seamen who so desire to be discharged with employment on a ship agreed to by them. But if in the opinion of the inspectors the defects or deficiencies found to exist have been the result of mistake or accident, and could not, in the exercise of ordinary care, have been known and provided against before the sailing of the vessel, and the master shall in a reasonable time remove or remedy the causes of complaint, then the crew shall remain and discharge their duty. If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send or is party to the sending or attempting to send an American ship to sea, in the foreign or coastwise trade, in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, he shall, in respect of each offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, unless he proves that either he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in an unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable, and for the purposes of giving that proof he may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

SEC. 12. Section forty-five hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4564. Should any master or owner of any merchant vessel of the United States neglect to provide a sufficient quantity of stores to last for a voyage of ordinary duration to the port of destination, and in consequence of such neglect the crew are compelled to accept a reduced scale, such master or owner shall be liable to a penalty as provided in section forty-five hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 13. Section forty-five hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4566. If the officer to whom any such complaint in regard to the provisions or the water is made certifies in such statement that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall forfeit to the master or owner his share of the expense, if any, of the survey.

SEC. 14. Section forty-five hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4568. If, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman is entitled to under section forty-six hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes is reduced except for any time during which such seaman willfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct either on board or on shore; or if it shall be shown that any of such provisions are, or have been during the voyage, bad in quality or unfit for use, the seaman shall receive, by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages:

First. If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified by law, a sum not exceeding fifty cents a day.

Second. If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day.

Third. In respect of bad quality, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day.

But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be pro-

owned or supplied in sufficient quantities, or were unavoidably injured or lost, or if by reason of its innate qualities any article becomes unfit for use and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, the court shall take such circumstances into consideration and shall modify or refuse compensation, as the justice of the case may require.

SEC. 15. Section forty-five hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4572. Every vessel bound on any foreign voyage exceeding in length fourteen days shall also be provided with at least one suit of woolen clothing for each seaman, and every vessel in the foreign or domestic trade shall provide a safe and warm room for the use of seamen in cold weather. Failure to make such provision shall subject the owner or master to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 16. Section forty-five hundred and eighty-one of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4581. If any consular officer, when discharging any seaman, shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the arrears of wages and extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman, he shall be accountable to the United States for the full amount thereof. The master shall provide any seaman so discharged with employment on a vessel agreed to by the seaman, or shall provide him with one month's extra wages, if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the consul that such seaman was not discharged for neglect of duty, incompetency, or injury incurred on the vessel. If the seaman is discharged by voluntary consent before the consul, he shall be entitled to his wages up to the time of his discharge, but not for any further period. If the seaman is discharged on account of injury or illness, incapacitating him for service, the expenses of his maintenance and return to the United States shall be paid from the fund for the maintenance and transportation of destitute American seamen.

SEC. 17. Section forty-five hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4582. Whenever a vessel of the United States is sold in a foreign country and her company discharged, it shall be the duty of the master to produce to the consular officer a certified list of the ship's company, and also the shipping articles, and besides paying to each seaman or apprentice the wages due him, he shall either provide him with adequate employment on board some other vessel bound to the port at which he was originally shipped, or to such other port as may be agreed upon by him, or furnish the means of sending him to such port, or provide him with a passage home, or deposit with the consular officer such sum of money as is by the officer deemed sufficient to defray the expenses of his maintenance and passage home; and the consular officer shall endorse upon the agreement with the crew of the ship which the seaman or apprentice is leaving the particulars of any payment, provision, or deposit made under this section. A failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall render the owner liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 18. Section forty-five hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4583. Whenever on the discharge of a seaman in a foreign country by a consular officer on his complaint that the voyage is continued contrary to agreement, or that the vessel is badly provisioned or unseaworthy, or against officers for cruel treatment, it shall be the duty of the consul or consular agent to institute a proper inquiry into the matter, and, upon his being satisfied of the truth and justice of such complaint, he shall require the master to pay to such seaman one month's wages over and above the wages due at the time of discharge, and to provide him with adequate employment on board some other vessel, or provide him with a passage on board some other vessel bound for the port from which he was originally shipped, or to the most convenient port of entry in the United States, or to a port agreed to by the seaman.

SEC. 19. Section forty-five hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4596. The words "domestic trade" in this section shall include trade between ports of the United States and trade between ports of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Mexico. The words "foreign trade" shall include trade between ports of the United States and foreign ports, except as above specified, and trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged or any apprentice to the sea service commits any of the following offenses he shall be punishable as follows:

First. For desertion, if the offense occurs at a port of the United States, or a foreign port in the domestic trade, by forfeiture of all or any part of the clothes or effects he leaves on board and of all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned. If the offense occurs at a foreign port in the foreign trade, by

forfeiture of all or any part of the clothes or effects he leaves on board and of all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; and also, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than one month.

Second. For neglecting or refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his vessel or to proceed to sea in his vessel, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the vessel's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his vessel or from his duty, not amounting to desertion or not treated as such by the master, if the offense occur at a port of the United States or a foreign port in the domestic trade, by a forfeiture from his wages of not more than two days' pay, or sufficient to defray any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute; or if the offense occurs at a foreign port, in the foreign trade, by a forfeiture from his wages of not more than two days' pay, or, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than one month.

Third. For quitting the vessel, in whatever trade engaged, at a foreign or domestic port, without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery and before she is placed in security, by forfeiture from his wages of not more than one month's pay.

Fourth. For willful disobedience to any lawful command at sea, by being, at the option of the master, placed in irons until such disobedience shall cease, and upon arrival in port, if of the United States, by forfeiture from his wages of not more than four days' pay, or upon arrival in a foreign port by forfeiture from his wages of not more than four days' pay, or, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than one month.

Fifth. For continued willful disobedience to lawful commands or continued willful neglect of duty at sea by being, at the option of the master, placed in irons, on bread and water, with full rations every fifth day, until such disobedience shall cease, and upon arrival in port, if of the United States, by forfeiture, for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, of either a sum of not more than twelve days' pay or sufficient to defray any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute, or upon arrival in a foreign port, in addition to the above penalty, by imprisonment for not more than three months, at the discretion of the court.

Sixth. For assaulting any master or mate, in whatever trade engaged, by imprisonment for not more than two years.

Seventh. For willfully damaging the vessel, or embezzling or willfully damaging any of the stores or cargo, in whatever trade engaged, by forfeiture out of his wages of a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than twelve months.

Eighth. For any act of smuggling for which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, in whatever trade engaged, he shall be liable to pay such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or any part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability; and he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months.

SEC. 20. Section forty-five hundred and ninety-seven of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4597. Upon the commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the preceding section an entry thereof shall be made in the official log book on the day on which the offense was committed, and shall be signed by the master and by the mate or by one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the vessel, shall, before her next arrival at any port, or, if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, be furnished with a copy of such entry, and have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such a reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement that a copy of the entry has been so furnished, or the same has been so read over, together with his reply, if any, made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in the same manner. In any subsequent legal proceedings the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof the court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offense.

SEC. 21. Section forty-six hundred of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4600. It shall be the duty of all consular officers to reclaim deserters, discontinue insubordination by every means in their power, and, where the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose, to lend their aid and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner. In all cases where seamen or officers are accused the consular officer shall inquire into the facts and proceed as provided in section forty-five hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes; and the officer discharging such seaman shall enter upon the crew list and shipping articles and official log the cause of discharge and the particulars in which the cruel or unusual treatment consisted, and subscribe his name thereto officially. He shall

read the entry made in the official log to the master, and his reply thereto, if any, shall likewise be entered and subscribed in the same manner.

SEC. 22. Section forty-six hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4611. Flogging and all other forms of corporal punishment are hereby prohibited on board any vessel and no form of corporal punishment on board any vessel shall be deemed justifiable, and any master or other officer thereof who shall violate the aforesaid provisions of this section or either thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment not less than three months or more than two years. Whenever any officer other than the master of such vessel shall violate any provision of this section, it shall be the duty of such master to surrender such officer to the proper authorities as soon as practicable. Any failure upon the part of such master to comply herewith, which failure shall result in the escape of such officer, shall render said master liable in damages to the person illegally punished by such officer.

SEC. 23. Section forty-six hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the scale of provisions and substitutes in Table A, and in place thereof inserting the following scale of provisions and substitutes to be allowed and served out to the crew during the voyage:

	Sun-day.	Mon-day.	Tues-day.	Wednes-day.	Thurs-day.	Fri-day.	Satur-day.
Water.....	quarts 4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Biscuit.....	pound ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Beef, salt.....	pounds 1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Pork, salt.....	pound 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flour.....	pound ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Canned meat.....	pound 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fresh bread.....	pounds 1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Fish, dry, preserved, or fresh.....	pound 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Potatoes or yams.....	pound 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canned tomatoes.....	pound ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Pease.....	pint ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Beans.....	pint ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Rice.....	pint ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Coffee (green berry).....	ounce 3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tea.....	ounce 3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sugar.....	ounces 3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Molasses.....	pint ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Dried fruit.....	ounces 3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Pickles.....	pint ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Vinegar.....	pint ½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Corn meal.....	ounces 4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Onions.....	ounces 4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lard.....	ounce 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butter.....	ounce 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mustard, pepper, and salt sufficient for seasoning.							

SUBSTITUTES.

One pound of flour daily may be substituted for the daily ration of biscuit or fresh bread; two ounces of desiccated vegetables for one pound of potatoes or yams; six ounces of hominy, oatmeal, or cracked wheat, or two ounces of tapioca, for six ounces of rice; six ounces of canned vegetables for one-half pound of canned tomatoes; one-eighth of an ounce of tea for three-fourths of an ounce of coffee; three-fourths of an ounce of coffee for one-eighth of an ounce of tea; six ounces of canned fruit for three ounces of dried fruit; one-half ounce of lime juice for the daily ration of vinegar; four ounces of oatmeal or cracked wheat for one-half pint of corn meal; two ounces of pickled onions for four ounces of fresh onions.

When the vessel is in port and it is possible to obtain the same, one and one-half pounds of fresh meat shall be substituted for the daily rations of salt and canned meat; one-half pound of green cabbage for one ration of canned tomatoes; one-half pound of fresh fruit for one ration of dried fruit. Fresh fruit and vegetables shall be served while in port if obtainable. The seamen shall have the option of accepting the fare the master may provide, but the right at any time to demand the foregoing scale of provisions.

The foregoing scale of provisions shall be inserted in every article of agreement, and shall not be reduced by any contract, except as above, and a copy of the same shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the galley and in the fore-castle of each vessel.

SEC. 24. Section ten of chapter one hundred and twenty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as amended by section three of chapter four hundred and

twenty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 10. (a) It shall be, and is hereby, made unlawful in any case to pay any seaman wages in advance of the time when he has actually earned the same, or to pay such advance wages to any other person. Any person paying such advance wages shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than four times the amount of wages so advanced, and may also be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court. The payment of such advance wages shall in no case, excepting as herein provided, absolve the vessel or the master or owner thereof from full payment of wages after the same shall have been actually earned, and shall be no defense to a libel, suit, or action for the recovery of such wages. If any person shall demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman or other person seeking employment as seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars.

(b) It shall be lawful for any seaman to stipulate in his shipping agreement for an allotment of any portion of the wages which he may earn to his grand parents, parents, wife, sister, or children. But no allotment whatever shall be allowed in the trade between the ports of the United States (except as provided in subdivision c of this section) or in trade between ports of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Mexico.

(c) It shall be lawful for any seaman engaged in a vessel bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, or vice versa, or in a vessel engaged in foreign trade, except trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada or Newfoundland or the West Indies or the Republic of Mexico, to stipulate in his shipping agreement for an allotment of an amount, to be fixed by regulation of the Commissioner of Navigation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding one month's wages, to an original creditor in liquidation of any just debt for board or clothing which he may have contracted prior to engagement.

(d) No allotment note shall be valid unless signed by and approved by the shipping commissioner. It shall be the duty of said commissioner to examine such allotments and the parties to them and enforce compliance with the law. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence which are made at the commencement of the voyage shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made and the persons to whom the payments are to be made.

(e) No allotment except as provided for in this section shall be lawful. Any person who shall falsely claim to be such relation as above described of a seaman under this section or shall make a false statement of the nature or amount of any debt claimed to be due from any seaman under this section shall for every such offense be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

(f) This section shall apply as well to foreign vessels as to vessels of the United States; and any master, owner, consignee, or agent of any foreign vessel who has violated its provisions shall be liable to the same penalty that the master, owner, or agent of a vessel of the United States would be for similar violation: *Provided*, That treaties in force between the United States and foreign nations do not conflict.

(g) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the Commissioner of Navigation shall make regulations to carry out this section.

SEC. 25. Section three of chapter four hundred and twenty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; sections forty-five hundred and thirty-one, forty-five hundred and thirty-two, forty-five hundred and thirty-three, forty-five hundred and thirty-four, forty-five hundred and ninety-eight, forty-five hundred and ninety-nine, forty-six hundred and one, and forty-six hundred and nine, of the Revised Statutes, and so much of chapter ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five as relates to allotment, and subdivision eight of section forty-five hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes, in so far as the same relates to the domestic trade as defined in section nineteen of this act, and section three of an act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, chapter sixty-one, page eighty, Statutes Fiftieth Congress, first session, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. This act shall take effect sixty days after its approval, and shall apply to all vessels not herein specifically exempted, but sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four shall not apply to fishing or whaling vessels or yachts.

Approved December 21, 1898.

CHAPTER 419.—*Census—Collection of statistics of occupations, wages, etc.*

SECTION 7. The Twelfth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. The schedules relating to the population shall comprehend for each inhabitant the * * * occupation, months unemployed, * * *. The mortality schedules shall comprehend for each decedent the * * * occupation, * * *. The schedules of inquiries relating to the products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments shall embrace the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, cooperative, or other form; date of commencement of operations; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees, and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed. * * *

SEC. 8. After the completion and return of the enumeration and of the work upon the schedules relating * * * to manufacturing and mechanical establishments provided for in section seven of this act, the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to collect statistics relating * * * to electric lights and power, telephone and telegraph business; to transportation by water, express business, and street railways; to mines, mining and minerals, and the production and value thereof, including gold, in divisions of placer and vein, and silver mines, and the number of men employed, the average daily wage, average working time and aggregate earnings in the various branches and aforesaid divisions of the mining industry: * * *.
- Approved March 3, 1899.

CHAPTER 424.—*Government Printing Office—Rate of payment of printers and bookbinders.*

(Pages 1074 and 1110.)

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June 30, nineteen hundred, namely: * * * For the public printing, for the public binding, * * * including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), * * * three million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the expenditure of this appropriation the Public Printer may, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, in his discretion, pay all printers and bookbinders employed in the Government Printing Office at the rate of fifty cents per hour for time actually employed; * * *.

Approved March 3, 1899.

